

THE SIXTH MESSAGE OF
Islam is the Religion of the First and the Last
(Muhammad: Messenger of Allah peace be upon him)

Second Part

THE ISLAMIC CENTER, SAN JUAN P.R.

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(Free)



¹ Allah is the name of God in Arabic, used by muslims and christians to refer to the Creator of the universe, the Almighty.

I have received many calls and questions from people from this country (Puerto Rico), people who want to know more about Islam and as I, the Imam² of the Islamic Center of San Juan, I cannot express myself in English. I have decided to take the message for all those people who have the desire to know and know more about Islam. I have decided to write messages to clarify these concerns about Islam through these messages, so that they can reach all these people. I have written five messages and for these people who wish to know the truth, I present this sixth message entitled:

(Islam the religion of the first and the last).

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² The word " Imam " means religious leader.

INTRODUCTION

Praise be to Allah, Lord and Sovereign of the worlds and may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon his servant and messenger Muhammad, and may it be with all the messengers of Allah and his faithful followers.

Dear reader, we discussed in the last message (the fifth one) about the upbringing of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. We said that he had a modest upbringing, his father passed away before his birth, and then his mother passed away when he was six years old. And then his grandfather, who took care of him after the death of his parents, also passed away when he was eight years old. Despite this harsh reality in the midst of orphanage and poverty, Allah preserved his prophet from the vices of the Makkan society at that time, from foolishness, alcohol, adultery and other evil customs. In fact, his lord infused him with goodness and nobleness to such an extent that he became a spiritual leader. As a matter of fact, Prophet Muhammad was entrusted with a new religion that ordains justice, good character and equity for all at a time when tribalism and nepotism and segregation and the idol-worshipping was the law of the land! And this is a reality well known to historians. And it is our duty towards Allah, history and future generations to clarify these facts without any bias to any opinion. Allah said in the verse 8 of the chapter 5, entitled (Al Ma'idah³) of the Holy Qur'an (what means):

{ O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witnesses in justice, and do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is [fully] aware of what you do. }

The prophet character impacted the companions of Muhammad as well as the scholars from his followers during generations to the extent they became pioneers in medicine, mathematics, astronomy, geography, architecture and

³ The title of the chapter refers to the last dinner Allah granted to Jesus (peace be upon him)
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history such as: Ibn Sina, Al Razi, Ibn Hayyan, and Ibn Batuta, to name a few. These scientists' books were taught in universities up to the 19th century. There is no doubt that had it not been for the heritage of the Muslims, the European renaissance could not have been possible. The literature left by the Muslim scientist was used in the west until the 19th century which had an immense contribution towards the development of Europe.

Muhammad, the illiterate messenger, (peace be upon him) was successful with excellence as a teacher, spiritual leader, statesman, legislator, economist. He lived humbly among his companions without castles or palaces, without guards or protectors though he could with one word have all the wealth he wanted. His Lord gave him the choice between being a Prophet King and a slave Prophet, he opted for the latter and said: "I would rather be hungry one day so I can be patient, and be full another day so I can thank God!"

Muhammad, peace be upon him, was also trustworthy and known among the people of Makkah as the truthful and trustworthy. He also was afraid that he would depart this world with people's money entrusted in his house.

During the illness of his death he had few coins in his house. Every time he woke up he would ask: << What have you done with the coins >>? His family answered: << Nothing, for we were busy with you >>. Then Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: << How would Muhammad meet his Lord with those coins left in the house? Give them immediately! >>

This is the Muhammad peace be upon him who is mislabeled by Europeans and others in the past and present. And from this stage we call upon the people of wisdom and common sense around the world with the words of God in chapter Al Maidah, verse 77, which means: "Say, "O People of the Book! Do not go to extremes in your faith beyond the truth, nor follow the vain desires of those who went astray before 'you'. They misled many and strayed from the Right Way." We also call upon them to believe in this noble Prophet so he can intercede for them on the day of judgement when no money or offspring can benefit them except those who come with a sane heart. This prophet who was supported by Allah through different miracles as a proof to this truthfulness just like He did with the previous prophets, as

we discussed previously when we mentioned that Allah selected prophets from the angels and from humans. He selected Jibreel from the angels to be trusted with the revelations and He also selected from humans messengers to relay to the people what He commanded them with. And so every prophet was sent to his own people with a miracle that matches what they were masters at.

So during the time of Moses, peace be upon him, magic was spread. So Allah gave him a stick that would turn into a snake that would devour everything as well as other miracles.

And in the time of Jesus, peace be upon him, medicine was well spread. So Allah gave Jesus the capability to revive the dead and cure the deaf and the leper.

