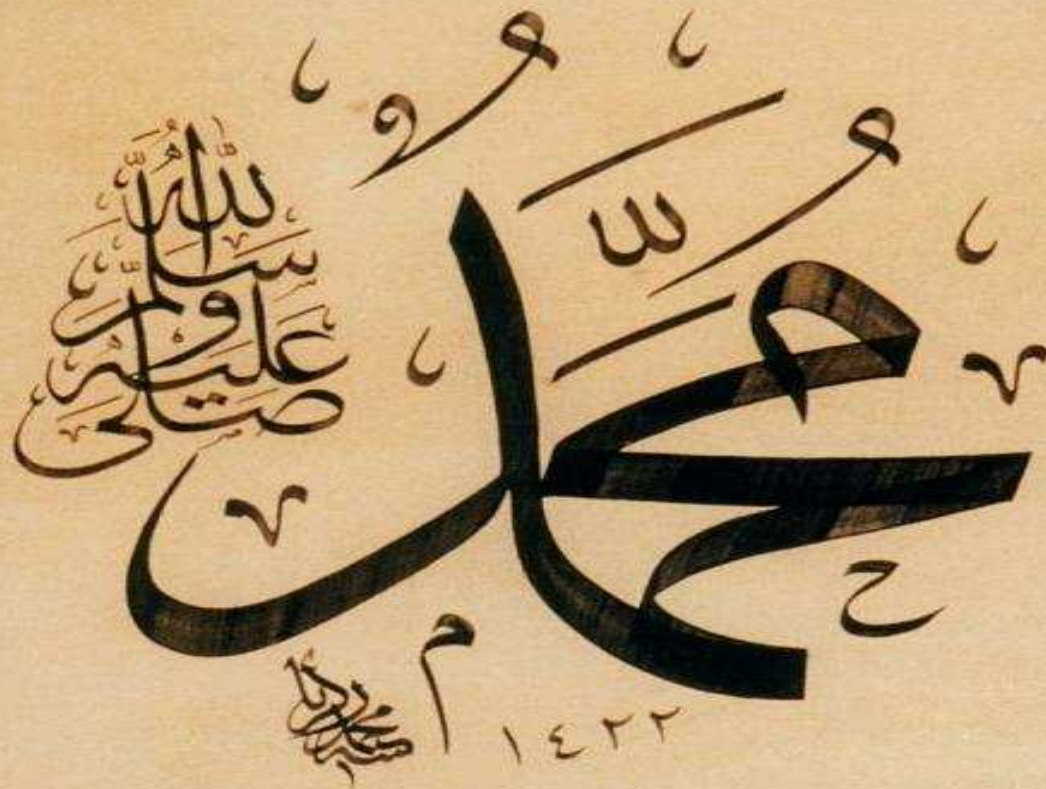


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The life of our beloved Holy Prophet
(peace be upon him)



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One of the core objectives of Deen Foundation is to spread knowledge and educate the world on different religious, social and professional matters by publishing books, articles, video presentations and holding conferences.

Year of Sorrow – ‘Aam-ul-Huzn

- After the ending of the social boycott, four main events took place:
- Death of Hadrat Abu Talib
- Death of Hadrat Khadija
- Journey to Taif
- Isra wal Miraj

Year of Sorrow – Death of Abu Talib

- After three difficult years in She'abe Abi Talib, the social boycott was finally ended in the 10th year of the prophethood.
- Once again Muslims were allowed to become normal citizens of Makkah
- It was time for rejoice for the Holy Prophet (PBUH). He carried on with his duties of inviting people to Islam.
- However, he suffered a great loss.
- Only after a month after the ending of the social boycott, the most beloved uncle of Holy Prophet, Hadrat Abu Talib passed away.

Year of Sorrow – Death of Abu Talib

- At the end of the social boycott, Hadrat Abu Talib fell ill.
- When Makkan chiefs realised Hadrat Abu Talib was in his last stages, they decided to give a last try to use Hadrat Abu Talib as mediation between them and Holy Prophet.
- They visited Hadrat Abu Talib and said:
 - “We have great respect for you.
 - You know the difference between your nephew and ourselves.
 - We wish you to eliminate these differences.
 - We want you to mediate for us.
 - We are willing to have a friendly relationship with your nephew.
 - We are happy to accept some his conditions if he is willing to accept some of our conditions.”

