

**Biography of  
Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa  
Sallallahu Alaihi wo Sallam  
in  
Questions and Answers Form**

**by**

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## **Dedication**

In the name of  
those youth  
who have the zeal for religion

## Abbreviations

SLM	Sallallahu Alahi wa Sallam
AS	Alaihis Salam
RZ	Razi Allahu Anhu/Anha/Anhum
RH	Rahmatullahi Alaih

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*In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful*

## **Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in Makkah Mukarramah**

**Question:** Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is the descendant of which son of Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>?

**Answer:** Hazrat Ismail<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 2. What is Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s genealogy upto bin Qasa?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bin Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim bin Abd Munaf bin Qasa.

Q 3. When was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> born?

A: 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal.

Q 4. On which day was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> born?

A: On Monday.

Q 5. In which city was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> born?

A: Makkah Mukarramah.

Q 6. What great event occurred at the time of birth of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: An earthquake occurred in the palace of Chosroes in which 14 towers of the palace fell and the fire in the fire temple of Persia which was burning for a thousand years was extinguished.

Q 7. What are the names of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s father and mother?

A: His father's name is Hazrat Abdullah and his mother's name is Bibi Amina.

Q 8. What was the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s paternal grandfather?

A: Abdul Muttalib.

Q 9. What was the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s paternal grandmother?

A: Fatima bint Amr.

Q 10. What was the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s great grandfather?

A: Hashim.

Q 11. What was the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s maternal grandfather?

A: Wahab bin Abd Munaf.

Q 12. What was the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s maternal grandmother?

A: Tabarraah or Barrah bint Abdul Azza.

Q 13. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s relation with Abu Talib?

A: He was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s paternal uncle (*chacha*).

Q 14. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s relation with Hazrat Hamza?

A: He was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s paternal uncle (*chacha*) and his foster-brother.

Q 15. How many paternal uncles did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> have?

A: Eleven. Zubair, Haaris, Abu Talib, Hamza, Khajal, Maqoom, Abbas, Zarar, Qasam, Abu Lahab and Ghaidaq.



Q 16. What are the names of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s real uncles (blood brothers of his father)?

A: Zubair and Abu Talib.

Q 17. Who gave the news of the birth of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to Abu Lahab?

A: The slave-girl Sobia.

Q 18. What does Abu Lahab do on hearing the news of the birth?

A: He frees the slave-girl Sobia.

Q 19. What is Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> famous and well-known *kuniyet* (teknonym)?

A: Abul Qasim.

Q 20. Who breastfed Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> after his mother?

A: Bibi Soubia.

Q 21. Who named him Ahmed?

A: Bibi Amina received glad tidings through an angel in her dream and named him Ahmed.

Q 22. What is the meaning of Ahmed?

A: One who is praised a lot.

Q 23. Who named him Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: His grandfather Abdul Muttalib.

Q 24. What is the meaning of Muhammad?

A: One who is eulogised a lot.

Q 25. By which name has he been mentioned in the *Taurát* and *Injeel*?

A: Ahmed.

Q 26. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "I have five names."  
What are they?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "I am Muhammad, I am Ahmed, I am Mahi, I am Hashir, I am Aaqib."

Q 27. With whom was he staying when the first incident of the *shaqqe-sadr* (opening of the heart) occurred?

A: He was with Bibi Haleema Sadia.

Q 28. Where did Bibi Amina pass away?

A: She passed away at a town called Abwa which lies between Makkah and Madinah.

Q 29. What was age of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> when his mother passed away?

A: Six years.

Q 30. Who raised him after the death of his mother?

A: His grandfather Abdul Muttalib.

Q 31. Who raised him after the death of Abdul Muttalib?

A: His uncle Abu Talib.

Q 32. With whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> go on his first business trip?

A: With Abu Talib.

Q 33. Which lady's business goods was he selling?

A: Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>'s.

Q 34. Name the slave of Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> who accompanied Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> during the business trip?

A: Maisara.

Q 35. Which Rabbi did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in his second business trip?

A: Nasturah.

- Q 36. From whom did Bibi Khatijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> enquire about the personal qualities of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> before the marriage?
- A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s aunt Safiya.
- Q 37. Who read out the *Nikáh* of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and who gave the *Khutbáh* (speech) on that occasion?
- A: Amr bin Asad read out the *Nikáh* and Abu Talib gave the *Khutbáh* (speech). In reply Warqa bin Noufal also gave a *Khutbáh*.
- Q 38. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s age at the time of the *Nikáh*?
- A: 25 years.
- Q 39. What was the age of Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> when she married Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?
- A: 40 years.
- Q 40. What was the name of the slave that Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> gave to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?
- A: Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa<sup>RZ</sup>.
- Q 41. Before the declaration of prophethood what did people call Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?
- A: They called Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> *Sádiq* (Truthful) and *Ameen* (Trustworthy).
- Q 42. During which incident, before the declaration of prophethood, was there disagreement amongst the clans of Makkah?
- A: There was disagreement on the right spot to place the *hajr-e-aswad* (the black stone).

Q 43. How was the disagreement over the *hajr-e-aswad* (the black stone) resolved?

A: Every clan wanted to place the *hajr-e-aswad* at its designated spot by themselves. Finally, it was agreed that the decision of the one, who would be the first to enter the *haram* (the sacred mosque of Kabah) the next morning, would be accepted by all.

Q 44. Who was the first to enter the *haram* (the sacred mosque) the next morning? What did the people present there do?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was the first to enter the *haram*. On seeing him they screamed, "Ameen has come. We will accept his decision."

Q 45. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> resolve the differences regarding the placing of the *hajr-e-aswad*?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> laid out a *chádar* (a sheet of cloth) and with his hands placed the *hajr-e-aswad* in centre of the *chádar*. He then asked the clan members to hold the *chádar* and lift it. Together they brought the *chádar* to the place where the *hajr-e-aswad* was to be placed. Then he kept the *hajr-e-aswad* at its designated place with his blessed hands.

Q 46. In which cave would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> do *zikr* (remembrance) of Allah?

A: The cave of Hira in the Nur mountain.

Q 47. By which name is the cave of Hira famous now?

A: *Jabl-e-Nur* (The mountain of Nur).

Q 48. Who is the angel who brought Allah's word and messages to the messengers?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 49. Who is called the *aql-e-kul* (universal intellect)?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 50. What is the message sent by Allah called?

A: *Wahi* (inspiration).

Q 51. Which were the first verses to be sent down to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The following verses of Surah Alaq: أَفْرَأُ بِأَسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي  
خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ أَفْرَأُ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ  
۝ خَلَقَ ۝ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝ (Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who  
has created (all that exists), (1) He has created man from  
a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood) (2) Read! And  
your Lord is the Most Generous, (3) Who has taught (the  
writing) by the pen. (4) He has taught man that which he  
knew not. (5))<sup>1</sup>.

Q 52. To whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say *zammiluni*,  
*zammiluni* (cover me, cover me)?

A: Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 53. On which occasion did he say *zammiluni*?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> descended with Allah's Word for  
the first time in the cave of Hira. A state of  
restlessness came upon Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>. He  
came home and said *zammiluni* (cover me).

Q 54. What was visible between the two shoulders of  
Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: *Muhr-e-Nabuwat* (The Seal of Prophethood).

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<sup>1</sup> Surah al-Alaq, 96:1-5

Q 55. After the arrival of the *wahi* (inspiration) to whom did Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> take Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: To Warqa bin Noufal who was the Bibi's cousin.

Q 56. On which mountain did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> claim to be a prophet and call people towards Islam?

A: On the mountain of Safa.

Q 57. What is the other name of the mountain of Safa?

A: The mountain of Faraan.

Q 58. Who was the first to accept Islam amongst women?

A: Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 59. Who was the first to accept Islam amongst men?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 60. Who was the first to accept Islam amongst boys?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 61. Who was the first to accept Islam amongst slaves?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 62. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had designated a year as the Year of Grief. Why?

A: In a single year Abu Talib and Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> passed away. Therefore, he called that year as the Year of Grief.

Q 63. In the fairs (*mela*), Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> would say in a raised voice, "O people, say *lá iláha il Alláh* and you will become successful." A man behind him would say, "People, do not pay heed to him. He is a liar." Who was this man?

A: Abu Lahab.

Q 64. When his uncle Abu Talib reasoned with him regarding his call towards Islam what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> answer?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> told his uncle Abu Talib, "By Allah, even if these people keep the sun in one hand and the moon in the other, I will not give up this mission."

Q 65. Who said: "O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, continue your work. By the Lord of the Kabah, as long as I have life in this body and breath flows through my nostrils, these people will not overpower you"?

A: Abu Talib.

Q 66. After the declaration of the Quraysh that nobody will keep relations with the Banu Hashim, to which valley did the Banu Hashim go?

A: Sheeb-e-Abi-Talib (Valley of Abu Talib).

Q 67. After the revelation of Allah's word (Quran) where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> perform his first *namáz* (prayers) and with whom?

A: After revelation, Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> brought him to the foot of the mountain. He performed *wuzu* (ablutions) and Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> also performed *wuzu*. Then together they offered *namáz*. These prayers were led by Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 68. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s age when Abu Talib passed away?

A: 50 years.

Q 69. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and his companions assemble before the acceptance of Islam by Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: In Darul Arkham.

Q 70. On seeing whose family in adversity would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Be patient O family of Yasir"?

A: When he saw Hazrat Ammar and his father Yasir and mother Sumayya in adversity he would say, "Be patient O family of Yasir".

Q 71. Who were the first martyr of Islam and who martyred her?

A: Hazrat Sumayya, who was the wife of Yasir, was martyred by Abu Jahl.

Q 72. Who was the poet who moved around with cotton stuffed in his ears in order to avoid hearing the recitation of the Holy Quran?

A: Tufayl bin Amr Dosi.

Q 73. Due to the oppression by the Quraysh, where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command Muslims to migrate to?

A: Habsha (Abyssinia).

Q 74. By what name was the king of Abyssinia addressed?

A: Najjashi.

Q 75. Who represented the Muslims in the court of Najjashi?

A: Hazrat Jafar bin Tayyar<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 76. Which king said: "Stay in my kingdom in peace. Whoever speaks ill of you will be punished"?

A: The king Najjashi.

Q 77. To which place did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> travel to deliver the message of Islam?



A: Taif.

Q 78. Who was his travelling companion to Taif?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 79. What is the travelling from one city to another for preaching Islam called?

A: *Hijrat* (migration).

Q 80. How did the chieftains of Taif treat Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The chieftains of Taif said, "O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, leave our city." Then they set louts upon him who pelted him with stones due to which his blessed feet were dripping with blood.

Q 81. What message did Allah send through the angel in Taif and what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reply?

A: "O Prophet, if you wish, the inhabitants of Taif will be crushed between mountains." Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> replied, "Do not do it. Perhaps someone from their progeny will accept Islam."

Q 82. At Taif, who kissed the head, hands and feet of the Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in an outpouring of love and in the zeal of devotion?

A: Awwas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 83. Who gave him shelter in Makkah after he returned from Taif?

A: Mat'am bin Adi.

Q 84. Who put a sheet of cloth (*chádar*) around the neck of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and pulled it when he was in prostration in the *haram* (precincts) of Kabah?

A: Uqba bin Abi Muhita.

Q 85. An agreement was reached with the Quraysh infidels and a written copy was hung on the Kabah. When the agreement ended, they wanted to take it down from the Kabah. To their shock they found that termites had eaten most of it and only two words remained. What were those words?

A: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (In Your name, O Allah).

Q 86. Which were the two famous clans which came from Madina to Makkah and accepted Islam?

A: Auz and Khazraj.

Q 87. Who said: They should neither be imprisoned nor expelled. Rather, each clan should nominate a young man and together they should kill Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> (We seek refuge from Allah)?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 88. Who was the first martyr who started the practice of performing two *rakat* prayer before death?

A: Hazrat Khubaib<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 89. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> send to Madina to teach Islam?

A: Hazrat Musaib bin Umair.

Q 90. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as the *Firaun* (Pharoah) of this *Ummah*?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 91. *Jannatul-Mu'alla* is in which city?

A: In Makkah Mukarramah.

Q 92. Which caves were prominent during the life of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The cave of Hira and the cave of Sur.

Q 93. Who told Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>: You put up a ladder, climb to the heavens, bring four angels before you and if they accept your claim, I will accept Islam?

A: Abdullah bin Umayya bin Mughira.

Q 94. Who was the first woman to be martyred?

A: Hazrat Sumayya<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 95. Who martyred Hazrat Sumayya<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 96. Who was the person in Makkah who would tell stories and then say that, "I say better things than Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>"?

A: Nasr bin Haris.

Q 97. Who were the leaders of Makkah who would hide and listen to the Quran?

A: Abu Jahl, Abu Sufyan and Akhnas.

Q 98. Regarding which couple did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, after Lut<sup>AS</sup> and Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>, they were the ones to migrate in the path of Allah?

A: Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> bin Affan and Ruqayya<sup>RZ</sup> bint Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 99. Who said regarding Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> that, "If my son holds my hand, he will leave it only after delivering me to paradise"?

A: The husband of Bibi Halima Sadiya and foster father of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> Haris bin Abdul Uzza.

## ***Me'raj Shareef (The Ascension)***

Q 100. Did the incident of *Me'raj* (ascension) of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> occur in Makkah or Madinah?

A: In Makkah.

Q 101. On which day and month did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> have *Me'raj*?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had *Me'raj* on 10<sup>th</sup> of Rajab, in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of Prophethood.

Q 102. Where was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> on the night of *Me'raj*?

A: At the house of Umme Hani.

Q 103. Which angel woke him up from his sleep?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 104. Where did the angels take him from the house of Umme Hani?

A: The Masjid-e-Haram.

Q 105. On the night of *Me'raj* what was filled in his chest after opening it?

A: His pure heart was filled with belief and wisdom.

Q 106. What was the heavenly animal that was presented as his vehicle?

A: Burraq.

Q 107. Where did he perform his first prayer during the journey of *Me'raj*?

A: Yathrib (يثرب), that is, Madinah.

Q 108. Where did he perform his second prayer during the journey of *Me'raj*?

A: The valley of Sina, where Allah had spoken to Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 109. In the journey of Me'raj, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> performed prayers at the birthplace of Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>. Which is that place?

A: Bethlehem (بيت اللحم) (present day Palestine).

Q 110. During the journey of Me'raj, an old man and an old woman called him. Who were they?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> said that the old woman was the world and the old man was the devil.

Q 111. What was the fate of backbiters that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> saw during the journey of Me'raj?

A: The nails of backbiters were of copper and they were peeling their faces and chests with them.

Q 112. In what condition did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> see those who live off usury during the journey of Me'raj?

A: Their bellies were very large and full of snakes.