And during the time of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, his people were known for their poetry, prose and their articulacy. So Allah revealed upon him the glorious Quran (review the First Message) as well as other tangible miracles we will go through, Allah willing.

Every miracle revealed through previous prophets ended with the death of that prophet. In fact, no one inherited the miracle of Moses, nor the miracles of Jesus. But for Muhammad, peace be upon him, his followers inherited the glorious Quran because it is the everlasting miracle.

And in order to cover all the miracles of Muhammad, peace be upon him, we will need more than a message; that is why we dedicated this message to go over a few of the:

Miracles of the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him.

And since Muslims believe in the miracle of the Prophet Muhammad with going into details and since non-Muslims do not know much about these facts or the Prophet Muhammad himself, I decided to write this message and talk about those miracles so that non-Muslims can rest assured that the prophecy of Muhammad is true and what he came with is in fact the last message from Allah, that is Islam. Allah says in Al Maidah verse 3, which means: "Today I have perfected your faith for you, completed my favour upon you, and chosen Islam as your way."

At that point they will embrace Islam by testifying:

“I bear witness there is no god worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is His prophet”

So to those looking for the truth and knowledge and guidance and salvation
I present to you the sixth message of:

ISLAM THE RELIGION OF THE FIRST AND THE LAST

THE MIRACLES OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD, PEACE BE UPON HIM

What is a miracle?

A miracle is an extraordinary and supernatural event, caused by the intervention of Allah, which breaks with the scientific norms of the universe and no human can achieve or combat.

What are the types of miracles?

Generally speaking, there are two types of miracles:

1. Tangible miracle

That is a palpable and visible miracle. Allah supported His prophets with such miracles so that people would believe in the divine as many would not believe except in what they could see. As these previous nations would not believe in the unseen.

2. Intellectual miracle

That is the kind of miracle that is perceived through the mind and logic. This is specific to the nation of the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him due to their high intellect and their belief in the unseen, as has Allah testified to that. In addition to that, this religion is to stay till the end of time and Allah sealed with it all the divine religions, as He said in chapter Al Maidah, verse 3, which means: "Today I have perfected your faith for you, completed My favor upon you, and chosen Islam as your way." As a consequence, the miracle that matches this final nation had to be intellectual. And as such, the Holy Quran is the embodiment of this miracle that would be valid for all times and places and its secrets will never perish. It was in fact revealed to the Prophet Muhammad to be an everlasting divine sign through which people, of different eras and backgrounds, will be guided. They will witness its light in every verse and every person can imbibe from it as much as his capabilities can capacitate. In fact, Quran can be looked at as a scientific miracle that calls readers to ponder in the universe for new discoveries. That way it is a book of guidance for non-Muslims as well. Please review the first message, message 2 (chapter 3 and 4) and message 4.

Also, many tangible miracles can be witnessed through senses. This is the same type of miracles that previous prophets had performed to their people as a token of their truthfulness. Moreover, our Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him was granted with a number of miracles that no other prophet had. In fact, for every miracle granted to the previous prophets, our Prophet Muhammad had a similar or better one. We will go through few of these miracles in this message and will only list the ones that had strong narrations or were presented in the glorious Quran or related through trustworthy scholars.

Chapter 1

The break of the moon in two

While Mohammed (peace be upon him) was with some people from Quraish⁴ on the outskirts of Mecca, they established the prophet the following challenge: << If you are really what you claim to be Allah's envoy, then make the moon split in two >>. The prophet Muhammad prayed to Allah and the moon split in two. Seeing the miracle, some people embraced Islam and others said it was magic. One of them was Abu-Jahl who said: << Ask the people in Mecca if they saw what we saw >>. The people of Mecca confirmed seeing the split moon. Then Allah revealed in the Qur'an, in the surah (Al-Qamar) chapter 54, verses 1-3 (which means):

{The Hour has drawn near and the moon was split 'in two. Yet, whenever they see a sign, they turn away, saying, "Same old magic!" They rejected 'the truth' and followed their own desires—and every matter will be settled—}

As Muslims, we have no doubt that Allah split the moon for his messenger Muhammad since the event is narrated in the Qur'an and authentic tradition of the prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) .

But if anyone objects to the premise that if the moon split in two, everyone on earth would see it and the fact would have been very famous. We can respond to that by saying that people observe the moon according to their geographical location, time of day or night and weather. For example, an eclipse can be seen completely from certain points of the earth but in other points it is partially seen and other locations it is not witnessed at all. The moon breaking in two was at one point in the night and then returned to its normal state where the people of Makkah and the surrounding area could see it. Above all, and if a person is not yet convinced, there is more evidence that this happened for real. In fact, when humans landed on the moon they witnessed traces of splitting of the moon on its surface.