Year of Sorrow – Death of Abu Talib

- Hadrat Abu Talib invited Holy Prophet and said to him:
 - “The chiefs of Makkah have come to my house.
 - They want to settle the dispute peacefully so that all the people of Quraish could live together in harmony.”
- Holy Prophet said:
 - “I am willing to negotiate one thing.
 - If they accept only one condition, they will become the masters of Arabs and non-Arabs alike.”

Abu Jahl was quick to reply:

“We are willing not just to accept one rather ten similar conditions. Tell us what we have to do.”

Year of Sorrow – Death of Abu Talib

- Holy Prophet proposed his stipulation in very brief and clear manner:
 - “You declare that there is no deity except Allah and you renounce all your other gods.”
- Yet again in this request, there was nothing for himself.
- He was not demanding anything material things for himself, for his family or even for his supporters.
- His only wish was that they accept the message of Islam and save themselves from the fire of Hell.

Year of Sorrow – Death of Abu Talib

- Disappointed, the chiefs could only remark:
 - “O Muhammad, you want us to believe in just one God and renounce all other deities. That’s very strange.”
- The Makkans realised they were not dealing with an ordinary person.
- He wished nothing for himself and everything for his Lord.
- The Makkans left empty handed.
- Shortly after this meeting, Hadrat Abu Talib left this world.

Year of Sorrow – Death of Hadrat Khadija

- Only 35 days had passed after the death of Hadrat Abu Talib that Hadrat Khadija also left this world for the heavenly abode.
- Hadrat Khadija was the most beloved wife of Holy Prophet. When she married Holy Prophet, she was the richest woman in Makkah.
- After marrying Holy Prophet, she made him in charge of his wealth, so he could spend it on poor and needy people.

Year of Sorrow – Death of Hadrat Khadija

- She was the first one to accept the call to Islam and was a strong supporter of the religion.
- She presented all her wealth to Holy Prophet to be used in the service of Allah.
- She was extremely caring wife.
- If Holy Prophet felt heart-rendered by the treatment of the Makkans, Hadrat Khadijah would condole him and provide words of encouragement.
- For her service to Islam and her caring nature, Holy Prophet held her in the highest regards.

Year of Sorrow – Death of Hadrat Khadija

- Hadrat Khadija passed away at the age of 65.
- She had been married to Holy Prophet for 25 years.
- The passing away of Hadrat Abu Talib and Hadrat Khadija was the most sorrowful and grievous time in the life of Holy Prophet.
- This is the reason he has named that year as the Year of Sorrow – A'am-ul-Huzn.

Makkans' harsh treatment after Hadrat Abu Talib's death

- With the passing away of Hadrat Abu Talib, the Makkans became more harsh in their treatment of Holy Prophet.
- As a chief and the most respected person in Makkah, Hadrat Abu Talib had provided good support and protection to Holy Prophet.
- But when that protection vanished with the death of Hadrat Abu Talib, the Makkans missed no opportunity to harm Holy Prophet physically and morally.
- In a hadith, Holy Prophet describes the nature and attitude of the Makkans.
- He said: “Quraish acted cowardly until the departure of Abu Talib.”

Makkans' harsh treatment after Hadrat Abu Talib's death

- The enemies of Islam in Makkah really showed their true selves after the death of Hadrat Abu Talib.
- Some of the methods they applied to demoralise and discourage the Prophet of Islam had not been employed before in the holy city of Makkah.
- They would throw dust on the Holy Prophet while he would be walking on the streets.
- They would:
 - throw blood and slaughtered sheep in his house to make it filthy;
 - or put filth in the dishes and cooking;
 - or pollute his house by throwing dust and dirt over the wall.

Makkans' harsh treatment after Hadrat Abu Talib's death

- To all this disheartening treatment, Holy Prophet kept patient and displayed over and above an average character by keeping steadfast on the right path.
- Whenever the people threw filth at his house, he would gracefully and quietly sweep the house, remove the filth from his house and would remark:
- “O the people of Abd Manaf, is this how you treat your neighbours”,
 - referring to the generosity and the caring nature of the Arabs for looking after their neighbours.

Makkans' harsh treatment after Hadrat Abu Talib's death

- Despite the cruel and inconsiderate treatment of the Holy Prophet, he did not curse them, nor did he pray to Allah to punish them severely.
- He did not loose his patient nor did he return immorality with immorality.
- He did not once complaint to Allah for his own sufferings.
- Despite all the callous and insensitive conduct of the Makkans, he made only one prayer:
 - that they could turn to Islam and save themselves in the Hereafter.
- He placed the sufferings of others above his own sufferings.