Q 113. Whose heads did he see being crushed with stones during the journey of Me'raj?

A: Those who purposely missed their obligatory prayers.

Q 114. Whose tongues and lips did he see being clipped with scissors during the journey of Me'raj?

A: The preachers and speakers of the *Ummah* who did not practice what they advised to others.

Q 115. During the journey of Me'raj, who were the people who had patches at the front and at the back of their clothes and were grazing grass like animals?

A: These are the people who did not give *zakát* and charity out of their wealth.

Q 116. During the journey of Me'raj, whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> see planting seed and harvesting on the same day?

A: Those who did *jihád* in the way of Allah.

Q 117. How many *rakat* prayers did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> perform in Masjid-e-Aqsa?

A: Two *rakats*.

Q 118. Who sent Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> forward for *Imámat* in Masjid-e-Aqsa?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 119. How many bowls was he presented before leaving Masjid-e-Aqsa?

A: Three.

Q 120. What did the three bowls contain?

A: Water, milk and wine.

Q 121. Which bowl did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> drink from?

A: The bowl of milk.

Q 122. What did Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> say when he drank from the bowl of milk?

A: When Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> drank from the bowl of milk, Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> said, "You have chosen the natural religion. Had you chosen wine, your *Ummah* would have gone astray and had you chosen water your *Ummah* would have perished."

Q 123. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the first heaven?

A: Hazrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 124. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the second heaven?

A: Hazrat Yahya<sup>AS</sup> and Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 125. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the third heaven?

A: Hazrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 126. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the fourth heaven?

A: Hazrat Idris<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 127. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the fifth heaven?

A: Hazrat Haroon<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 128. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the sixth heaven?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 129. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet in the seventh heaven?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 130. In which Surah is Me'raj (ascension) mentioned?

A: Surah Bani-Israeel / Surah Isra.

Q 131. What is the journey from Masjid-e-Haram to Masjid-e-Aqsa called?

A: Isra.

Q 132. What is the journey from Masjid-e-Aqsa to Sidratul-Muntaha called?

A: Me'raj.

Q 133. On the night of Me'raj at which place did Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> excuse himself from going forward?

A: Sidratul Muntaha.

Q 134. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> experience during Me'raj?

A: During Me'raj, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was blessed with the vision of Allah and spoke to Allah without a medium.

Q 135. What did the *Ummah* get in Me'raj through the *vasila* (intercession) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Five prayers and the last verses of Surah Baqarah.

Q 136. Who was the Messenger who consistently advised Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to request for reduction in prayers?

A: Hazrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 137. Was the Me'raj of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> physical or spiritual?

A: With His divine power, Allah Most High took Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> with his pure body in a fully conscious state through the heavens. This Me'raj was physical.

Q 138. In which incident is Baitul-Mamoor mentioned?

A: This is a Masjid in the seventh heaven which is right above the Kabah. Seventy thousand angels circumambulate it every day.

Q 139. In the night of Me'raj was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> blessed with the vision of Allah or not?

A: In the night of Me'raj, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> saw Allah with the physical eyes.

Q 140. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> completed a journey of two months in a single night. Which was this journey?

A: The journey from Masjid-e-Haram to Bait-ul-Muqaddas which he covered in the night of Me'raj.



Q 141. Who was the first to accept the occurrence of Me'raj?  
A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

### ***Hijrat (Migration)***

Q 142. On the night of migration, whose house did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> first go to?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 143. Who accompanied Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the migration?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 144. On the night of *hijrat* (migration) whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> ask to sleep on his bed?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 145. Why did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> make Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> sleep on his bed?

A: So that he could return the things entrusted to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> by the infidels of Makkah in the morning.

Q 146. Which she-camel did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> ride during the migration?

A: The she-camel Qaswa.

Q 147. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s age at the time of migration from Makkah to Madinah?

A: 53 years.

Q 148. During the migration, in which cave did he rest?

A: The cave of Sur (ثور).

Q 149. Which bird had made a nest in the cave of Sur?

A: A pigeon.

Q 150. How many days did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> stay in the cave of Sur?

A: Three days.

Q 151. Who entered the cave of Sur first and what did he do?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup> entered first. He cleaned the cave and closed all the holes.

Q 152. In which cave did a snake bite and whom did it bite?

A: A snake bit Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup> in the cave of Sur. When Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> applied his saliva, he got relief.

Q 153. What arrangement did Allah make to protect Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the cave of Sur?

A: A spider had woven a web in the upper portion of the cave and a pigeon had laid an egg. Those who saw it were convinced that there was no one in the cave.

Q 154. Who delivered milk during the stay in the cave of Sur?

A: A freed slave of Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup>, Aamir bin Fahirah would bring sheep to the mouth of the cave. And the sheep would be milked.

Q 155. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, لَا تَحْزَنُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا (...Have no fear; Verily, Allah is with us)<sup>2</sup>?

A: When the infidels of Quraysh had reached the mouth of the cave, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup> was afraid. Then Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said this.

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<sup>2</sup> Surah at-Towbah, 9:40

Q 156. Who would come in the night to give news of Makkah?

A: Abdullah bin Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 157. What reward had the infidels of Quraysh announced for the capture of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: 100 red camels.

Q 158. With the permission of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> whom did Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup> recruit to show the way to Madinah?

A: Abdullah bin Ariqat.

Q 159. In his greed of the reward, who managed to locate Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Suraqa bin Jusham.

Q 160. What happened with Suraqa bin Jusham?

A: He rode his horse and had hardly reached Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> when he fell down. When he intended to move forward the second time, the legs of the horse sank into the ground. He asked for protection from Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and was saved from torment.

Q 161. What glad tidings did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> give to Suraqa?

A: He gave the glad tidings that Suraqa would wear the bracelets of *Kisra* (Chosroes).

Q 162. When did this glad tiding come true?

A: During the reign of Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup>, when Madyan was conquered, the bracelets of *Kisra* came along with the war booty. Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup> called Suraqa,

made him wear the bracelets and said, "The glad tiding of my lord has come true."

Q 163. Apart from Suraqa, who else went out in the search of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the greed of the reward?

A: Burayda Aslami.

Q 164. Who presented white clothes to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the migration?

A: Zubair bin Awwam<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 165. Which companion is called Friend of the Cave?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 166. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "We two are not alone, but the third, Allah Most High, is with us"?

A: In the cave of Sur at the time of migration.

## **Quba**

Q 167. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reach Quba?

A: On Monday, 8 Rabi-ul-Awwal, in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Prophethood.

Q 168. After the cave of Sur where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> halt?

A: In Quba.

Q 169. In whose house did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> stay in Quba?

A: Kulsum bin Hadam<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 170. What was the first thing that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> did on entering Quba?

A: He laid the foundation of a Masjid.

Q 171. Who was the first from his clan to meet Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in Quba?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 172. Regarding which Masjid did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that a person who performs *wuzu* in his house and walks to the Masjid and prays two *rakats* will have the reward of one *umrah*?

A: Masjid-e-Quba.

Q 173. Which was the first Masjid to be constructed after the advent of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Masjid-e-Quba.

Q 174. At which place did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> spit in the well and the salty water became sweet?

A: In the Baer-e-Raes, fifty feet from the Masjid-e-Quba.

## **Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in Madinah Shareef**

Q 175. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> go from Quba?

A: Madinah Shareef.

Q 176. What was the ancient name of Madinah Shareef?

A: Yathrib (يثرب).

Q 177. The girls of which clan played the *Daf*<sup>3</sup> to welcome Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to Madinah?

A: Girls of the clan of Banu Najjar.

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<sup>3</sup> Hand-held musical drum made of animal skin.

Q 178. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say when the *Ansár* (helpers) of Madinah wanted to have the honour of hosting him?

A: He said, "Make way for my she-camel. Wherever she sits is where the hosting will be."

Q 179. In front of whose house did the she-camel sit?

A: Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 180. On whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bestow the honour of hosting him after reaching Madinah?

A: Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 181. Who is called a *Muhájir* (migrant)?

A: One who left his homeland for seeking Allah's pleasure is called a *Muhájir* (migrant). For example, the people who left Makkah and came to Madinah are called *Muhájirs*.

Q 182. By what name did Allah address the Muslims of Madinah?

A: *Ansár* (helpers).

Q 183. Why were they named *Ansár* (helpers)?

A: *Ansár* is an Arabic word and it is plural of *Násir*, that is, one who helps. Considering the help and support they provided to the Muslims who migrated from Makkah and came to Madinah, Allah called the Muslims of Madinah as *Ansár*.

Q 184. In which city is *Jannat-ul-Baqi* located?

A: In Madinah Shareef.

Q 185. Who was the *sahábi* (companion) who vacated his houses for the pure wives of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Harisa bin Nouman<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 186. Who had the honour of becoming the first Muslim from Madinah?

A: Ayaas bin Ma'az<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 187. Name the Masjids, in the construction of which, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> worked alongside his *sahába* (companions) and labourers?

A: Masjid-e-Quba and Masjid-e-Nabawi.

Q 188. What was the name of the shaded bench in Masjid-e-Nabawi?

A: Suffa.

Q 189. Who were the people of *Suffa*?

A: They were *sahábi* (companions) who had forsaken their homes for the sake of religion and stayed at door of the Messenger of Allah<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 190. Who is called *Raees-ul-Munáfiqeen* (Leader of the Hypocrites)?

A: Abdullah bin Abi Sulool.

### *Ghazwat<sup>4</sup>*

Q 191. What is the *jihád* or battle in which Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> participated called?

A: It is called *Ghazwa*.

Q 192. What is the *jihád* in which Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> did not participate called?

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<sup>4</sup> Plural of *Ghazwa*. *Ghazwa* is a battle in which Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> participated.

A: It is called *Sariya*<sup>5</sup>.

Q 193. What is the number of *Ghazwát*?

A: There is disagreement in this. The number is said to be 19, 21, 24 or 27.

Q 194. What is the number of *Sariya*?

A: There is disagreement in this. The number is said to be 35, 38, 40 or 56.

Q 195. When did the Muslims get permission for *Jihád*?

A: In 2<sup>nd</sup> Hijri.

## Battle of Badr

Q 196. Which is the first battle of Islam?

A: The Battle of Badr.

Q 197. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> nominate as his deputy when he set out for the Battle of Badr?

A: Hazrat Amr ibn Umm Maktum<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 198. What was the colour of the banner in Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>'s hand?

A: Black.

Q 199. When did the Battle of Badr take place?

A: 17<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak, 2<sup>nd</sup> Hijri.

Q 200. What was the strength of the Muslim army in the Battle of Badr?

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<sup>5</sup> *Sariya* - Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> did not participate, but send his *sahaba*<sup>RZ</sup> to fight the battle.



A: 313 Mujahideen<sup>6</sup>.

Q 201. What was the strength of the infidels of Quraysh?

A: One thousand.

Q 202. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had camped with the army at a place in the Battle of Badr. A *sahābi* (companion) advised to move forward and camp near the well. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> accepted his advice. What was the name of the *sahābi*?

A: Hubab ibn Manzar<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 203. What *dua* (supplication) did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> make in the Battle of Badr?

A: He supplicated, "O Allah, if these handful of Your devotees are annihilated today, then Your worship will cease to exist on the face of this earth."

Q 204. In which battle did angels participate?

A: In the Battle of Badr.

Q 205. Along with other angels, which three angels also participated in the Battle of Badr?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>, Hazrat Meekayeel<sup>AS</sup> and Hazrat Israfeel<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 206. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Makkah has presented its *jigar-ke-tukde* (dearest children) to you"?

A: On the occasion of the Battle of Badr.

Q 207. What was the war cry of the Muslim army as it moved forward?

A: *Ahad! Ahad!* (Allah is One, Allah is One).

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<sup>6</sup> Plural of *Mujahid* – one who wages *Jihad* (holy war)

Q 208. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as, “my and my *Ummah’s Firaun* (Pharoah)”?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 209. On the occasion of the Battle of Badr, when an adolescent boy who had joined the Muslim army was asked to go back, he started crying. Who was this boy?

A: Umair bin Abi Waqas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 210. Who was the close relative of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> who stayed in Makkah and wrote letters describing the conditions of the infidels of Quraysh?

A: Hazrat Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 211. During which battle did the *Ansár* say, “We will not be like the community of Musa<sup>AS</sup> and say ‘You and your God may go and fight’”?

A: On the occasion of the Battle of Badr. (Hazrat Miqdad bin Amr<sup>RZ</sup>)

Q 212. On the occasion of the Battle of Badr to whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> hand over the banner?

A: To Hazrat Musaib bin Umair<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 213. In the Battle of Badr who was the commander of the enemies of Islam?

A: Utbah bin Rabi’ah.

Q 214. Using what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> straighten the rows of the army?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> straightened the rows using an arrow.

Q 215. Who were enquiring about Abu Jahl during the Battle of Badr?

A: Two young men, Mu'az and Mu'awwaz.

Q 216. Who killed Abu Jahl?

A: The youngsters, Mu'az and Mu'awwaz, killed Abu Jahl.

Q 217. Who severed Abu Jahl's head?

A: Hazrat Abdullah ibn Mas'ud<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 218. Who was guarding Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> at his canopy in the Battle of Badr?

A: Hazrat Sa'ad bin Mu'az.

Q 219. Which of Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup>'s sons was with the army of the enemies of Islam in the battle?

A: In the Battle of Badr, Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RZ</sup>'s son Abdur Rahman was with the army of the enemies of Islam.

Q 220. In the Battle of Badr, who emerged from the army of infidels wearing a steel armour from head to toe?

A: Ubaydah bin Sayeed bin Al-Aas.

Q 221. In the Battle of Badr, whose sword broke and Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> gave him stick of date-palm which served as a sword?

A: Hazrat Akkasha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 222. In the Battle of Badr, when Hazrat Akkasha<sup>RZ</sup>'s sword broke and Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> gave him stick of date-palm which served as a sword. What name was given to it?

A: *Aun*. (*Aun* means help and it is remembered as help from Allah).

Q 223. In the Battle of Badr, who was the *sahábi* who was busy feeding dates and when he heard about the excellence of *jihád* from Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, he charged into the enemy ranks, killed many of them and was himself martyred?

A: Hazrat Umayr bin Alhamam.

Q 224. Who amongst the prisoners was very eloquent and would speak against Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in public gatherings?

A: Suhayl bin Amr.

Q 225. Amongst the prisoners of Badr, mention the name of the poet who appealed to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> for freedom on account of his poverty?

A: Abu Uzza.

Q 226. Which paternal uncle of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was amongst the prisoners of Badr?

A: Hazrat Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 227. Mention the name of the sword which was gained from the Battle of Badr and Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> liked for himself?

A: Zulfiqar.

Q 228. In the Battle of Badr which infidel did Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup> slay in a single strike?