⁴ Quraish is the name of the tribe of the prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) which lived in the city of Mekkah.

Another person may ask why the moon has not been returned to its normal state without any break marks. We tell him that Allah knows that man would leave the earth for the moon, for that He left that mark⁵, in order to be proof to the truthfulness of the Holy Qur'an and the prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) and so that it be a guide to the investigators of the right way. This miracle brings to mind the miracle of Prophet Moses (peace be upon him) with the sea, when Allah opened to him the sea. The miracle of splitting the moon was greater since the sea partially opened to let Moses and his followers pass but the moon was completely split into two separate parts. By the way, in these there are signs for the people who reflect.

⁵ Revise the following link to see the picture of the moon split:
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/72726964@N00/304727677>
www.islamforall.info

Chapter 2

Delaying the sunset

When the prophet (peace be upon him) made the night journey as Allah says in the beginning of the surah Al-Isra (chapter 17) [which means]:

{ Glory be to the one who took His servant "Muhammad" by night from the sacred Mosque⁶ to the farthest Mosque⁷ whose surrounding we have blessed, so that we may show him some of our signs! Indeed, He alone is the All-hearing, All-seeing. }

When the prophet, (peace be upon him) spoke of this journey, many did not believe him since it was impossible for a person to travel from Mecca (Saudi Arabia) to Jerusalem (round trip) for a part of the night because the journey between these two places took months. They forgot that Allah is the Almighty, when He just wills for something to come into existence and they come. They asked the prophet (peace be upon him) about various things. As proof, the prophet told them about a caravan he saw in the desert and described for them the camels of that caravan. They asked him, "When will that caravan arrive?" He said, "Wednesday". On Wednesday before sunset and it was getting dark, and the caravan did not arrive yet, the prophet (peace be upon him) asked Allah to extend the day another hour. That's right. The caravan arrived before the sun went down! This happened in Mecca. The same miracle was given to the prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) again in Khaybar (a village near Madinah). In case people of the bible rejects this miracle, we remind them about a similar miracle in the Old Testament in the book of Joshua (chapter 10, verses 12-13) when Joshua was in the battle field and asked God to stop the sun so he can finish his enemies. And it did happen.

⁶ The Mosque in Mecca

⁷ The Mosque in Jerusalem

Chapter 3

Gushing water between his fingers and others

Gushing water between his fingers:

Narrated by Anas Bin Malek and many of the companions of the prophet (peace be upon him) that they were on a journey, and when the hour of prayer came, they sought water to prepare themselves, but found none. Then they took the matter to the prophet (peace be upon him). The prophet asked if anyone had water. They brought him a bucket with little water. The prophet, peace be upon him, put his hands into the bucket mentioning the name of Allah, asking for water. The companions of the prophet said: "We saw the water coming out between his fingers". The water was enough for everyone. They asked Anas, the narrator of the event about the number of people who were there. He answered: <<We were about 70 people>>. The same miracle happened on another occasion and there were 300 people. Also happened on the day of Hudaibiya; the water came out between the fingers of the messenger of Allah Mohammed as if it were a spring and there were more than one thousand (1,000) people. Others said: "If we had been 100,000 the water would have been enough".

Gushing water from an almost dry source:

Narrated Muath Bin Jabal and others that when the prophet, peace be upon him, traveled to Tabuk, they found not enough water in the springs of the site. The prophet (peace be upon him) asked them for water, washed his face and returned the water to the spring. Then a lot of water began to flow. The prophet (peace be upon him) said, "You will see, oh Muath, if Allah gives you life, that there will be much water and fertile ground here". After the death of the messenger of Allah, his companions narrated that the prophet's prophecy was fulfilled. The narratives about this chapter are many and were narrated by different companions such as: Al Bar'a, Qatada, Salama Ibn Al Akwa'a, Imran Ibn Hasin, Abu Bakr Al Sidiq, Omar Ibn Al Khattab and Amr Ibn Shuayb, may Allah be pleased with all of them.

These stories bring to mind the miracle of Moses, peace be upon him, when Allah caused the water to come out of a rock he carried with him for this purpose. In the case of the messenger of Allah Mohammed, the miracle was greater since the water gushed between his fingers from any water and any bucket without it being a specific bucket or water.

Chapter 4

Multiplying the food

1. It was narrated that the prophet (peace be upon him) gave food to 1000 people during the battle of Al Khandaq with approximately two kilos of wheat and a small goat after having put his hand on the food and asked Allah to multiply it. Jaber son of Abdullah swore that they ate and they all filled up and the food almost didn't decrease in quantity.

2. Abu Ayub Alansari cooked for the prophet (peace be upon him) and his companion Abu Bakr on the day of migration. The prophet (peace be upon him) asked him to invite 30 his people. They ate and were filled. Then he told him to invite 60 more. Those people ate and were filled. Abu Ayub said that 180 people ate his food!