A: Shayba.

Q 229. In the Battle of Badr who killed the famous infidel Waleed in a single strike?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 230. In the Battle of Badr, who from the *sahába* were sent forward by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to fight against three brave men of the army of Quraysh?

A: Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Ubaydah bin Haris<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 231. What does the Quran call the Day of Badr?

A: *Youm-e-Furqán* (Day of Criterion).

Q 232. In the Battle of Badr which of the worst enemies were despatched to hell?

A: Abu Jahl, Utbah bin Rabi'ah, Sheebah bin Rabi'ah, Waleed bin Umayyah, Utbah bin Muheet, Umayyah bin Khalaf.

### ***Battle of Uhud***

Q 233. In which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> participate after the Battle of Badr?

A: The Battle of Uhud.

Q 234. On which date and month did the Battle of Uhud take place?

A: 6<sup>th</sup> of Shawwal 3 Hijri / 22<sup>nd</sup> March 625 C.E.

Q 235. Mention the name of the young man who stood on his toes to appear taller for the Battle of Uhud?

A: Hazrat Rafe' bin Khadij.

Q 236. Who won at wrestling and joined the Muslim army in the Battle of Uhud?

A: Samarrah.

Q 237. Name the horse which Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had mounted on the day of the Battle of Uhud?

A: Sukab.

Q 238. Who was the commander of the Quraysh army?

A: Abu Sufyan.

Q 239. In which battle did Khalid bin Walid fight alongside the infidels?

A: In the Battle of Uhud.

Q 240. In which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pray to Allah, "O Allah, forgive my community. They do not know."?

A: During the Battle of Uhud when the infidels were raining arrows continuously he made this supplication.

Q 241. In which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bestow a sword to Hazrat Abu Dakhana?

A: In the Battle of Uhud.

Q 242. Who was the Muslim who joined the Battle of Uhud with his men but turned back with them mid-way?

A: The Leader of the Hypocrites, Abdullah bin Ubay.

Q 243. With how many men did the Leader of the Hypocrites, Abdullah bin Ubay turn back?

A: He parted taking three hundred horsemen with him.

Q 244. At which place did the Leader of the Hypocrites, Abdullah bin Ubay part company and why?

A: At Shooth, a village between Madinah and Uhud. The distance between Madinah and Uhud is 3 miles. He said, "Since you haven't accepted my advice to

stay in Madinah and fight the infidels, I am parting ways.”

Q 245. In the Battle of Uhud, with whose archery was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> happy and said, “Shoot arrows! May my parents be sacrificed for you.”?

A: Hazrat Sa’ad bin Abi Waqas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 246. In which battle did the women participate?

A: Battle of Uhud.

Q 247. In which battle were the women of Quraysh singing thus: “We are the daughters of the Morning Star / We walk on soft carpets / If you advance and fight, we will embrace you / If you turn your backs we will avoid you”?

A: The Battle of Uhud.

Q 248. During the Battle of Uhud who was the woman who fought bravely against the attack on Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and was injured?

A: Umm Ammara<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 249. During the Battle of Uhud which *sahábi*’s eye had fallen out of its socket and Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> placed it back with his blessed hand?

A: Hazrat Qatada<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 250. During the Battle of Uhud which Rabbi’s son sought permission from Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to attack his father?

A: Hazrat Hanzala<sup>RZ</sup>, the Muslim son of Rabbi Abu Aamir.

Q 251. Did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> permit him?

A: No.

Q 252. In which battle were the blessed teeth of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> martyred and who threw the stone at him?

A: In the Battle of Uhud, Utbah bin Abi Waqas (who wasn't a Muslim), the brother of Saad bin Abi Waqas, threw a stone and martyred the teeth.

Q 253. How many teeth of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> were martyred?

A: Four teeth. As per some narrations, two lower teeth on the right side and the hit had cut his blessed lip too.

Q 254. In which battle was the rumour of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s martyrdom spread?

A: In the Battle of Uhud.

Q 255. In the Battle of Uhud, whose father, brother and husband were martyred?

A: Afiqa<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 256. In the Battle of Uhud, an infidel was killed by the spear of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>. What was his name?

A: Ubay bin Khalaf.

Q 257. In the Battle of Uhud, who climbed up a hillock and was calling people in the names of the idols?

A: Abu Sufyan.

Q 258. In the Battle of Uhud, which *sahabi* had his sword on Hinda's head, but withdrew it?

A: Hazrat Abu Dujana<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 259. Why did Hazrat Abu Dujana<sup>RZ</sup> keep his sword on Hinda's head and withdraw it?



A: It was not befitting the glory of a sword that was bestowed by Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> that it should be used to take the life of a woman.

Q 260. How many Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Uhud?

A: 70 Muslims were martyred.

Q 261. In which battle was Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup> martyred?

A: In the Battle of Uhud.

Q 262. Who killed Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Wahshi.

Q 263. Who was the woman who chewed the liver of Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hinda.

Q 264. Who severed noses and ears from the bodies of Muslims and made a garland out of them and wore it?

A: Hinda.

Q 265. Who was the *sahábi* who placed his cheek on the blessed feet of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and gave up his life?

A: Hazrat Ziyad bin Sakan.

Q 266. Who was the *sahábi* upon whose martyrdom, the infidels announced the passing away of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Musab bin Umayr<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 267. Who was the *sahábi* martyred in the Battle of Uhud whose shroud was so small that when the head was covered the feet would get exposed and when the feet were covered the head would be exposed?

A: Hazrat Musab bin Umayr<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 268. In which battle did the Muslims abandon fighting and took to plunder of war booty?

A: In the Battle of Uhud.

Q 269. Who used his teeth to pull out the rings of the chain mail which had pierced the cheek of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah<sup>RZ</sup> pulled out these rings with his teeth.

Q 270. Before departing for the Battle of Uhud whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint as the ruler of Madinah Munawwarah?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Umm Maktum<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 271. Who was the *sahábi* who stood in front of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and fired so many arrows that he broke two or three bows?

A: Hazrat Abu Talha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 272. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bury the martyrs of Uhud?

A: Neither was the *Namáz-e-Janáza* performed for them nor were they given the *ghusl* (ceremonial bath). Two to three people were wrapped in each *kafan* (shroud) and were buried in a single grave.

Q 273. Which poet was freed by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> after the Battle of Badr when he promised not to fight in any battle against the Muslims?

A: Abu Uzza.

Q 274. In the Battle of Uhud which *sahábi* was given the *ghusl* (ceremonial bath) by angels after his martyrdom?

A: Hazrat Hanzala<sup>RZ</sup>.

### ***Jung-e-Khandaq (Battle of the Trench)***

Q 275. In which year did the *Jung-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench) take place?

A: In 5 Hijri.

Q 276. What is the other name of the *Ghazwa-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench)?

A: *Ghazwa-e-Azháb* (Battle of the Confederates).

Q 277. How did the name *Ahzáb* (Confederates) come about?

A: *Azháb* means confederate or accomplice. In this battle, big groups of Arabia joined together and came to attack Madinah. Hence this battle is called *Ahzáb*.

Q 278. Who gave the advice to dig the trench?

A: Hazrat Salman Farsi<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 279. What were the conditions of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and the Muslims at the time of the Battle of the Trench?

A: The Muslims hadn't eaten for three days and each of them had a stone tied to their stomachs. Three stones were tied to the blessed stomach of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 280. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> foretell when he struck a rock with the axe?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> struck the rock thrice and after each strike he said, "Yemen is conquered", "Syria is conquered" and "Iran is conquered".

Q 281. Who was the infidel who fell from his horse into the trench in the *Jung-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench)?

A: Noufal bin Abdullah Makhzar, who was killed by Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 282. In which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> miss (*qaza*) his prayers?

A: In the *Jung-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench), due to the continuous raining of arrows and rocks, it was not possible to move from the place. Hence the prayer was missed (*qaza*).

Q 283. When the *Asr* prayers were missed what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say?

A: He said, "The infidels have kept us away from the middle prayer, the *Asr* prayer. May Allah fill their homes and graves with fire".

Q 284. In which battle did a violent storm arrive suddenly and uprooted the tents of the attackers?

A: In the *Ghazwa-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench).

Q 285. In the *Ghazwa-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench) when the trench was being dug, regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that he is part of *Ahle-Bait* (member of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>'s household)?

A: Hazrat Salman Farsi<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 286. Who was the commander of the infidel army in the *Ghazwa-e-Ahzáb* (Battle of the Confederates)?

A: Abu Sufyan.

Q 287. What was the size of the teams formed to dig the trench?

A: Teams of 10 people each were formed.

Q 288. What was the size of the trench?

A: Ten yards wide and five yards deep.

Q 289. What was the number of *sahába* in the *Ghazwa-e-Khandaq* (Battle of the Trench)?

A: Three thousand.

Q 290. At the end of the *Jung-e-Ahzáb* (Battle of the Confederates) when the Quraysh and their allies turned back in failure, what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say?

A: He said, "Now we will attack them, they will not be able to attack us."

Q 291. After the *Jung-e-Ahzáb* (Battle of the Confederates) whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to besiege Banu Qurayza and when?

A: As soon as the battle ended on 23<sup>rd</sup> Ziqaidah, 5 Hijri, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> gave the banner to Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> and sent him as commander of the army.

## Treaty of Hdaybiyah

Q 292. In which year did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> depart from Madinah for *Umrah*?

A: On Monday, in the month of Ziqaidah, 6<sup>th</sup> Hijri.

Q 293. At the time of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah who went on behalf of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to talk with the people of Makkah?

A: Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 294. At the time of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah what was the *bayt* (pledge of allegiance) taken from the *sahāba* by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> called?

A: Bayt-ur-Rizwan.

Q 295. What is the background to *Bayt-ur-Rizwān*?

A: Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> had gone for talks with the infidels of Quraysh as the representative of the Muslims. In the meantime, a rumour spread that Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> has been martyred. The *sahāba* then pledged allegiance to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to avenge the martyrdom of Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup>. This *bayt* (pledge of allegiance) is called *Bayt-ur-Rizwān*.

Q 296. During the Treaty of Hdaybiyah who prepared the treaty document?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 297. On which occasion was the verse *إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا* (*Verily, We have given you (O Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>) a manifest victory.*) revealed?

A: On the occasion of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah.

Q 298. Which occasion was called as *Fath-e-Mubeen* (a manifest victory)?

A: The occasion of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah.

Q 299. Who was the representative of the Quraysh when the document of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah was being prepared?

A: Suhayl bin Amr.

Q 300. When the treaty was being prepared, who escaped from Makkah and came to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>? What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say to him?

A: Hazrat Abu Jandal had come from Makkah. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> addressed him and said, "Be patient. Allah will make a way for you soon."

Q 301. Who was affected by the text of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah and the return of Abu Jandal<sup>RZ</sup> and had a discussion with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and later repented?

A: Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 302. While preparing the treaty who objected to the usage of the words "Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>"?

A: Suhayl bin Amr (the representative of Quraysh).

Q 303. After migration to Madinah, when Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> intended to go for *Umrah* how many *sahába* accompanied him?

A: Approximately 1400.

Q 304. After migration to Madinah, when Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> intended to go for *Umrah* which of his pure wives accompanied him and how many camels did he have?

A: Ummul Momineen Umm-e-Salma<sup>RZ</sup> accompanied him. The number of camels was 70.

Q 305. On reaching Hudaibiyah and halting there, who was the first to meet Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The head of Banu Khuza, Badeel bin Warqa came with a few leaders.

## Battle of Khyber

Q 306. In which year did the Battle of Khyber take place?

A: In 7 Hijri / 628 C.E.

Q 307. Which *ummul-momineen* (mother of the believers) was with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the Battle of Khyber?

A: Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 308. In which battle and on which *sahābi's* eyes did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> apply his saliva?

A: During the Battle of Khyber, Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>'s eyes were infected. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> applied his saliva on the eyes and he was cured.

Q 309. In which battle and regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Tomorrow, I will give the banner to the one through whom Allah will give victory?"

A: He said this regarding Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> in the Battle of Khyber.

Q 310. In which battle was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> poisoned?

A: In the Battle of Khyber.

Q 311. Who gave the poison to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Zainab bint Haris who was the wife of the Jew, Salam bin Hikam.

Q 312. How was the poison given?

A: The poison was mixed with the mutton which was given to him.

Q 313. In which battle was the famous wrestler of the Jews, Mahrab, killed by Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>?



A: In the Battle of Khyber.

Q 314. In the Battle of Khyber, to whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Every prophet has a helper. You are my helper."?

A: Hazrat Zubair<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 315. After the victory of Khyber, who returned from Abyssinia and met Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 316. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint in his place before leaving for Khyber?

A: Saba bin Arafta Ghaffari<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 317. What was the number of *mujáhideen* (holy fighters) in the Battle of Khyber?

A: One Thousand Six Hundred (1600).

Q 318. To conquer which fort did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> during the Battle of Khyber?

A: The Fort of Qamus.

Q 319. After the victory of Khyber, whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> send to collect half of the agricultural produce as per the treaty?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawaha<sup>RZ</sup>.

## **Battle of Mutah**

Q 320. In which month and year did the Battle of Mutah take place?

A: Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 8 Hijri / 629 C.E.

Q 321. In which battle was Hazrat Khalid bin Walid<sup>RZ</sup> appointed as commander of the army?

A: In the Battle of Mubah.

Q 322. After which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bestow the title of *Saifullah* (Sword of Allah) to Hazrat Khalid bin Walid<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: After the Battle of Mubah.

Q 323. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint as commanders in the Battle of Mubah?

A: (1) Zaid bin Haritha<sup>RZ</sup>. If he is martyred, then (2) Jafar bin Abu Talib<sup>RZ</sup>. If he is martyred, then (3) Abdullah bin Rawaha<sup>RZ</sup>. If he is martyred, then Muslims may appoint a commander as per their wish.

Q 324. Sitting in Madinah, which on-going battle scenes did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> describe to the *sahába*<sup>RZ</sup> (companions)?

A: The scenes of the Battle of Mubah.

Q 325. Name the three commanders who were martyred one after the other in the Battle of Mubah?

A: (1) Zaid bin Haritha<sup>RZ</sup>. (2) Jafar bin Abu Talib<sup>RZ</sup>. (3) Abdullah bin Rawaha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 326. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that he is flying with two wings of emerald alongside the angels?

A: Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 327. After the Battle of Mubah who was given the title of *Tayyár* (The Flyer)?

A: Hazrat Jafar bin Abu Talib<sup>RZ</sup>.

## Conquest of Makkah

Q 328. In which year was Makkah Mukarramah conquered?

A: Makkah Mukarramah was conquered in 8 Hijri.

Q 329. Which of his pure wives was with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> during the conquest of Makkah?

A: Ummul Momineen Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup> and Ummul Momineen Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 330. Which sword did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> have during the conquest of Makkah?

A: A sword named Zulfiqar.

Q 331. Who was riding the she-camel along with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> during the conquest of Makkah?

A: Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid bin Harisa<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 332. During the conquest of Makkah which *Surah* was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reciting when he was riding the she-camel?

A: Surah Fatah (The Victory).

Q 333. During the conquest of Makkah how did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> accept pledges of allegiance (*bayt*) from women?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> would dip his holy hand in vessel filled with water and take it out. Then the woman pledging allegiance would dip her hand in it.

Q 334. After the conquest of Makkah, how did he break the idols in *Haram Shareef*?

A: He had a bow in his hand and would knock down each idol and recite **جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا**

*(Truth has come, and falsehood has perished. Indeed, falsehood is [by nature] ever bound to perish.)*<sup>7</sup>.

Q 335. After the conquest of Makkah, on entering the Kabah, how did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pull down the idols which were installed very high?

A: He got Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> to stand on his holy shoulders and Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> demolished and brought down the idols.

Q 336. After the conquest of Makkah, to whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> hand over the keys of the Kabah and what glad tidings did he give?

A: He gave the keys to Usman bin Talha<sup>RZ</sup> and said, "This will be in your family until the Day of Judgement. The one who seizes it from you is an oppressor."

Q 337. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> announce the general amnesty to the Quraysh?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "There is no rebuke from me upon you. All of you are free to go."

Q 338. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> order to be executed after the conquest of Makkah?

A: Abdul Uzza bin Khatal who was clinging to the cloth of the Kabah.

Q 339. After the conquest of Makkah, where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> sit and receive pledges of allegiance?

A: On the mount of Safa.

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<sup>7</sup> Surah al-Isra, 17:81

Q 340. What was the strength of the *Mujáhideen* (holy fighters) when Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> departed from Madinah to attack Makkah Mukarramah?

A: Ten thousand.

Q 341. After the conquest of Makkah, whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to give the *Azán*?

A: He commanded Hazrat Bilal<sup>RZ</sup> to climb on top of the Kabah and give the *Azán*.

Q 342. After the conquest of Makkah, where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> stand the next day and give his second sermon?

A: On the mount of Safa.

Q 343. Which enemies did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> forgive after the conquest of Makkah?

A: (1) Safwan bin Umayya. (2) Ikrama bin Abu Jahl. (3) Kaab bin Zubair. (4) Wahshi bin Harb. (5) Abdullah bin Saad bin Abu Sarah. (6) Abu Lahab's sons, Utbah and Mu'tab. (8) Hind bint Utbah, wife of Abu Sufyan. (9) Hubar bin al-Aswad. All of the above had become Muslim.

Q 344. During the conquest of Makkah, whose house did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as abode of peace?

A: Abu Sufyan's house.

Q 345. After the conquest of Makkah, whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint as caretaker of Makkah?

A: Hazrat Ma'az bin Jabal.

## Battle of Hunain

Q 346. In which year did the Battle of Hunain take place?

A: In 8 Hijri / 630 C.E.

Q 347. Who was present amongst the captives of the Battle of Hunain whose talk kindled memories of his childhood in Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: His foster sister Sheema.

Q 348. Who was steadfastly present with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> during the intense fight in the Battle of Hunain?

A: Umm Salim<sup>RZ</sup>, the mother of Hazrat Anas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 349. What is the name of the shield worn by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the Battle of Hunain?

A: Zat ul Fuzool.

Q 350. Who was the commander of the infidel army?

A: Malik bin Auf.

Q 351. In the Battle of Hunain, under whose command was the infidel army attacked?

A: Hazrat Khalid bin Walid<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 352. In which battle was the infidel army split into two?

A: The Battle of Hunain.

Q 353. In which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> take a handful of pebbles and threw them at the faces of the infidels?

A: The Battle of Hunain.

Q 354. From whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> take a loan to prepare for the battle against the tribe of Banu Hawazin?

A: He took a loan of 3000 Dirhams from Abdullah bin Rabi'ah.

Q 355. In which battle were the highest number of captives taken?

A: Six thousand fighters of the tribe of Banu Hawazin were taken captive in the Battle of Hunain.

Q 356. From whom had Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> taken armaments on loan for the battle against Banu Hawazin?

A: From Safwan bin Umayyah.

Q 357. What was the strength of the army of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> which fought against the Banu Hawazin?

A: Twelve thousand.

## **Battle of Tabuk**

Q 358. In which month and year did the Battle of Tabuk take place?

A: Rajab, 9 Hijri / 630 C.E.

Q 359. Who was made the Governor of Madinah before the departure for the Battle of Tabuk?

A: Hazrat Muhammad bin Maslamah Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 360. Who had donated his entire wealth towards the Battle of Tabuk?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 361. Who had donated half of his wealth towards the Battle of Tabuk?

A: Hazrat Umar Farooq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 362. During the journey of which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Do not drink the water available here nor make ablutions or dough with it. If anyone has used the water to make dough, feed it to the camels."?

A: During the journey for the Battle of Tabuk.

Q 363. During the Battle of Tabuk Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Do not drink the water available here nor make ablutions or dough with it. If anyone has used the water to make dough, feed it to the camels." Which place was this?

A: Madain Saleh in the region of Thamud, which was subjected to the wrath of Allah.

Q 364. After which battle did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pull down a mosque and what was its name?

A: After the Battle of Tabuk, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pulled down the Masjid-e-Zirar where the hypocrites were plotting against him.

Q 365. Which was the last *ghazwa* (holy battle) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Battle of Tabuk.

Q 366. Who were the three companions who did not participate in the Battle of Tabuk due to their lethargy which they themselves acknowledged?

A: (1) Hazrat Ka'ab bin Malik<sup>RZ</sup>. (2) Hazrat Bilal bin Umayya<sup>RZ</sup>. (3) Hazrat Marwah bin Rabeeh<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 367. What was the number of the *mujáhideen* (holy warriors) in the Battle of Tabuk?

A: Thirty thousand (30,000).



Q 368. Which army is called the *Jaish-ul-Usrah* (Army of Hardship)?

A: The Muslim army in the Battle of Tabuk.

Q 369. How many *Mujáhideen* were martyred in the Battle of Tabuk?

A: None. There was no opportunity for a clash.

Q 370. What is the other name of the Battle of Tabuk?

A: Battle of Fazaha.

Q 371. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> send out the last army during his holy lifetime and whom did he appoint as commander?

A: He appointed Usamah bin Zaid<sup>RZ</sup> as commander and sent an army to fight against the Romans.

## The Holy Quran

Q 372. Regarding what, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, that it will raise communities to great heights and will also push some communities to the depths?

A: The Holy Quran.

Q 373. Whose heart, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is akin to a ruined house?

A: One, in whose heart, the Holy Quran does not reside.

Q 374. Who will intercede on the Day of Judgement apart from Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The Holy Quran.

Q 375. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as the most respected people of the *Ummah*?

A: The ones who carry the Quran. That is, the *Mufasssireen* (Exegists) and those who act upon the Quran.

Q 376. Who came to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> with the Word of Allah for the first time and where?

A: Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> came with the Word of Allah in the cave of Hira.

Q 377. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s age when the first verse was revealed?

A: 40 years.

Q 378. Who reassured Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> after the first revelation?

A: Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 379. To whom did Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> take Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> after the first revelation?

A: To Warqa bin Noufal.

Q 380. Which *Ummah* has been called at *Ummat-e-Wasata* (the just community) by the Holy Quran?

A: The *Ummah* of Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 381. Which *sahábi*'s name is mentioned in the Quran?

A: Zaid bin Haris<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 382. What does the Quran call as *Fath-e-Mubeen* (Manifest Victory)?

A: The Treaty of Hudaibiyah.

Q 383. From whom and at which place did the Jinns first hear the Word of Allah (Quran)?

A: When Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was returning to Makkah from Taif, he halted at a place called Nakhla. He was reciting the Quran and a group of Jinns were passing by. They heard the holy scripture and stopped.

Q 384. How many times has the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> been mentioned in the Quran?

A: The name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is mentioned four times in the Quran.

Q 385. Mention the *Surahs* where the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is mentioned?

A: (1) Aal-Imran, verse 144. (2) Al-Ahzab, verse 40. (3) Al-Fath, verse 29. (4) Muhammad, verse 2.

Q 386. In which *Surah* is the name 'Ahmed' mentioned?

A: Surah as-Saff, verse 6.

Q 387. Regarding which *Surah* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that Allah did not reveal such a *Surah* in the Taurat and the Injeel?

A: *Ummul-Quran*, i.e., Surah Fatiha.

Q 388. Which *Surah* has the command regarding the obligation of fasting?

A: Surah Baqarah, verse 183.

Q 389. Regarding which *Surah* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that due to its recitation Shaitan will not be able to enter the house?

A: Surah Baqarah.

Q 390. Regarding which verse did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that it is the Leader of Verses?

A: *Ayat-ul-Kursi* (The Verse of the Throne), Surah Baqarah, verse 255.

Q 391. In which Surah is Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mentioned as unlettered?

A: Surah Aa'raf, verses 157-158.

Q 392. Regarding which *Surahs* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that these *Surahs* made him old?

A: Surah Hud, Waqiyah and Mursilat.

Q 393. In which *Surah* is the *Me'raj* (ascension) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mentioned?

A: Surah Bani-Israeel, verse 1.

Q 394. In which *Surah* is the bestowal of *Maqam-e-Mahmood* (Station of Praise and Glory) upon Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mentioned?

A: Surah Bani Israeel, verse 79.

Q 395. In which *Surah* is it mentioned that all the pure wives of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> are the mothers of all Muslims?

A: Surah Ahzab, verse 6.

Q 396. In which Surah is it mentioned that *وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا كَافَّةً* (...*We have sent you to all mankind...*)?  
*لِلنَّاسِ*

A: Surah Saba, verse 28.

Q 397. What is the other name of Surah Muhammad?

A: Surah Qitaal.

Q 398. In which Surah is the name Muhammad Rasoolullah mentioned?

A: Surah Fath, verse 29.

Q 399. In which Surah is the opening of the chest of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mentioned?

A: Surah Alam-Nashrah.

Q 400. In which Surah is the bestowal of *kouser* upon Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mentioned?

A: Surah Kouser.

Q 401. Regarding which Surah did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that it is equal to two thirds of the Quran?

A: Surah Ikhlas.

Q 402. Which was the first Surah which Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recited before the infidels of Quraysh?

A: Surah Najm.

Q 403. Which Surahs did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as *Mau'uzzat*?

A: Surah al-Falaq and Suran an-Nas are called the *Mau'uzzat*.

Q 404. Which Surah's recitation did the infidels of Quraysh hear and prostrate along with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the *Haram* (precincts of Kabah)?

A: Surah Najam.

Q 405. In which two verses is the *Ism-e-Azam* (Greatest Name) mentioned according to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: (1) *وَإِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَحْدٌ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ*. (And your god is one God. There is no deity [worthy of worship] except Him, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.)<sup>8</sup> (2) *أَلَمْ*

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<sup>8</sup> Surah al-Baqarah, 2:163

أَللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ (Alif-Lam-Meem. Allah! There is no god but He, the Living, the Self-Subsisting, Eternal.)<sup>9</sup>

Q 406. In which Surah is it mentioned that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is the *Khátim-un-Nabiyeen* (Seal of the Prophets)?

A: مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ (Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but (he is) the Messenger of Allah, and the Seal of the Prophets)<sup>10</sup>.

Q 407. Which is the Surah and verse which mentions that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was sent as *Rahmat-ul-lil-Aalameen* (Mercy for the Worlds)?

A: وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ (And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.)<sup>11</sup>.

Q 408. Surah Kouser is regarding which son of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Qasim<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 409. The Surah bearing the personal name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is in which *para*?

A: Surah Muhammad is in the 26<sup>th</sup> *para* of the Quran.

Q 410. For how many years was the Quran revealed to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in Makkah Mukarramah?

A: 13 years.

Q 411. For how many years was the Quran revealed to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in Madinah Shareef?

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<sup>9</sup> Surah Aal-Imran, 3:1-2

<sup>10</sup> Surah al-Ahzab, 33:40

<sup>11</sup> Surah al-Anbiya, 21:107

A: 10 years.

Q 412. How did the sequence of the Quran come about?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> set the sequence as per the command of Allah.

Q 413. On which night was the Holy Quran revealed to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: On *Lailatul-Qadr*, the 27<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan.

Q 414. Two close associates of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> have been mentioned in the Quran. Who are they?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Haris, who was his adopted son. The second was his enemy Abu Lahab, who was his uncle.

Q 415. How many times is Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> addressed in the Quran as يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ (O Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>)?

A: Thirteen times.

Q 416. What are the titles that Allah has used in the Quran to address Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Ya-Sin, Ya-Ayyuhal-Muzzammil, Ya-Ayyuhal-Muddassir, Ta-Ha.

Q 417. Which Surah has the command not to perform the *Namáz-e-Janáza* (funeral prayers) of *Munáfiqeen* (hypocrites)?

A: Surah Tawbah, verse 84. وَلَا تُصَلِّ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ مَاتَ أَبَدًا وَلَا تَقُمْ عَلَى قَبْرِهِ (And do not pray [the funeral prayer, O Muhammad], over any of them who has died - ever - or stand at his grave.)<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Surah at-Tawbah, 9:84

Q 418. Who amongst the *Ummul-Momineen* (Mother of Believers) had memorised the entire Quran?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Umme-Salma<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 419. In which Surah has Allah given the evidence of Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s innocence?

A: Surah Noor.

### Sayings of the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>

Q 420. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that the edifice of Islam is built on five things. What are those?

A: (1) *Kalma-e-Tayyiba* (2) Prayers (3) *Zakát* (4) Fasting (5) Hajj.

Q 421. When the *sahába* asked as to which Muslim was superior, what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reply?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "The one from whose tongue and hands the Muslims are protected."

Q 422. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> has mentioned three signs of a *Munáfiq* (hypocrite). What are those?

A: When he speaks, he lies. When he promises, he breaks it. When he is given something for safekeeping, he embezzles from it.

Q 423. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> commanded that *sajdah* (prostration) should be on seven body parts. What are those?

A: The seven parts are as follows: Forehead, both hands, both knees and both legs.



Q 424. Regarding which day did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that it contains a moment in which *dua* (supplication) is accepted?

A: The day of *Juma* (Friday).

Q 425. On what, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> prohibit lamenting?

A: On a dead body.

Q 426. In which month, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, that performing *Umrah* is equal to *Hajj*?

A: In the month of Ramzan.