3. Abu Huraira narrated that famine stroke during one of the journeys of the Prophet peace be upon him. The prophet (peace be upon him) asked Abu Huraira if he had any food and he answered that he had some dates. The prophet (peace be upon him) laid his hands on the dates and asked Allah to multiply them. After they all ate, the prophet told Abu Bakr to take his dates. Abu Huraira said: << I took the dates, I ate them and they lasted a long time >>. The narratives about this chapter are many and different companions narrated them such as: Samoura Bin Joundoub, Anas Ibn Malik, Abdelrahman Bin Abi Bakr and others may Allah be pleased with them all.

These stories bring to mind the miracle of Moses (peace be upon him) when gave 'man wal salwa' (food from heaven) to the people of Israel to eat when they were lost in the desert and the miracle of Jesus (peace be upon him)

who gave food to 5000 men without Count women with only 5 loaves and two fish.

Chapter 5

The testimony of the trees and many of the inanimate that he is the prophet of Allah

It has been narrated that the prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) met a Bedouin and invited him to Islam. The man asked him: << Who testifies that you say the truth >>? The prophet (peace be upon him) answered: << This tree, call it, and it will answer you >>. The Bedouin called the tree and it moved to both sides, pulled itself from its roots and dragged itself to the prophet (peace be upon him). Then the tree said: << Peace be upon you, messenger of Allah >>. The Bedouin asked the prophet to order the tree to return to its place, he did so and the tree returned to its place. The Bedouin accepted Islam.

The servant of the prophet, Anas Ibn Malek narrated that the messenger (peace be upon him) took some stones and the stones were heard glorifying Allah in his hand. Then the prophet (peace be upon him) put the stones in Abu Bakr's hand and they listened to them glorifying Allah. But when Abu Bakr passed them to us, nothing was heard. Allah says in the Surah (Al-Isra) chapter 17, verse 44 (which means):

{The seven heavens, the earth and all those in glorify Him. There is not a single thing that does not glorify Him by praising His praises but you simply cannot understand their glorification. He is indeed Most Forbearing, All-forgiving. }

Yes, Allah is forbearing and forgiving since He did not prepare man to be able to hear so many things at once so they can enjoy the creation quietly.

Ali narrated that one day he was with the messenger of Allah along with a group of people and headed for the outskirts of Mecca. There was no tree and mountain that the prophet passed by, that they would not tell him: "Peace be upon you, messenger of Allah".

It was also narrated that when the prophet (peace be upon him) ceased to use the trunk of a tree as a pulpit in the masjid, the trunk cried as if it were a camel who lost its baby. The prophet put his hand on the trunk to calm it and said: « Choose between return to your place where you were to grow again or sow yourself in paradise where the believers will eat of your fruits ». The trunk answered in an audible voice: << In paradise where the believers of Allah will eat of my fruits, and I will remain in a place without perishing >>. The prophet (peace be upon him) said: << Deal done >>! And then he said: "It chose eternal life to finite life".

Chapter 6

The testimony of animals for the prophet

1. It has been narrated that one day the prophet (peace be upon him) was with a group of his companions and came a Bedouin who had hunted a lizard. Pointing to Muhammad, (peace be upon him) the Bedouin asked "Who is this?. They told him that he was the messenger of Allah. The Bedouin swore that he would not believe in him until the lizard that he hunted first believed. Then the prophet (peace be upon him) asked the lizard: "Oh lizard!" The lizard replied in a clear Arabic language that everybody who was present was able to hear: "At your service Oh Prophet of Allah!" The Prophet replied: <<Who do you worship>>? The lizard answered in the Arabic language: << The one whose throne in the heavens, whose dominion is on earth, whose way is in the sea, whose mercy is in paradise, whose punishment is in hellfire." Then the prophet asked the Lizard: << Who am I >>? The Lizard replied: << You are the messenger of Allah, the seal of prophets. He who believes in you triumphs, and he who does not believe in you fails >>. By hearing the testimony of the lizard, the Bedouin immediately embraced Islam.

2. It has been narrated by a number of companions among them Abu Huraira and Abu Said Al Khodry that a wolf attacked a flock of sheep and grabbed one of them. The Shepherd ran behind the wolf and took it away. God made the wolf speak to the man: << Do you not fear Allah for taking away my food >>? The shepherd said: << How strange! A wolf speaking as humans >>? The wolf said: << You're weirder! You're tending your sheep and you've left a prophet that Allah has never sent anyone like him! A prophet who opened through him the gates of paradise whose people are waiting for the arrival of those who believe in him. Between him and you there is only this valley >>. The shepherd answered: << I wish I would have someone to care for the flock to go see him >>. The wolf then said: << I will care for your flock>>. The shepherd went to the prophet (peace be upon him) and told him his story with the wolf. The messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said to the shepherd: << Return to your flock and you will find them all complete>>. That's what happened, as he said. The shepherd then slaughtered a sheep and gave it to the wolf, as a gift.

3. Also, it has been narrated that the prophet (peace be upon him) spoke to a donkey in Khaybar and asked it its name. The Prophet changed its name to Yafur. The prophet used Yafur to go and call on the companions every time the Prophet would need to see one of them. After the death of the prophet (peace be upon him) Yafur fell inside a well and died of sadness.

4. Another example, it has been narrated by Om Salama that while the prophet (peace be upon him) was with some of his companions, a female deer called him: "Oh prophet of Allah!" The messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) replied: << What do you need >>? The deer pointed to a sleeping man and said: << I was captured by this bedouin and I have two newborns in the mountain. Free me to nurse them and I will return here again >>. The prophet (peace be upon him) asked: "will you return?" The deer replied: "Yes" Then the prophet released it. Upon returning, the prophet tied the deer in place. When the bedouin woke up and saw the prophet, he asked him if he wanted anything. The messenger of Allah asked him to

release the deer. The man did it and it went running saying: « I testify that there is no God except Allah and you are His messenger. »

There are more examples in this chapter such as: the talk of the she-camel to tell of the innocence of its owner from the accusation of stealing it, and the complaint of the camel, or the pigeons that were shading the Prophet the day he entered Makkah, or the example of the spider knitting its spider-house on the entrance of the cave where the Prophet and his companion Abu Bakr hid during their migration to Madina.

Chapter 7

Resurrection of the dead and the testimony of children

And the newly born for the prophet

1. It has been narrated that a Jewish woman poisoned a roasted sheep and brought it for the prophet and some of his companions. When they began to eat, the prophet said: << Refrain from eating; this sheep informed me that it is poisoned >>. One of the companions of the prophet died instantly. After they sought the woman, the prophet asked, "Why did you do this?" She answered: << I wanted to check if you were a true prophet, for if you were, God would save you. And if you were a king (false prophet), we will get rid of you >>. The prophet told her that Allah will never help her achieve that. Some of the companions of the prophet wanted to kill her as she could kill them all and effectively caused the death of one of them. The prophet (peace be upon him) ordered her to go and put his hand on the food, mentioned the name of Allah, and said: << Eat in the name of Allah >>. All ate and no harm came to anyone. This story illustrates several miracles: the roasted sheep spoke to the prophet and the woman affirmed the facts. Although the poison was deadly as it instantly killed one of the companions of the prophet, all ate after the prophet mentioned the name of Allah upon the food.

2. Fahd Ibn Atiya narrated that a deaf child was brought to the Prophet and asked him: << Who am I >>? The young man answered: << You are the messenger of Allah >>.

3. Mouayqib narrated: "I saw strange thing happened with the Prophet" Today they brought a baby on his first day of birth to the prophet, peace be upon him. He asked him "Who am I"? The baby replied: "You are the messenger of Allah". The prophet said: "May Allah bless you! You told the truth". This baby did not speak again until he reached adolescence. He was called Moubarak Al Yamama (the blessed of Yamama)!

So if anyone objects to these miracles, remind them of the similar miracles given to Moses when he gave life by the will of Allah to the dead person by hitting him with the meat of the cow. Also, Jesus when he testified upon his birth to the innocence of his mother Mariam from fornication. And how he would resurrect by the will of Allah the dead and would speak to objects and lizard.

Chapter 8

Healing the sick and disabled

1. It has been narrated that one of the companions of the prophet named Qatada, had the eye go out completely during the battle of Uhud. The messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) returned to him the eye in place with his hands. Qatada saw better with that eye than the other.

2. It has been narrated that they brought a man who became blind to the prophet (peace be with him). The messenger of Allah breathed into the eyes of the blind man and his sight was returned. Several people narrated that the man could insert a thread into a small needle at the age of 80!

3. Ali, the prophet's cousin, narrated that one day dawned with cataracts in his eyes, the prophet (peace be upon him) used some of his saliva to cleanse Ali's eyes. His eyes were instantly cured.

If anyone rejects these facts we would remind them of Jesus (peace be upon him) and how he healed the sick, the blind, the leper and also made birds out of mud, then blew on them and gave them life with the power and permission of Allah.