Q 427. When Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was in a market and he heard a person calling another as “Abul Qasim”, what advice did he give to that person?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, “Keep my name for others, but don’t keep my *kuniyet* (teknonym).”

Q 428. Regarding the water of which fountain did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that it is whiter than milk and more fragrant than musk?

A: The Fountain of Kouser (*Houz-e-Kouser*).

Q 429. Regarding which Islamic phrase did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that is one of the treasures of heaven?

A: لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله بل الحى العظيم (there is no power and no strength except with Allah the Almighty).

Q 430. Taking oath on whose name has been prohibited by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, “Allah has prohibited taking oath upon parents. One who wishes to take an oath, should take oath in the name of Allah, or should stay silent.”

Q 431. On which occasion did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, "Shaitan cannot appear with my face"?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "One who sees me in a dream has without doubt seen me because Shaitan cannot appear with my face."

Q 432. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that he will be blind in the right eye?

A: Regarding Dajjal.

Q 433. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, "No one has favoured me with his life and his wealth as much as he has"?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 434. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, "I have seen a Christian scholar in paradise who is adorned in clothes of silk because he believed and accepted me"?

A: Warqa bin Noufal.

Q 435. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Why should I pray for their destruction. Even if these people don't believe in Allah, their future generations definitely will."?

A: The people of Taif.

Q 436. Regarding which place did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "By Allah! You are the best of Allah's lands. And the best in the eyes of Allah. And most loved in the eyes of Allah. Had I not been driven out from it, I would never have left it."?

A: Makkah Mukarramah.

Q 437. "It throws out sinners like a furnace removes dirt from silver." Regarding which city did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say this?

A: Madinah Munawwarah.

Q 438. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding *dua* (supplication)?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "*Dua* is worship, *dua* is the gist of worship and *dua* is the weapon of a *Momin*."

Q 439. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding *zikr* (remembrance) of Allah?

A: Those who don't remember Allah are like the dead.

Q 440. To whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Aren't you happy that the world is for them and the hereafter for us?"

A: Hazrat Umar bin Khattab<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 441. Regarding which *Surah* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, if one performs *namáz* and does not recite this *Surah* in it, then it is incomplete, it is incomplete?

A: Surah Fatihah.

Q 442. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, "When he sins a black dot appears on his heart and when he repents (*tauba*) the black dot disappears?"

A: *Momin* (believer).

Q 443. To whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "You are reciting the *Taurát*. Even if Musa had appeared in my era, he would have followed me?"

A: Hazrat Umar<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 444. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say,  
"He did not die physically, he will return"?

A: Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 445. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> address and say,  
"If I am given gold equal to the mountain of Uhud,  
I would not like it if three nights pass and I am still  
left with gold equal to a Dinar"?

A: Hazrat Abu Zar Ghaffari<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 446. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say,  
"One who loves these two, loves me. And one who  
has malice towards these two, has malice towards  
me."?

A: He said this regarding Hasan<sup>RZ</sup> and Hussain<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 447. What *dua* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite  
whenever he went out of the house?

A: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ (In the Name of Allah,  
I have placed my trust in Allah, there is no might  
and no power except by Allah).

Q 448. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> ask us to recite on  
sneezing and when someone sneezes?

A: On sneezing say الحمد لله (Praise be to Allah) and when  
you hear someone else sneeze say يرحمك الله (May  
Allah have mercy on you)

Q 449. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say,  
"The sky has not sheltered anyone nor has the earth  
carried on its shoulders anyone whose speech is  
truer than his"?

A: Hazrat Abu Zar Ghaffari<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 450. On whose death did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say,  
"The Throne of Rahman shook, the doors of the sky

were widened for him and seventy thousand angels joined his funeral prayers.”?

A: Hazrat Saad bin Mu'az<sup>RZ</sup>.

## Night and Day

Q 451. What *dua* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite before eating?

A: اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَارَزَقْتَنَا وَفِنَا عَذَابِ النَّارِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ (O Allah, bless the food which you have given us and save us from hellfire. I start in the name of Allah.)

Q 452. With how many fingers did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> have his food?

A: With three fingers.

Q 453. What *dua* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite after eating?

A: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ (All praise is for Allah who has fed us and gave us drink and made us Muslims).

Q 454. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> drink water?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> would always sit and drink water. He would drink water in three breaths. He would drink water and take a breath, then drink water and take a breath and again drink water and take a breath. Drinking water this way is beneficial and good for getting cures.

Q 455. What *dua* would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite when he lay on the bed?

A: اللَّهُمَّ بِسْمِكَ وَأَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَى (O Allah, with your name, I die and I live).

Q 456. What *dua* would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite when having a fruit?

A: اللَّهُمَّ كَمَا أَرَيْتَنَا أَوَّلَهُ أَرِنَا آخِرَهُ (O Allah, just as you have shown us the beginning of this fruit, show us its end too).

Q 457. What *dua* would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite before going to answer the call of nature?

A: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخُبَائِثِ (O Allah, I seek refuge from the male and female devils).

Q 458. What *dua* would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite after answering the call of nature?

A: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأُذَى وَعَافَانِي (All praises are due to Allah who has taken away from me discomfort and granted me comfort.)

Q 459. How would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call a person whose name was not known to him?

A: He would call him, 'O Abdullah'.

Q 460. When members of the household or the *sahābi* (companions) called him, how did he reply?

A: *Labbaik* (I am present).

Q 461. Which day did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> prefer for travel?

A: Thursday.

Q 462. Between *sadqa* (charity) and *hadya* (gift) what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> accept?

A: *Hadya* (gift).

Q 463. Which oil did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> like?

A: Olive oil.

Q 464. Which color did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> like?

A: Green.

Q 465. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> take with him for a journey?

A: A bottle of oil, *surma* (antimony), mirror, comb, scissors, *miswák* (toothbrush), thread and needle. He would keep these things in a leather bag.

Q 466. What was the color of his headgear and blanket?

A: Black.

## Miracles

Q 467. Who are bestowed with *m'ojiza* (miracles)?

A: *Rasool, Nabi* and *Khalifatullah* (Messengers of Allah, Prophets and Vicegerents of Allah).

Q 468. When famine struck Makkah whom did Abu Talib take to the House of Ka'ba and requested to pray?

A: Abu Talib brings Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to the House of Ka'ba for making *dua*. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is made to stand with his back touching the wall of Ka'ba and they request that he pray for rain. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> prays silently and raises his finger towards the sky. Very soon clouds appear in the sky. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had hardly reached his home when it starts raining.

Q 469. Where did the miracle of *Shaqul-Qamar* (Splitting of the Moon) take place and who asked for it?

A: This miracle occurred in Makkah and the idolators of Makkah asked for it.

Q 470. What is meant by *Shaqul-Qamar* (Splitting of the Moon)?

A: One night the infidels of Makkah asked Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to show a miracle. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pointed his hand at the moon and split it into two and all those present witnessed this miracle. Then the two parts joined back together.

Q 471. The sun had set but reappeared again. Where did this miracle take place?

A: At Sahba, a place near Khyber.

Q 472. What is the background of the miracle of the sun setting and reappearing?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had rested his head in the lap of Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>. Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> had not offered the *Asr* prayers and the sun went down. When asked by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> he said that he hadn't performed the *Asr* prayers. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> prayed to Allah, "O Allah, Ali was in obedience to your Messenger. Pull back the sun so that Ali can offer his *Asr* prayers on time." After this *dua*, the sun reappeared in the sky and Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> performed his *Asr* prayers.

Q 473. Describe five miracles of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in a concise manner?

A: (1) With a gesture from Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> the moon was split. (2) Trees and stones do *salám* to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>. (3) Cattle and sheep would communicate with him. They would give evidence of his *Risálat* (Messengership). (4) Water would spring out of his fingers. (5) The tree of Hannanah crying after separation from Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.



## Last Days

Q 474. On which month and day did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> fall sick?

A: 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> of Safar, 11 Hijri.

Q 475. Which was the last *namáz* led by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in the Masjid and when?

A: He led the *Maghrib* prayers on Wednesday.

Q 476. Which *Surah* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite in the last *namáz* in Masjid-e-Nabawi?

A: Surah Mursilat.

Q 477. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to lead the prayers while he was sick?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 478. What were the last words of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: "Prayers, prayers and treat your slaves well. Now, it is none except the highest companion."

Q 479. In which *Ummul-Momineen*<sup>RZ</sup>'s (Mother of Believers) house did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pass his last days?

A: Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 480. On which day and date did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pass away?

A: On Monday, 2<sup>nd</sup> of Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 Hijri.

Q 481. In whose room did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pass away?

A: In Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s room.

Q 482. Which *sahábi* unsheathed his sword on hearing about the demise?

A: Hazrat Umar Farooq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 483. What was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s age when he passed away?

A: 63 years.

Q 484. Who gave the *ghusl* (ceremonial bath) to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>, Fazal bin Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>, Qasam bin Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> was also present. Hazrat Usama bin Zaid<sup>RZ</sup> was holding the *pardah* (covering sheet).

Q 485. Who dug the holy grave of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Abu Talha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 486. Who led the *namáz-e-janáza* (funeral prayers) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: There was no Imam for the *namáz-e-janáza* (funeral prayers) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>. People would enter the room in groups, offer the *namáz-e-janáza* and leave.

Q 487. Who had got down into the holy grave of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>, Usama bin Zaid<sup>RZ</sup>, Fazal bin Abbas<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf<sup>RZ</sup>.

## The Pure Wives

Q 488. What are the names of the *Azwáj-e-Mutahharát* (Pure Wives) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: (1) Ummul Momineen Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>. (2) Bibi Saudah<sup>RZ</sup>. (3) Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>. (4) Bibi Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>. (5) Bibi Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>. (6) Bibi Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>. (7) Bibi Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>. (8) Bibi Zainab bint Khuzaima<sup>RZ</sup>. (9) Bibi Maimoona<sup>RZ</sup>. (10) Bibi Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup>. (11) Bibi Safiya<sup>RZ</sup>. (12) Bibi Mariya<sup>RZ</sup>.

### Ummul Momineen Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>

Q 489. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry first?

A: Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> bint Khuwalid.

Q 490. In which year did he marry Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: September 595 C.E.

Q 491. What was Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>'s title?

A: Taherah.

Q 492. Where did Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: In Makkah Muazzamah.

Q 493. How many sons and daughters did Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup> give birth to?

A: Two sons, Hazrat Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah. And four daughters, Hazrat Zainab<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ruqaiyya<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Umme Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 494. Who was the lady who recognized the veracity, trustworthiness and good character of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and sent him gifts?

A: Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 495. Who was the first lady to take the lead in belief and in Islam?

A: Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 496. Who are the three complete women?

A: (1) Maryam bint Imran. (2) Aasia, the wife of Firaun. (3) Khadija bin Khawalid<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 497. Describe the lofty qualities of Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: She was the first to believe and accept Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>. She was the first to pray with him. His first child was born to her. She was the first to receive glad tidings of paradise. She was the first upon whom Allah sent His *salaam*. She was also his first wife to depart from this world. She was the first person in whose grave Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had got down into.

Q 498. In which year of Prophethood did she pass away?

A: 11<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan, in the 10 year of Prophethood (three years before Hijrat).

Q 499. Which daughter of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> passed away in his lifetime?

A: (1) Hazrat Zainab in 8 Hijri. (2) Hazrat Ruqaiyya in 4 Hijri. (3) Hazrat Umme Kulsum in 9 Hijri.

## Ummul Momineen Bibi Saudah<sup>RZ</sup>

Q 500. Which Bibi had told Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, “On the Day of Judgement, I want to be raised as your wife”?

A: Hazrat Saudah bint Zum’a<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 501. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Saudah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: In the 10<sup>th</sup> year of Prophethood (February 619 C.E).

Q 502. When did Hazrat Bibi Saudah<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: 22 Hijri.

Q 503. At the time of Nikah of Hazrat Saudah<sup>RZ</sup> with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, which of her brothers had expressed unhappiness?

A: Abdullah bin Zum’a.

Q 504. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> send to bring Hazrat Saudah<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup> from Makkah to Madinah?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Abu Rafe’<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 505. How many ahadith have been reported by Hazrat Saudah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Only five ahadith.

Q 506. Name the wife of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> whose age was the same as his at the time of marriage?

A: The blessed age of Hazrat Saudah<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was fifty years.

Q 507. Who was the tallest amongst the wives of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Saudah<sup>RZ</sup>.

## Ummul Momineen Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>

Q 508. Whose daughter was Ummul Momineen Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 509. What is the title of Hazrat Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s title is Siddiqa.

Q 510. When asked about Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s character, which Ummul Momineen said, "Haven't you read the Quran?"

A: Hazrat Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 511. When was Hazrat Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> married to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Three years before Hijrat, in the 10 year of Prophethood, when the age of Bibi<sup>RZ</sup> was six years.

Q 512. At what age was Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s bridal ceremony done?

A: At the age of nine.

Q 513. What was Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s *kuniyet* (teknonym)?

A: Umme Abdullah or Umme Ruman (as being related to her nephew Abdullah bin Zubair).

Q 514. Which wife's veil did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> use to make a flag in the Battle of Badr?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s.

Q 515. Who is the wife of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> whose first marriage was to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 516. Which pure wife's name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was Humayrah?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 517. In which Surah has Allah given testimony of the innocence of Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: In Surah Nur.

Q 518. How many slaves did Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> free in her lifetime?

A: 67.

Q 519. Which pure wife's innocence is mentioned in the Quran?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 520. Which Ummul Momineen's room had the good fortune of becoming the burial ground of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 521. What was Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>'s age when Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> passed away?

A: 18 years.

Q 522. Which of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s wives was fortunate to be born in Islam?

A: Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 523. Where is Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: Jannat-ul-Baqi'.

Q 524. How many traditions have been narrated by Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: 2270 traditions have been narrated.

Q 525. When did Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: 17<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan, 57 or 58 Hijri. She was 67 years old.

Q 526. Who led the funeral prayers of Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abu Hurayrah<sup>RZ</sup>.

### **Ummul Momineen Bibi Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 527. Whose daughter was Ummul Momineen Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: She was the daughter of Hazrat Umar Farooq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 528. In which year did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: 3 Hijri / 625 C.E.

Q 529. In which year did Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: She passed away in Madinah in 45 Hijri.

Q 530. Who led the funeral prayers of Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Marwan bin Hakam.

Q 531. Where was Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: In Jannatul Baqi'.

Q 532. Who amongst the Ummahatul Momineen (Mothers of Believers) knew writing?

A: Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 533. How many ahadees have been reported by Hazrat Hafsa<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: 60 ahadees.



## **Ummul Momineen Bibi Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 534. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: In 3 Hijri / 625 C.E.