Chapter 9

The answer to the prayers of the prophet

(Peace be upon him)

The examples in this chapter are numerous. And had it been just these examples they would suffice as proof to the prophecy of Muhammad, peace be upon him. The examples can also be classified into two groups: those that the Prophet made prayers for and those he made prayers against them. Let's take a look at few examples:

Those he made prayers for:

1. Anas bin Malik reported: << I was serving the prophet of Allah (peace be upon him) for 10 years and never scolded, mistreated or asked why I did what I did. The prophet asked Allah for me saying: Oh Allah, bless his life, wealth and children>>. Anas added: "I have never known someone with a better life than me and I have buried 100 of my own children, not including grandchildren nor prenatal mortals>>. When Anas died, his family had trouble dividing his wealth as it became difficult to account for it.
2. Another example is when the prophet (peace be upon him) asked Allah to answer all the supplications of Saad bin Abi Waqqas. The companions of the prophet said that whenever Sad asked, Allah answered him immediately.
3. Also, the prophet, (peace be upon him) pleaded with Allah to strengthen Islam with one of the two most enemy men of the Muslims: Omar Ibin Al khattab or Amr bin Hisham. Allah answered the prophet and soon Omar ibn Al khattab embraced Islam and became one of the most famous companions of the prophet. After the death of the prophet (peace be upon him) Omar was appointed Caliphate (governor general) of all Muslims.
4. The prophet (peace be upon him) pleaded for a man named Alnabigha Al Ja'di to never run out of teeth. They narrated that every time this man lost a tooth he got another one and lived 120 years and had all his teeth intact.
5. The prophet (peace be upon him) supplicated to Allah for Abbas (still young) saying, "Oh Allah, teach him religion (Islam) and interpretation of the

Qur'an". Ibn Abbas became one of the most famous experts on the Holy Qur'an.

6. The prophet also made supplication that AbdelAllah Ibn Ja'afar would be blessed in his business transactions. As a result, every time he got into a business dealing it turned out profitable. He also pleaded with Allah that Abu Huraira's mother (one of his companions) converted to Islam and so it was. He also made supplication to Allah that Miqdad Ibn Al Aswad would be blessed with a lot of wealth. And it was.

7. The prophet (peace be upon him) begged Allah for Ali not to be affected by the inclement weather. Ali did not feel the heat in the summer nor the cold in the winter.

8. Tufail bin Amr asked the prophet to beg Allah to give him a sign for his people to embrace Islam like him. Allah made Tufail have a light coming from between his eyes. But Tufail communicated to the prophet his fear that his people might think of that light that he is a leper. Allah changed it to a light coming out of his cane that illuminated during the night. Since then, they called Tufail "The man of light"!

9. Another instance is when the Prophet, peace be upon him, made supplication to Allah to bless Abdelrahman Ibn Awf in his wealth. As a result, he had so much wealth, especially gold, that when he passed away, he left so much gold that it had to be dug with axes! He was also very generous. One day he set free thirty slaves. Another time, one of his trade caravan made of seven hundred camels was entering Madinah and he decided to give all away as charity for the sake of Allah! Besides, he gave away a lot in his alms and his will after death.

Those he made prayers against:

1. One day the messenger (peace be upon him) was praying at the Ka'aba in Mecca, several men from Quraish approached him and poured blood, garbage and camel intestines waste on him. When he finished praying, he begged Allah to protect him from them, naming them one by one. All died in the battle of Badr against the Muslims.

2. Utbah bin Abu Lahab, mocked the prophet (peace be upon him) so much, the messenger of Allah begged Allah to protect him from Utbah. Then when Utbah went outside Mecca for his trade, a lion ate him.
3. The prophet (peace be upon him) pleaded with Allah to protect him from a people called Mudar who mistreated him a lot. This town was tested with drought for seven years until they had to eat bones and animal skin. When they told him the situation of Mudar, the prophet (peace be upon him) begged Allah to send them rain and relieve their condition and so it was.
4. One day the prophet (peace be upon him) advised a man to eat with his right hand. The man answered (lying and mocking the prophet): "I cannot". The prophet (peace be upon him) said: "You will not be able". Then the man could not lift it.
5. Al Hakam Ibin Abu al Aas used to mock the prophet by winking, every time he sees him. The prophet (the peace be upon him) pleaded with Allah to protect him from that man. Since then and until he died, Al Jakam winked and could not stop.
6. The prophet (peace be upon him) pleaded to Allah to protect him from another man who mocked him a lot. When that man died, they buried him but the earth refused him; they buried him again and the earth refused again. Finally, they laid him in a place and covered him with stones.
7. One day the prophet, peace be upon him, bought a horse from a man. The man denied that he sold the horse. So the prophet asked Allah if the man was lying then to deprive him from any blessing. The horse then died.
8. After the treaty of Al Hudaibia, the prophet (peace be upon him) sent letters to the kings and rulers of the world inviting them to Islam. Among the invitations was the letter sent to the King of the Persians (Kisra). He tore the letter and disrespected the envoys of the prophet Mohammed. When the prophet (peace be upon him) heard about that, he asked Allah to tear the reign of Kisra apart. Right after that, the son of Kisra plotted a coup against his father, and killed him. The charge of the Persians in Yemen (south of the Arab peninsula) had sent two messengers to the prophet. The messenger (peace be upon him) reported to these two men that Kisra has been