Q 535. Who was known by the title of Ummul Masakeen (Mother of the Poor)?

A: Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 536. When did Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup> pass away and at what age?

A: She passed away in 4 Hijri, at the age of 30.

Q 537. Who led the funeral prayer of Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 538. Where is Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: In Jannatul Baqi'.

Q 539. Apart from Hazrat Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>, which pure wife of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> passed away in his lifetime?

A: Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 540. Who had the shortest life amongst the pure wives of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaimah<sup>RZ</sup>.

## Ummul Momineen Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>

Q 541. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Shawwal of 4 Hijri / March 626 C.E.

Q 542. What was the real name of Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hind.

Q 543. Which wife of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was the first to migrate to Madinah?

A: Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 544. After the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, when Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> commanded the *sahāba* to shave their heads and sacrifice the animals, the *sahāba* delayed in obeying the order due to their grief at not being able to perform the *Umrah* and the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup> was unhappy with this. On this occasion which of wives resolved the matter with her wise counsel?

A: Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup> asked Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> that he shave his head first so that when the *sahāba* see his action, they will obey him. When he did this, the *sahāba* immediately obeyed him and shaved their heads.

Q 545. Amongst the Ummahatul Momineen (Mothers of Believers) who had stored a few hair of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> in a silver box?

A: Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 546. Which of the pure wives of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was the last to pass away from this world?

A: Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 547. When did Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: 62 or 63 Hijri.

Q 548. Who led the funeral prayers of Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abu Hurayrah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 549. Where is Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: In Jannatul Baqi'.

Q 550. Who lived the longest amongst the pure wives of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup> lived to the age of 84 years.

### **Ummul Momineen Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 551. With which wife did Allah fix the Nikah of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Ummul Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 552. In which year did he marry Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Shawwal of 6 Hijri / 627 C.E.

Q 553. In whose *Valima* feast did the *sahāba* have food and then got engrossed in a lengthy discussion upon which Allah revealed the verse 53 of Surah Ahzab that: <sup>ع</sup>فَإِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْتَشِرُوا وَلَا مُسْتَسِينِينَ لِحَدِيثٍ (...and when you have taken your meal, disperse, without sitting for a talk<sup>13</sup>.)?

A: Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> Surah Ahzab, 33:53

Q 554. After Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> departed from this world, which of his wives was the first to pass away?

A: Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 555. When did Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: 20 Hijri / 641 C.E.

Q 556. Who led the funeral prayers of Hazrat Bibi Zainab<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Umar Farooq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 557. Who was the first Muslim woman for whom a coffin was made?

A: Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh<sup>RZ</sup>.

### **Ummul Momineen Bibi Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 558. In which battle was Ummul Momineen Hazrat Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup> taken as prisoner?

A: In the Battle of Muraysi.

Q 559. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: In 5 Hijri / 626 C.E.

Q 560. At what age did Bibi Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup> pass away and when?

A: She passed away at the age of 65 years in 50 Hijri.

Q 561. Which wife of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> took part in the Battle of Yarmuk?

A: Hazrat Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 562. Where is Hazrat Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup>'s grave?

A: Jannatul Baqi'.

Q 563. Who was the Bibi after whose Nikah to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, all the prisoners of war were freed?

A: After Nikah with Hazrat Juveriya<sup>RZ</sup>, the Muslims released all prisoners of war. These were the relatives of Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> who could not be kept as slaves and concubines.

### **Ummul Momineen Bibi Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 564. Whose daughter was Ummul Momineen Bibi Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abu Sufyan<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 565. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Bibi Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Zilhaj of 6 Hijri / 627 C.E.

Q 566. When did Bibi Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: In 44 Hijri.

Q 567. Which wife of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> did not allow her father to sit on Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s bed?

A: Hazrat Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 568. Who officiated the *Ghayabana-Nikah* (Marriage in Absentia) of Hazrat Umme Habeeba<sup>RZ</sup> with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and where?

A: The Najjashi King conducted the Nikah in Habash (Abyssinia).

Q 569. Where is Hazrat Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: In Jannatul Baqi'.

Q 570. How many ahadees have been reported by Hazrat Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: 65 ahadees.

Q 571. Amongst the Ummahatul Momineen (Mothers of Believers) who was the blood sister of Hazrat Ameer Muawiya<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Umme Habiba<sup>RZ</sup>.

### **Ummul Momineen Bibi Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 572. In which year did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: 7 Hijri / 628 C.E.

Q 573. When and at what age did Hazrat Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: She passed away at the age of 81 years in 51 Hijri.

Q 574. Who led the funeral prayers of Hazrat Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 575. Where was Hazrat Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: At Sarif, 10 miles from Makkah on the way to Madinah.

Q 576. With whom was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s last Nikah?

A: With Hazrat Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 577. How many ahadees have been reported by Hazrat Maimunah<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: 36 ahadees have been reported.

## **Ummul Momineen Bibi Safiya<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 578. Hazrat Safiya<sup>RZ</sup>? was the daughter of a nobleman of which place?

A: Khyber.

Q 579. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> marry Hazrat Safiya<sup>RZ</sup>?

A: In 7 Hijri.

Q 580. To which wife did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say: "Why didn't you say that Haroon<sup>AS</sup> is my father, Musa<sup>AS</sup> is my uncle and Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is my husband"?

A: Ummul Momineen Bibi Safiya<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 581. When and at what age did Hazrat Safiya<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: She passed away at the age of 60 years in 50 Hijri.

Q 582. Where is Hazrat Safiya<sup>RZ</sup> buried?

A: Jannatul Baqi'.

## **Ummul Momineen Mariya Qubtiya<sup>RZ</sup>**

Q 583. Which ruler had sent Ummul Momineen Hazrat Mariya Qubtiya<sup>RZ</sup> in the service of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: King Muqawqis, the ruler of Egypt.

Q 584. Who did Ummul Momineen Bibi Mariya<sup>RZ</sup> give birth to?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 585. How many days after birth did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> perform his son Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup>'s aqeeqah?

A: On the seventh day.

Q 586. When did Bibi Mariya Qubtiya<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: In 16 Hijri.

## Children

Q 587. Who was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s first child and who was the mother?

A: Hazrat Qasim<sup>RZ</sup>, who was born to Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 588. Who was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s last child and who was the mother?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup> who was born to Bibi Mariya Qubtiya<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 589. Who was the eldest daughter of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and who was her mother?

A: Hazrat Zainab<sup>RZ</sup> who was born to Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 590. Who was the youngest daughter of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and who was her mother?

A: Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup> who was born to Bibi Khadijatul Kubra<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 591. Who amongst the children of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was the first to pass away?

A: Hazrat Qasim<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 592. Which son's funeral prayer did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> lead?



A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup>'s.

Q 593. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s son Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup> pass away?

A: In 10 Hijri.

Q 594. Which daughters' funeral prayers did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> lead?

A: Hazrat Zainab<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Umme Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 595. Which son of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is called Taher and Tayyab?

A: Hazrat Abdullah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 596. Which daughter of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> passed away on the day of victory at Badr?

A: Hazrat Ruqayyah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 597. What are the names of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s sons?

A: Hazrat Qasim<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abdullah<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 598. What are the names of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s daughters?

A: Hazrat Zainab<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ruqayyah<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Umme Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 599. Which daughter was near him when Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> passed away?

A: Bibi Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 600. Who is the son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> who married two of his daughters?

A: Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup> first married his daughter Sayyeda Ruqayyah<sup>RZ</sup>. After her demise, he married Umme Kulsum<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 601. On the night of Hijrat, which son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> was made to sleep on his bed?

A: Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 602. After Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> passed away, which of his children was the first to expire?

A: Hazrat Sayyida Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 603. Whenever Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> returned from a journey, whose house would he visit before going to his house?

A: Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 604. Whose title is *Sayyida-tun-Nisa* (Leader of Women)?

A: Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>'s.

Q 605. Which daughter of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is called *Khatoon-e-Jannat* (Lady of Paradise)?

A: Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

## *Faraiz-e-Nabuwat*<sup>14</sup>

### ***Namáz* (Prayers)**

Q 606. Which pillar of Islam is *Namáz* (prayer)?

A: Second pillar.

Q 607. Where did Allah give the command of *Namáz* being *farz* (obligatory) to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: On the *Arsh-e-Aala* (the High Throne).

Q 608. Regarding what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say:  
"No doubt, the *banda* (slave) performs, but in his

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<sup>14</sup> Obligations of Prophethood

record its tenth, ninth, eighth, seventh, sixth, fifth, fourth, third or half part is written”?

A: He said this regarding *namáz*.

Q 609. Forsaking which thing, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is *kufr* (infidelity)?

A: Namáz.

Q 610. Forsaking which *namáz*, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, wipes out deeds?

A: Namáz-e-Asr.

Q 611. Regarding the performance which two prayers did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that: “that person will never enter the fire”?

A: Namáz-e-Fajr and Namáz-e-Asr.

Q 612. Regarding which *namáz*, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, that on performing it, one comes under Allah’s protection?

A: Namáz-e-Fajr.

Q 613. When asked as to which deed Allah loves, what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> answer?

A: Performing *namáz* on time, treating parents righteously and *jihád* in the way of Allah.

Q 614. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as *Sutoon-e-Deen* (pillar of religion)?

A: Namáz.

Q 615. Which *dua* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to be recited when entering the Masjid?

A: اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ (O Allah, open the doors of Your mercy upon me).

Q 616. Which *dua* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to be recited when leaving the Masjid?

A: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ (O Allah, verily I ask You of Your favour).

Q 617. How many *rakats* do we have in each of the *farz namáz*?

A: (1) Fajr – 2 rakat farz. (2) Zuhr – 4 rakat farz. (3) Asr – 4 rakat farz. (4) Maghrib – 3 rakat farz. (5) Isha – 4 rakat farz.

Q 618. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command us to recite before performing *wuzu* (ablutions)?

A: *Bismillah*. One who does not say *Bismillah*, his *wuzu* is not done.

Q 619. After making *wuzu* which *dua* should be recited which opens all the eight doors of paradise so that the servant of Allah can enter through whichever door he pleases?

A: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ (I bear witness that (there is) no god except Allah; He is One, he has no partners, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His Servant and Messenger.).

Q 620. What are the excellences of *wuzu* that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> has described?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that when a *banda momin* begins the *wuzu* and first gargles, then the sins of the mouth fall off. When he cleans the nose, then the sins of the nose are removed. When he washes his face, the sins of the face are removed. When he washes his hands, the sins of the hands are removed. When he does the *masah* (wiping) the sins

of his head and the ears are removed. When he washes his feet, the sins of both the feet are removed. And thus, he is cleaned of all his sins.

Q 621. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding *taharat* (ritual purity)?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that *tahárat* is half *eeman* (belief).

Q 622. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> teach parents regarding emphasising prayers for children?

A: He said, "Order your children to perform *namáz* when they reach seven years. When they reach ten years and do not perform *namáz* beat them and separate their beds."

Q 623. Forsaking what, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is the difference between *eeman* and *kufir* (belief and disbelief)?

A: Forsaking *namáz*.

Q 624. Present two *ahadees* regarding the excellence of *namáz*?

A: (1) It is reported by Abu Hurayra<sup>RZ</sup> that Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said to his *sahába*<sup>RZ</sup>, "If a stream is flowing outside your door and you bath in it five times a day, will any dirt remain on you?" The *sahába* said, "No." He<sup>SLM</sup> said, "The example of five-time prayers is the same. Allah forgives the sins when you perform the prayers."

(2) It is reported by Abu Zar<sup>RZ</sup> that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> caught hold of two branches of a tree and shook them and the leaves started falling. He then said, "O Abu Zar, when a Muslim performs

*namáz* and seeks Allah's pleasure, then his sins fall off him just like the leaves falling off this tree."

Q 625. Hazrat Abdullah ibn Mas'ud<sup>RZ</sup> asked Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>, "Which deed is dearest to Allah?" What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reply?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Performing *namáz* on time." Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud<sup>RZ</sup> asked, "And after that?" Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Treating parents virtuously." Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud<sup>RZ</sup> asked, "And after that?" Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "*Jihád* in the way of Allah."

Q 626. Which deed, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, will be the first to be accounted for on the Day of Judgement?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that the first to be accounted for will be *namáz*.

Q 627. Regarding which *dua*, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, that "My *shifa'at* (intercession) will become obligatory for him on the Day of Judgement"?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said it for the person who recites this *dua* after *azan* (call for prayer) اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ النَّائِمَةِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، أَتِ مُحَمَّدَانَ الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ، وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَاماً : (O Allah, Lord of this perfect call and this prayer to be established, grant Muhammad the intercession and the favour, and raise him to the honored station You have promised him).

Q 628. Regarding which *Surah*, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that *namáz* is not valid without reciting it?

A: Surah Fatihah.

Q 629. In which position, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is the servant of Allah nearest to his Lord?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that the *banda* (servant) of Allah is nearest to his Lord in *sajdah* (prostration).

Q 630. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to be recited in *ruku*?

A: *سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ* (Glory be to my Lord, the Great).

Q 631. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to be recited in *sajdah*?

A: *سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى* (Glory be to my Lord, the Most High).

Q 632. What would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recite in between the two *sajdahs*?

A: *اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَعَافِنِي وَأَرْزُقْنِي* (O Allah forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me, protect me and provide for me). Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> has also recited this: *رَبِّي اغْفِرْ لِي رَبِّي اغْفِرْ لِي* (O my Lord, have mercy on me, O my Lord, have mercy on me)

Q 633. Which deed fetches 27 times the normal *sawab* (reward)?

A: Offering *namáz* in *jamát* (congregation) fetches 27 times the *sawáb* (reward) of offering it alone.

Q 634. On not establishing which *farz* (obligation), did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, will one get grouped with Firaun, Hamaan and Ubay bin Khalaf?

A: On not establishing *namáz*.

Q 635. Regarding which deed did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that a person who intentionally forsakes it will have his name written on the door of hell?

A: A person who intentionally forsakes a *farz namáz* (obligatory prayer) will have his name written on the door of hell.

Q 636. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding the importance of *namáz*?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that the first thing that a man will be questioned on the Day of Judgement is about *namáz*. If that is correct, the rest of his deeds too will be correct. If that is incorrect, the rest of his deeds too will be incorrect.

Q 637. What, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is the key to *namáz*?

A: Cleanliness (*wuzu*).

Q 638. Regarding which two *rakat sunnat*, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is dearer than the entire world?

A: Two rakat sunnat of Fajr.

Q 639. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that Allah has helped you with a *namáz* which is better than red camels. Which *namáz* is it?

A: The witr *namáz*.

## **Fasting**

Q 640. Which month's fasting was made obligatory and when?

A: Fasting in the month of Ramzan was made obligatory in 2 Hijri.

Q 641. When was the first Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated?

A: 1<sup>st</sup> of Shawwal, 2 Hijri.



Q 642. Who led the prayers and gave the *khutbah* of the first Eid-ul-Fitr?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 643. For how many days did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> observe *Eitekáf* in Ramzan?

A: 20 days.

Q 644. Regarding which month did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that the doors of paradise will be opened, the doors of hell will be closed and Shaitan will be put in chains?

A: The month of Ramzan.

Q 645. Which meals did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as *barkat* (blessing)?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Have *sehri*, it is *barkat* (blessing)."

Q 646. On which two days is it *haram* (impermissible) to observe fast?

A: Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-uz-Zuha.

Q 647. Which obligation did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said is a shield?

A: Fasting.

Q 648. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that a person who is fasting is bestowed with two pleasures. What are they?

A: One is at the time of *iftar* (breaking the fast). The second is when meeting with the Lord.

Q 649. By which door, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, will people who fast, enter paradise?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said there is a door called Rayyan in paradise and those who fast will enter through it.

## *Zakát*

Q 650. What feelings arise when *zakát* (obligatory charity) is given?

A: Feelings of selflessness and sacrifice arise when *zakát* is given. The love for wealth of the world is suppressed and the desire for acceptance by Allah increases.

Q 651. When did *zakát* become obligatory?

A: *Zakát* became obligatory upon Muslims in 2 Hijri. Some say it is 9 Hijri.

Q 652. The denier of what is a *Murtid* (apostate) and his killing is permissible?

A: The one who denies *zakát*.

Q 653. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding those who do not give *zakát* of their wealth?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that in the hereafter, the wealth of a man will appear in the form of a bald serpent with fearful black eyes. It will then grab him in its jaws and say, "I am your treasure and your wealth."

## Hajj

Q 654. In which year was Hajj made obligatory?

A: In 9 Hijri.

Q 655. After the Hajj was made obligatory, whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint as leader and send on Hajj from Madinah?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 656. After the Hajj was made obligatory, when did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> perform Hajj?

A: In 10 Hijri.

Q 657. The *Sahába* asked Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, “What is Hajj?” What did he reply?

A: He said that Hajj is halting in Arafat. Any *Háji* who reaches Arafat on 9 Zilhaj, his Hajj is done.

Q 658. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> stood at the foot of a mountain in Arafat and recited *dua*. Which is this mountain?

A: *Jabl-e-Rahmat* (The Rahmat mountain).

Q 659. How many times did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> perform Hajj in his lifetime?

A: Once, in 10 Hijri.

Q 660. At which place did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> don the *Ihram* for Hajj?

A: Zul Halifa.

Q 661. What is Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s last Hajj known as?

A: Hujjatul Vida.

Q 662. Around which structure did he circumambulate seven times and behind which structure did he pray two *rakat* prayers?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> circumambulated the Kabah seven times and prayed two *rakat* prayers standing behind Maqam-e-Ibrahim.

Q 663. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pray the *Maghrib* and *Isha* prayers together?

A: Muzdalifah.

Q 664. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pick the pebbles for *Rami-al-Jamarát* (stoning of the devil)?

A: Muzdalifah.

Q 665. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> describe the excellence of Hajj?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that a Muslim who performs Hajj becomes as free of his sins as was when he was born from his mother's womb.

Q 666. Looking at which thing is *ibádat* (worship)?

A: Looked at Kabah is also worship.

Q 667. In which direction of the Kabah is the Rukn-e-Yamani?

A: Rukn-e-Yamani is in the south-west direction.

Q 668. Which two corners of the Kabah did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> do *istilam* (touch)?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> would do *istilam* (touch) of the Rukn-e-Yamani corner and the Hajr-e-Aswad (Black Stone) corner.

Q 669. Touching what, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, would make the sins fall off?

A: Hajr-e-Aswad and Rukn-e-Yamani.

Q 670. When Ummul-Momineen Ayesha Siddiqah<sup>RZ</sup> told Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>, “O Rasoolullah, I wish to enter the Kabah”, what did he say?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, “Whenever you wish to enter Kabah, enter Hateem, because it is a part of the House of Allah.”

Q 671. Under which structure, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, if *dua* is done, it is accepted?

A: *Meezáb-e-Rahmat* (The Water Outlet of Mercy).

Q 672. What is Meezab-e-Rahmat?

A: This is the water outlet through which water from the roof of the Kabah falls in the Hateem.

Q 673. When asked as to which was the first Masjid which was built, what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> answer?

A: Masjide-e-Haram.

Q 674. Regarding which food did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that it is food of *barkat* (blessing) and cure for diseases?

A: *Aab-e-zam-zam* (The Water of Zam-Zam).

Q 675. Regarding what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that Allah concealed their radiance otherwise they would have illuminated everything from east to west?

A: Hajr-e-Aswad (Black Stone) and Maqam-e-Ibrahim.

Q 676. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> called a part of Masjid-e-Nabawi as a piece of paradise. What is this part called?

A: Riyaz-ul-Jannah.

Q 677. When was the command for *Qurbani* (sacrifice) issued?

A: Zilhaj of 2 Hijri.

Q 678. *Qurbáni* is the *Sunnat* of which prophet?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 679. Regarding which word of a Haji did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that the stones and trees on his sides also repeat this word said by the Haji?

A: *Labbaik* (Here I am).

Q 680. Spending in what, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, is like spending for Jihád and fetches a reward of 700 times the amount spent?

A: Spending on Hajj.

Q 681. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> describe the majesty of Baitullah?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said this house is a pillar of Islam.

Q 682. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding Hajr-e-Aswad and Rukn-e-Yamani?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said that touching Hajr-e-Aswad and Rukn-e-Yamani sweeps away your sins.

Q 683. What is the Maqam-e-Multazim?

A: The space between Hajr-e-Aswad and the door of the Kabah is called as Multazim.

Q 684. At which place did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> make *dua* clinging to that place and what is its excellence?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> clung to the Maqam-e-Multazim and made *dua* and said that the *dua* is accepted at this place.

Q 685. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> appoint as ruler of Madinah Munawwarah when he went for Hajj?

A: Hazrat Abu Dujana Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>. Some say it is Saba bin Arfat<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 686. How many Ummahat-ul-Momineen (Mothers of Believers) accompanied Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> during the Hujjatul-Wida?

A: All the Ummahat-ul-Momineen who were alive at that time.

Q 687. When did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> give his historical sermon during the Hujjatul-Wida?

A: 9<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj, 10 Hijri.

Q 688. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> give this historical sermon?

A: At Arafat.

Q 689. On which she-camel was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mounted when he gave the sermon?

A: On Qaswa.

Q 690. Describe the sermon of Hujjatul-Wida briefly?

A: After praises to Allah Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said: Allah says that all mankind is from Adam<sup>AS</sup> and Hawa<sup>AS</sup>. We have separated mankind into groups and clans for identification. In the eyes of Allah, the honoured is one who fears Allah. An Arab does not have superiority over a non-Arab nor does a non-Arab have superiority over an Arab. Also, a white does not have superiority over a black, nor does a black have superiority over a white. Superiority is only on *taqwa* (fear of Allah). People, your life, wealth and respect are sacred for one another. You

will all appear before Allah and give an account of your actions. Do not be led astray after me. A Muslim is a brother of another Muslim. Treat your slaves well. Fulfil your obligations to your women. Treat your women well. I am leaving two things behind. If you hold fast to them you will never go astray. It is the Book of Allah and my *Itrat* (lineage).

Q 691. What was the number of Hajjis at Arafat during the sermon?

A: Nearly one lakh.

Q 692. What was the day of the sermon?

A: Juma Mubarak (Friday).

Q 693. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> spend the night between 9<sup>th</sup> Zilhaj and 10<sup>th</sup> Zilhaj?

A: Muzdalifah.

Q 694. During the Hujjatul Wida on which day did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> perform the sacrifice?

A: On Saturday, 10<sup>th</sup> Zilhaj of 10 Hijri.

Q 695. Where did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> halt from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Zilhaj?

A: At Mina.

Q 696. At the Hujjatul Wida which *Sahábi* had the honor of shaving the head of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Mu'mar bin Abdullah Adwi<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 697. Which *Sahábi* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> send to announce Surah Barat (also called Surah Towbah)?

A: Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.



Q 698. What is the name of the sermon which Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> gave after Hujjatul Wida in praise of the Ahl-e-Bayt?

A: Khutbah-e-Ghadeer.

## **Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup> as described by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>**

Q 699. What is called as *hadees*?

A: The commands and sayings of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> are called *hadees*.

Q 700. In which Surah of the Quran is it mentioned that “whatever Muhammad says, he doesn't say on his own, but says whatever is revealed to him”?

A: In Surah Najm it is mentioned that: وَمَا يَنْطِقُ عَنِ الْهَوَىٰ ۚ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا وَحْيٌ يُوحَىٰ (Nor does he speak of (his own) desire. It is only a Revelation revealed).

Q 701. How did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> give information about the advent of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: *Afzalul Mursaleen, Khátimun Nabiyeen* Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>SLM</sup> gave the news to Muslims that after him, Allah will send His *Khalifa* with guidance who will help the *deen* (religion) of Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> and will awaken the Muslims to the real spirit of Islam. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> called this *Khalifa* of Allah as “Mahdi” and has promised about the advent of this person appointed by Allah (*Mámur-min-Allah*) with a lot of emphasis. Therefore, this divine Imam is called Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup> (the Promised Mahdi). That is, that

divinely guided person whose advent was promised by the Seal of Messengers<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 702. How is the news about the advent of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> given in the Taurait (the Torah)?

A: Allah appeared on the *Tur-e-Sina* (Mount Sinai), glowed in *Siyer* and emerged out of the mountains of *Faraan*. *Tur-e-Sina* (Mount Sinai) refers to the coming of Musa<sup>AS</sup>, Allah glowing in *Siyer* refers to Esa<sup>AS</sup> and the coming of Allah from *Faraan* refers to the coming of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 703. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that he is from me, he will follow my footsteps and will not err?

A: Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 704. Regarding whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that, "he is from my *itrat* (lineage) and from the children of Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>"?

A: Hazrat Mahdi Mau'ood<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 705. When Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> asked, "Is Mahdi from us or from others?", what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reply?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> replied, "Mahdi is from us. He will take the *deen* (religion) to its pinnacle, just as it has started with us."

Q 706. Which is the *hadees* which mentions three eras of the *Ummah* of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "How can that *Ummah* be destroyed when I am at its beginning, Mahdi is in its middle and Esa is at its end."

Q 707. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "How can that Ummah be destroyed when I am at its beginning, Mahdi is in its middle and Esa is at its end." Where is this *hadees* mentioned?

A: This *hadees* is mentioned in Mishkat Shareef.

Q 708. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Mahdi will be from the progeny of Fatima." Who is the compiler of this *hadees*?

A: Ibn Maja<sup>RH</sup>.

Q 709. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "Mahdi is from my progeny, he has a bright forehead, a prominent nose and he will fill the earth with equity and justice just as it has been filled with tyranny and oppression"?

A: The narrator of this *hadees* is Hazrat Abu Sayeed Khudri<sup>RZ</sup> and Abu Dawud has mentioned this *hadees* in his collection.

Q 710. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "The world will not end until a man from my progeny is born whose name will be my name, whose father's name will be my father's name."?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 711. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "My Ummah will never be destroyed because I am at its beginning and Esa bin Maryam is at its end and Mahdi is in its middle"?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 712. What colored flags, did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, will appear from Khorasan and among them will be the *Khalifa* of Allah Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: Black flags.

Q 713. Which *hadees* about the advent of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> is called the golden chain by *Muhaddiseen* (*hadees* compilers)?

A: The author of *Mirqat*, the Commentary of *Mishkat* had called this *hadees* as one with the golden chain: "How will that Ummah be destroyed when I am at its beginning, and Mahdi in its middle and and Esa at its end, but there will be a group in between which is neither from me nor I am from them."

Q 714. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say regarding Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: من آمن به فقد آمن بي (Whoever believed in him [the Mahdi] has believed in me).

Q 715. Who said: "Mahdi is from me, he will follow in my footsteps and will never err"?

A: Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 716. Who is the narrator of the *hadees* in which Mahdi has been called as *Khátim-e-Deen* (Concluder of Religion)?

A: Hazrat Syedna Ali<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 717. Allegiance will be pledged to Mahdi between Rukn-e-Yamani and Maqam-e-Ibrahim. Who is the narrator of this *hadees* and who has mentioned it?

A: The narrator of this *hadees* is Hazrat Abu Hurayrah<sup>RZ</sup>. Nuaym bin Hammad has mentioned this *hadees* in *Kitab-ul-Fitn*.

Q 718. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: "Mahdi is from the progeny of Hussain<sup>RZ</sup>, he will appear from the east and he will cut through mountains to make his way"?

A: Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 719. Who is the narrator of this *hadees*: “Three *khalifas* will fight for power, but none will get it. Then black flags will appear from the east. After this the advent of *Khalifatullah* Mahdi will occur. When you hear of his appearance, go to him and pledge allegiance to him even you have to crawl through snow because he is the *Khalifa* of Allah, Mahdi”?

A: Hazrat Souban<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 720. By which *hadees* is it established that Hazrat Mahdi<sup>AS</sup> is *Masoom-anil-Khata* (Free from Erring)?

A: المهدى منى يقفوا اثرى و لا يقطى (Mahdi is from me, he will follow my footsteps and will not err).

Q 721. Which two great personalities who were to come after him did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> mention?

A: *Khalifatullah* Hazrat Mahdi Mau’ood<sup>AS</sup> and Hazrat Esa<sup>AS</sup>.

Q 722. Mentioned a few *ahadees* regarding the advent of Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>?

A: (1) How will that Ummah be destroyed when I am at its beginning, and Mahdi in its middle and and Esa at its end.

(2) When you hear of his appearance, go to him and pledge allegiance to him even you have to crawl through snow because he is the *Khalifa* of Allah, Mahdi.

(3) It is reported by Umme Salma<sup>RZ</sup>: Mahdi is from my *itrat* (lineage) and from the children of Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>.

(4) It is reported by Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> that Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said, "Mahdi is from the Ahl-e-Bayt, Allah will give him the capability in one night."

(5) It is reported by Hazrat Abdullah bin Haris bin Juzalzubaidi that Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> said that, "People will emerge from the east and will support the Mahdi. That is in his domination."

(6) It is reported by Hazrat Abu Hurayrah<sup>RZ</sup> that people will pledge allegiance to Mahdi between Rukn-e-Yamani and Maqam-e-Ibrahim. Mahdi will not wake up those who are sleeping nor will he make those sitting stand up.