murdered. The messengers of the Persians returned to their reign bringing the news and all were in denial. A few days later came the news that Kisra's son had murdered him. Because of that, all the inhabitants of Yemen embraced Islam and they asked the prophet to send them someone to teach them about Islam. The prophet peace be upon him sent them Muath Ibn Jabal to teach them and guide them.

Chapter 10

Allah protecting the prophet against those who wanted to harm him

This particular chapter has numerous examples in the glorious Quran. It will be difficult to list all of them in this short message.

Before, the prophet (peace be upon him) had guards for protection until Allah revealed in (Surah Al Ma'idah) chapter 5, verse 67 (which means):

{ O Messenger! Convey everything revealed to you from your Lord. And if you do not, then you have not delivered His message. Allah will certainly protect you from the people. Indeed Allah does not guide the people who disbelieve. }

After the revelation of this verse, the prophet (peace be upon him) went out and told his accompanying guards that they could leave because Allah was protecting him and that he does not need their security. Even when the prophet was alone, no one could kill him, even though many tried to do so.

1. Fudalah Bin Ubaid narrated: "I wanted to assassinate the prophet when he was turning around the Kabah and when I approached him he asked me: << What are you thinking of, oh Fudalah >>? I replied: "Nothing." The prophet smiled and put his hand on my chest, then Allah removed my bad thoughts.

2. The famous story that Allah narrated in the Noble Qur'an when the Quraishs wanted to assassinate the prophet (peace be upon him) before he emigrated from Mecca, those men gathered in front of the prophet's house to execute their plot. But Allah revealed to him what they plotted. The prophet put Ali in his bed and went out of his house reciting this verse of the Qur'an [from the (surah Ya-sin) chapter 36, verse 9 (which means)]:

{And we have placed a barrier before them and another behind them and have covered them up, they cannot see.}

The prophet walked out before the men and they were not able to see him. Allah says in (Surah Al-Anfal) chapter 8, verse 30 (which means):

{ And remember , O Prophet, when the disbelievers conspired to capture you, kill you or exile you. They planned, but Allah also planned. And Allah is the best of planners. }

3. During the emigration of the prophet from Mecca to Medina, the Quraish men followed him to kill him. The prophet with his companion Abu Bakr were hidden in a cave known as the Thaur cave. The Quraishs were near the prophet but Allah commanded a spider to build its house and a dove lay its eggs at the entrance of the cave. The Quraishis arrived at the cave and seeing the spider and the dove, thought it was impossible for Mohammed (peace be upon him) to be there⁸. At that moment, Abu Bakr worried that the Quraishis might spot them and said to the prophet, peace be upon him: Oh prophet of Allah, if one of them looks under his feet he will spot us!. To this the prophet replied, in confidence: “What are you thinking about two men Allah is their third?! Do not worry, surely Allah is with us!”

4. The wife of Abu Lahab mistreated the prophet (peace be upon him) throwing him thorns and garbage on the way and constantly denying it. When Allah revealed Surah Al -Masad⁹ In the Qur'an, this woman looked for the prophet (peace be upon him) who was with his companion Abu Bakr. When she arrived, Allah veiled her eyes from seeing the prophet. Addressing Abu Bakr, she said without being able to see the prophet standing by her side: << Where is your friend? I was told he was satirizing me. By God if I find him I'll hit him with this stick!>>

5. One time Abu Jahl confiscated the camels of an Arab and offended him. This man went to Quraish to complain. Quraish replied in satiric manner: “Go to Mohammed and he will get you your camels back.” The man to see the prophet who accompanied him to the house of Abu Jahl. When they got there, the prophet asked Abu Jahl to give back the man his camels. Abu Jahl immediately gave back the Arab his camels. And when he was asked he did that, Abu Jahl replied: “I saw a giant camel with the prophet that was about

⁸ See chapter 9, verse 40 in the Holy Qur'an

⁹ See chapter 111 in the Holy Qur'an

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to attack me!” When the prophet heard this, he said: “That was Jibreel, and if he got any closer to him he was ready to take him!”

6. While the prophet (peace be upon him) was praying, a man named Abu Jahl took a rock to throw it on the prophet. When Abu Jahl was about to throw the rock at him, his hands were stuck and paralyzed. Abu Yajl asked the prophet (peace be upon him) to forgive him. Then the hands were liberated. On another instance, Abu Jahl tried to attack the prophet again during his prayer. But when he tried to approach the prophet during his prayer, he came back running in fear. When asked what happened, Abu Jahl replied: “when I got close to Mohammed I saw a trench filled with fire and I almost fell in it. And I heard loud sound of wings” When the prophet peace be upon him was told about this, he answered: “That was the angels, if he got any closer they were ready to tear him in pieces!” After that these verses from Surah Al Falaq were revealed to the prophet peace be upon him, which means: “Most certainly, one exceeds all bounds, once they think they are self-sufficient.” Till the end of the same surah.

7. Another instance is the story of Amer Ben Al Tufail and Arbad Ben Kais when they plotted to kill the prophet peace be upon him. First, Amer said to Arbad: I will get Muhamed’s attention so you can strike him from behind. When they got to Muhamed, Arbad was not able to do anything. As they left Amer asked Arbad why he did not strike. To that he replied: I swear by God, every time I got ready to hit him, I found you between me and him; so I ask myself do I hit you?!

8. Also, another example is the famous story narrated by Suraqa. When the prophet left Makkah, Quraish put a very expensive bounty of 100 camels to whoever brings Muhamed. When Suraqa heard about this, he got excited. So he grabbed his weapon, got on his horse and headed to where he thought Muhamed was. Suraqa narrates: “When I saw Muhamed and got close to him my horse tripped in the desert’s sand. I fell off the horse. As I got up there was a massive dust cloud in front of me. Then I realized that something is preventing me from reaching Muhamed. I knew then that he will prevail and so I called on him and his convoy and assured them that I will not harm

them and presented to them food and then I went back pushing people from them and misled whoever was trying to find them.”

Also, the story of the Jewish woman mentioned earlier in the chapter 7th who tried to poison the prophet is another example of Allah’s protection for his messenger Mohammed (peace be upon him).

Chapter 11

About his blessings and miracles

Here are few examples of that:

1. One day there was panic in the city of the prophet as they thought an attack was coming outside. The prophet was the first to find out the news and rode on a horse of a man named Abu Talha. Everyone knew that that horse was weak and very slow. When the prophet returned, he said to Abu Talha, "Your horse is like the sea (very fast)" After that day, this horse became the fastest any horse could catch up with.
2. A woman named Umm Ma'bad had a sheep that gave no milk. The prophet (peace be upon him) touched the sheep with his hands and it began to give lots of milk in multiplication. The same happened to the sheep of Halimah Assadia and Abdullah bin Mas'ud. And also the story of Al Meqdad.
3. Khalid Ben Walid would keep some hairs of the prophet under his qulunsuwa during the fights. We was never defeated in the battle fields.
4. Abu Huraira had short memory problem, so the prophet asked him to lay his cloth. Then the prophet took it by his hand and asked Abu Huraira to put the cloth together, and he did. After that, Abu Huraira never forgot anything.
5. The prophet once poured the rest of the water he used in his ablution in Quba’s well. As a consequence, that well was never dry again! Also, another time, his saliva was mixed with the water of a well in the house of Anas. As a consequence the water of that well became the sweetest in the whole city! Another time, he passed by a water and asked about its name. He was told

its name is Bisan and the water is salty. He replied “no, Nouman and its water is sweat” and so the water did become sweat.

6. Every time a woman gives birth she would take her infant to the prophet along with some dates. The prophet peace be upon him would then chew the dates and put it in the mouth of the baby so that his saliva would be the first in its stomach. That would bring blessing to the baby and safeguard it from the devil, as he did with his two grandsons Hasan and Husain when they would suck on the tongue of the prophet every time they fell thirsty and so that would extinguish their thirst right away.

7. He also sprinkled some water on the face of Zaineb Bint Um Salama. She then became very beautiful. He also passed his hand on the head of a boy who was bold, and then the boy’s hair grew again. Also, during the battle of Hunain, the prophet peace be upon him took a handful of sand and threw it at his enemies and said, which means: “let your faces be splashed”. As such, sand hit every one of the enemy’s army in his eyes and they run away!

And there are a lot of other examples.

There are other chapters about the life of the prophet (peace be upon him) which we shall present in Part Three (The Seventh Message) which shall include:

1. The prominence of the messenger (peace be upon him) in the Holy Qur'an.
2. The love of the companions and followers of the prophet for him.
3. Why did Allah want Mohammed, the last messenger, to be illiterate?
4. The prophecies of Mohammed (peace be upon him) of scientific miracles in sayings and deeds

Until we meet in the next message,

May the peace and blessings of Allah be with you!

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