(7) It is reported by Hazrat Abu Sayeed Khudri<sup>RZ</sup> that he said, "We were fearful of a new thing coming up after our Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>, so we asked the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>. He said, 'Mahdi will appear in my Ummah. He will be alive for five or seven or nine years. We asked (the one doubting was Zaid) what is the actual period. He said seven years.'"

(8) It is reported by Hazrat Abu Sayeed Khudri<sup>RZ</sup> that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, "During the time of Mahdi, such bounty will be given to my Ummah as it has never been given before. The sky will pour and the earth will not retain any of its wealth."

## Miscellaneous

Q 723. Who are the paternal uncles of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> who became Muslim?

A: Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 724. Who freed a slave-girl upon the birth of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Abu Lahab.

Q 725. Who was called *Sháyer-e-Rasool*<sup>SLM</sup> (Poet of the Messenger<sup>SLM</sup>)?

A: Hazrat Hassaan bin Sabit<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 726. How is Hazrat Umme Hani<sup>RZ</sup> related to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: She is the paternal cousin (*chachazad behen*) of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 727. Who was the leader of the *Munáfiqeen* (hypocrites) in Madinah?

A: Abdullah bin Ubay.

Q 728. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as Sayyed-ul-Ansár (Leader of the Helpers)?

A: Hazrat Sa'ad bin Ma'az Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 729. Who were the poets among the followers of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Hassaan bin Sabit<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Ka'ab bin Malik<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawaha<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 730. What is the name of the famous camel of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Qaswa.

Q 731. What was the name of the bowl of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Rayan.

Q 732. On which day did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> prefer to travel?

A: Thursday.

Q 733. There is bench in the courtyard of Masjid-e-Nabawi. What were people residing here called?

A: Ashab-e-Suffa.

Q 734. Who were the three enemies which Muslims faced at Madinah?

A: First were the disbelievers of Madinah, second the hypocrites and third the jews.

Q 735. What was engraved on the ring of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> which he used to seal his letters?

A: 'Muhammad Rasoolullah' was engraved on it.

Q 736. On which hand did he wear the ring?

A: In the right hand.

Q 737. Which metal was Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s ring made of?

A: Silver.

Q 738. Which clan of the Jews had planned to drop stones upon Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to kill him?

A: People of the clan of Bani Nazeer.

Q 739. To the kings of which countries did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> send letters inviting them to Islam?

A: Abyssinia, Iran, Rome, Egypt, etc.

Q 740. The king of which country tore Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s letter to pieces?

A: The king of Iran, Khusru Parvez Kisra.

Q 741. The king of which country accepted Islam after received the letter?

A: The king of Abyssinia accepted Islam after receiving the letter.



Q 742. On every night of which month would Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> meet Hazrat Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup>?

A: The month of Ramzan ul Mubarak.

Q 743. When Islam spread, which city became the capital of the Islamic empire?

A: Madinah Shareef.

Q 744. What is called the Harmain Shareefain?

A: Kabatullah and Masjid-e-Nabawi are together referred to as Harmain Shareefain.

Q 745. Who is called the *Khátim-un-Nabiyeen*<sup>SLM</sup> (Seal of the Prophets<sup>SLM</sup>)?

A: Allah has called Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> as *Khátim-un-Nabiyeen*<sup>SLM</sup> (Seal of the Prophets<sup>SLM</sup>).

Q 746. Which *sahábi* said that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> is more beautiful and radiant than the moon?

A: Hazrat Jabir<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 747. What colored clothes did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> like?

A: He liked white clothes.

Q 748. Which tree did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call *ba-barkat* (blessing)?

A: The olive tree.

Q 749. Which deed did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as coolness for his eyes?

A: Namáz.

Q 750. Which is the first masjid, the foundation of which was laid by Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Masjid-e-Quba.

Q 751. On which mountain did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> first address the people?

A: The Safa mountain.

Q 752. What is the ancient name of Jabl-e-Noor (Noor mountain)?

A: The ancient name of the Jabl-e-Noor is Jabl-e-Hira. Hira is the cave in it where Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> received the first revelation.

Q 753. Where is Jabl-e-Rahmat?

A: There is a mountain in the plain of Arafat, it is called Jabl-e-Rahmat.

Q 754. Where is the Safa mountain?

A: It is in front of the Baitullah where Hajjis perform the Sa'i (ritual walking). Bibi Hajira<sup>RZ</sup> ran up this mountain repeatedly searching for water for her beloved child.

Q 755. When Hazrat Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> enquired if he faced any day harder than the day of Uhud what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reply?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> replied that the hardest day was when when he invited Abd Yalail in Taif towards Islam and he refuted it.

Q 756. At the time of the demise of which son of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> did a solar eclipse occur?

A: Hazrat Ibrahim<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 757. When Hazrat Bibi Fatima<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup> asked for servants what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> reply?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> replied, "Adopt *taqwa* (fear of Allah). When you lie on your bed recite *SubhanAllah* 33 times, *Alhamdulillah* 33 times and

*AllahuAkbar* 34 times. This deed is better for you than servants."

Q 758. Who said, "O Muhammad, I do not think you are a liar. But I will not accept your teachings"?

A: Abu Jahl.

Q 759. Who said, "I have never seen anyone love a person as much as Mohammad's companions love him"?

A: Abu Sufyan.

Q 760. Who said during the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, "I will not perform *tawaf* before the Prophet<sup>SLM</sup>"?

A: Hazrat Usman<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 761. What did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> call as the desirable and unpleasant areas of a city?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> called the Masjids of a city as the desirable areas and the markets as unpleasant areas.

Q 762. When was the *qiblah* changed? Which *namáz* was he offering at that time?

A: The command for change of *qiblah* was revealed in 2 Hijri. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> had offered 2 *rakats* of *zuhr* and the revelation came in the 3<sup>rd</sup> *rakat*. He changed the direction from Baitul-Muqaddas to the Kabah and completed the rest of the *namáz*.

Q 763. Who was the first king to send royal gifts to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The king of Abyssinia.

Q 764. Who described the conditions of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to Heraclius, the Emperor of Rome?

A: Abu Sufyan.

Q 765. Who was the *sahábi* of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> who kept cats?

A: Hazrat Abu Hurayrah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 766. Who was the *sahábi* who came to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> to accept Islam with only two pieces of cloth covering his body and later his title became Zuljabadeen?

A: Abdullah Zuljabadeen<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 767. To whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say, "Do not come before me"?

A: To Wahshi, who martyred Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s uncle Hazrat Hamza<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 768. Who was the first liar who falsely claimed prophethood in competition to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The Liar Musailamah.

Q 769. Which night is called *Shab-e-M'eráj*?

A: The night of 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab-al-Murajjab.

Q 770. Which night is called *Shab-e-Barát*?

A: The night of 15<sup>th</sup> of Shaban.

Q 771. Which night is called *Shab-e-Qadr*?

A: The night of 27<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan-ul-Mubarak.

Q 772. When is Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated?

A: On the 1<sup>st</sup> of Shawwal-ul-Mukarram.

Q 773. When is Eid-uz-Zuha celebrated?

A: 10<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj.

Q 774. Which month did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that it is his?

A: Shaban-ul-Muazzam.

Q 775. Who said: I spent ten years in the service of Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> but never did I question why he did something or why he didn't do something?

A: Hazrat Anas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 776. Who gave the first *Azán* in Kabatullah?

A: On the day of the Conquest of Makkah, Hazrat Bilal<sup>RZ</sup> gave the *Azán* on the command of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 777. In which city is the graveyard *Jannatul-Baqi'* located?

A: In Madinah Munawwarah.

Q 778. What should one do on hearing the name of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: We should recite *darood* upon Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.

Q 779. In which Masjid is *Riyaz-ul-Jannah* located?

A: In Masjid-e-Nabawi.

Q 780. Regarding which Masjids did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that on offering *namáz* in them your sins are forgiven?

A: Masjid-e-Haram, Masjid-e-Nabawi, Masjid-e-Aqsa and Masjid-e-Quba.

Q 781. Which dress did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> wear regularly?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> did not wear any particular dress regularly. He would be contented with whichever dress he got.

Q 782. Which color is prohibited for men?

A: Saffron color is prohibited.

Q 783. In the well of which locality did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> learn swimming?

A: In the well of Banu Najjar.

Q 784. Who said: Even this is not bearable for me that a thorn pierces Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s foot and I am sitting at home?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Dashna<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Khunaib<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 785. Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> laid out his *chádar* (shawl or sheet of cloth) and said, "My dear mother, sit here." Who was she?

A: Bibi Haleema Sadiya<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 786. Which king gave leather socks as gifts to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: The king of Abyssinia.

Q 787. What is the name of the well which Hazrat Usman bought and dedicated (*wakf*) to Muslims?

A: Beir-e-Ruma.

Q 788. Who had the honor of being buried by the blessed hands of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Abdullah Zuljabadeen<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 789. For which king did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> offer funeral prayers in absentia?

A: The king of Abyssinia.

Q 790. Which black grain did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say is a cure for every disease?

A: *Kalonji* (Nigella seeds).

Q 791. Which bird did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say is not unlucky?

A: Owl.

Q 792. Which Masjid did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to be demolished after returning from the Battle of Tabuk?

A: Masjid-e-Zirar.

Q 793. Why did he command for it to be demolished?

A: This Masjid was built by hypocrites. All the hypocrites of Taif met in this Masjid for discussions.

Q 794. Who told Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>: “If you bestow your *khilāfat* (successorship) upon me, and declare me your equal, then I am willing to pledge allegiance to you.”?

A: Musailamah *Kazzāb* (the Liar).

Q 795. When Jibraeel<sup>AS</sup> asked Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> about the meaning of *Ihsán* what did he reply?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said: “Worship Allah as if you see Him. If this is not achieved, then know that He is seeing you.”

Q 796. Allah Most High granted five *fazilats* (superiorities) to Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> which were not given to earlier prophets. What are they?

A: The five superiorities are:

1. Allah has given victory and awe upto a distance of one month’s travel.
2. War booty has been made permissible.
3. The earth has been made a place of prostration and purification.
4. The power of intercession has been given.
5. He has been sent to all mankind.

Q 797. The Christians of which place had come for *Mubáhala* (invocation of Allah's curse)?

A: Najran.

Q 798. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bring with him for *Mubáhala*?

A: He had brought Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Fatima<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Hasan<sup>RZ</sup> and Hazrat Hussain<sup>RZ</sup> with him.

Q 799. To whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> give his first written letter?

A: To Suraqa bin Jusham.

Q 800. Which vegetable did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> like?

A: Pumpkin.

Q 801. What are the names of the Muslims whom Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> called as *Qatai-Jannati* (those who were promised paradise in this world). That is, the *Ashrah-Mubasharah* (the ten who received glad tidings)?

A: (1) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq<sup>RZ</sup>. (2) Hazrat Umar Farooq<sup>RZ</sup>. (3) Hazrat Usman Ghani<sup>RZ</sup>. (4) Hazrat Ali<sup>RZ</sup>. (5) Hazrat Zubair bin al-awwam<sup>RZ</sup>. (6) Hazrat Talha bin Abdullah<sup>RZ</sup>. (7) Hazrat Sayeed bin Zaid<sup>RZ</sup>. (8) Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas<sup>RZ</sup>. (9) Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf<sup>RZ</sup>. (10) Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 802. Against whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> invoke Allah wrath saying, "O Allah, set one of your dogs upon him"?

A: Utayba bin Abu Lahab who had behaved insolently with Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>.



Q 803. Whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> lovingly call “Come, one with the two ears”?

A: Hazrat Anas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 804. Regarding which deed did Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> say that “every virtuous deed is present in it”?

A: Zikrullah.

Q 805. *Dua* is suspended between the world and the heavens until it is recited. What is it?

A: Until *Darood-e-Shareef* is recited.

Q 806. Regarding what did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to be given before the sweat dries up?

A: Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> said, “Pay the wages of a labourer before his sweat dries off.”

Q 807. Which famous wrestler of Arabia did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> defeat in wrestling?

A: Dukana Wrestler.

Q 808. Who pulled out all of his teeth on hearing that Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s teeth were martyred in battle?

A: Hazrat Uwais Qarni<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 809. On whom did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> bestow the title of Ameen-ul-Ummah (Trustee of the Ummah)?

A: Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 810. Which of his *sahába* did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> command to learn the Hebrew language?

A: Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 811. In whose favour did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> pray to Allah to grant him knowledge of the Quran?

A: In favour of Hazrat Abdullah ibn Abbas<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 812. Who were the special attendants of Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>?

A: Hazrat Anas bin Malik<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Bilal<sup>RZ</sup>, Hazrat Uqba bin Amir Jahti<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 813. At which place did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> gargle water and spit it in a dry well after which the well overflowed with water?

A: At Hodaybiyah. The name of the well is also Hodaybiyah.

Q 814. Who hosted Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> (*Mezbán-e-Rasool<sup>SLM</sup>*)?

A: Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 815. Who is the friend of Rasoolullah<sup>SLM</sup> (*Khalil-e-Rasool<sup>SLM</sup>*)?

A: Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansári<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 816. Who was given the title of *Hawari-e-Rasool<sup>SLM</sup>* (disciple of Rasool<sup>SLM</sup>)?

A: Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam<sup>RZ</sup>.

Q 817. By what name is the incident of the hypocrites slandering Bibi Ayesha<sup>RZ</sup> referred to?

A: The incident of Ifak.

Q 818. Which hypocrite was behind the incident of Ifak?

A: Abdullah bin Ubay.

Q 819. At what price did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> buy Hazrat Salman Farsi<sup>RZ</sup> from a Jew?

A: Forty Uqiyahs.

Q 820. When was the command of the change in Qiblah revealed?

A: 15<sup>th</sup> Shabaan, 2 Hijri.

Q 821. In which Masjid was the command to change the Qiblah revealed and what is the name of that Masjid now?

A: The command to change the Qiblah was revealed in the Masjid of Banu Salma. Now this Masjid is called *Masjid Zul-Qiblatain* (Masjid with two Qiblas).

Q 822. Which year is called the *Aam-ul-Wafood* (Year of Delegations)?

A: 9 Hijri.

Q 823. When a solar eclipse occurred, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> performed a special *namáz* in congregation. What is the name of this *namáz*?

A: Namáz-e-Kusuf.

Q 824. Which were Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup>'s favourite fruits?

A: Dates, grapes and watermelon.

Q 825. Which oil did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> recommend to be used in various ways?

A: Olive oil.

Q 826. Regarding which mountain did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>SLM</sup> say that: "It loves us and we love it."?

A: Uhud.

By the grace of Allah Most High, and the *sadqa* of Rasool<sup>SLM</sup> and Mahdi<sup>AS</sup>, this translation was completed on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2019 / 5<sup>th</sup> Safar 1441 -- Syed Mohammed Suhael (suhaelsm@gmail.com)