101 Seerah Stories and Dua

101 Seerah Stories and Dua is a richly illustrated collection of 101 great stories told in simple language that children will easily understand and relate to. Each story comes with delightful illustrations and a beautiful prayer. The book includes well known tales from the life of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ – the Year of Elephant, the birth and childhood of the Prophet, the revelation of the Quran, the first Muslims, opposition of the Quraysh, the spread of Islam and migration to Madinah to name a few. It’s a unique experience the whole family will cherish and revisit again and again!

Special Features
101 interesting stories
Delightful illustrations
101 beautiful prayers of the Quran and the Prophet Hadith and references
101 Seerah Stories and Dua

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About 4000 years ago the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) came to Makkah and settled his family there. When his son, Ismail, or Ishmael, grew up they built the Kabah. Later Ismail also became a great prophet of Allah.

The children of the Prophet Ismail prospered in Makkah and grew in number. Thanks to the Prophet Ibrahim’s prayers for Ismail to have many children and the Zamzam spring to appear, many caravans would stop at Makkah on their way to Syria and Yemen.

To help the pilgrims and to look after the various affairs of the Kabah and Makkah, several offices were set up right from the time the Kabah was built.

When Qusayy ibn Kilab took over as the custodian of Kabah, he took on the responsibilities of several of these offices, some of which are as follows: Hijabah – Maintenance and keeping the keys of the Kabah; Siqayah – Arranging fresh water for the pilgrims; Rifadah – Providing food for the pilgrims; Nadwah – Chairmanship of the meetings held for the affairs of Makkah; Qiyadah – Leadership of the Makkan army; Liwa – Acting as flag bearer of Makkah during a campaign or battle.

Our Lord, accept this from us; for You are All-Hearing, All-Knowing. Lord, make us bow to You; make of our children and grandchildren a nation that will submit to You. Teach us our rites of worship and turn to us with mercy; You are the Forgiving One and the Merciful.

\*Al Baqarah 2:127-128\*
A few months later, Aminah gave birth to a baby boy. That was a joyous occasion for Abd al-Muttalib. He carried the new born baby to the Kabah, where he thanked Allah and prayed for the baby’s good health.

On the seventh day, Abd al-Muttalib organised an *aqiqah* by inviting relatives to a meal and named the baby “Muhammad”.

Since “Muhammad” was an unfamiliar name to the people of Makkah, they asked Abd al-Muttalib why he had given the baby such an unusual name. He told them that his grandson would be praised in the whole world, the meaning of the word, “Muhammad” being “the praised one”.

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born on 20th April, 570 C.E., in the city of Makkah. A few months before his birth, his father had passed away. The Prophet Muhammad’s birth took place in the same year in which Abraha planned an attack on Makkah with his evil intention of destroying the Kabah. This month became known as the Year of the Elephant.
It was in the thirty-fifth year of the Prophet’s life that the Quraysh decided to rebuild the Kabah. But for this, they needed timber. It so happened that a ship belonging to a Greek merchant had run aground. As it was a total wreck, the Quraysh took some of its timber.

They started re-building the walls. But before they could be completed, the Black Stone had to be put back in its place. This was the most important and most honourable task. Each one of them wanted the honour of fixing the Black Stone in the wall. So they started to fight among themselves. Finally, the eldest among them said: “Let the first man who enters the gate next morning judge between us.” At that moment the Prophet Muhammad entered the gate. When they saw him, they were very happy. They said: “Here is Muhammad. He is the trustworthy one.”

Muhammad said to the men: “Give me a cloak.” Then he put the Black Stone on the cloak. Then he said: “Let each tribe hold one end of the cloak. Now all of you lift it together.” All of them lifted the cloak with the Black Stone. The Prophet then picked up the Black Stone with his own hands. And he placed the Black Stone on the wall.
Abu Bakr was a very gentle, kind and noble man, therefore he was well liked by the people. He had a good knowledge of history and genealogy – knowledge of the families and their forefathers – and was greatly admired for his good memory and wisdom. Also, because he was a tradesman, many people knew him well.

Abu Bakr was already 36 years old at that time, so he planned to do *dawah* work in an organized manner.

He started *dawah* work among the people he knew and, due to his efforts, a number of people accepted Islam. Some of the notable names are: Uthman ibn Affan, Abdul Rahman ibn Awf, Sa’id ibn Abi Waqqas, Zubayr ibn al-Awwam, Talha ibn Ubaydullah.

Abu Bakr brought these people to meet the Prophet. They all accepted Islam and joined the mission of the Prophet, giving it much strength in the early period. Under the guidance of the Prophet and Abu Bakr, these people began to spread the teachings of Islam in Makkah. As a result of their efforts, many more people entered the fold of Islam.

With this the total number of Muslims in Makkah rose to 40.

This included men, women and children. Now, Islam had come into the limelight in Makkah and people were beginning to talk about it a lot.
In those days, one of the ways to execute a criminal was to throw an animal’s intestines on his head so that he died of suffocation and pain.

Once, the Prophet was praying at the Kabah. Abu Jahl, who was one of the chiefs of the Quraysh, threw the foul-smelling intestines of a camel on the Prophet while he was prostrating himself in worship.

Ruqayyah ran to the Kabah crying and found her father fighting for his life.

Abu Jahl and his allies stood around, laughing and joking. When they saw Ruqayyah approach, they moved aside.

Ruqayyah quickly untied the intestines, dragged the smelly mess from off the Prophet’s head and wiped and cleaned his face and head with the edge of her robe.

The Prophet lay there in an almost unconscious condition for about an hour. Gradually, he recovered and got up with Ruqayyah’s help. He put his hand on Ruqayyah’s shoulder and slowly walked towards his house.

I seek refuge for you in the perfect words of Allah from every satan, every harmful creature and from every evil eye.
Mut‘im bin Adi Helps the Prophet

After making long, tiring and difficult journey of Taif on foot, the Prophet returned to Makkah. But he did not enter the town. He stopped at the Cave of Hira, outside the town.

At the instigation of Abu Lahab, the Banu Hashim had expelled the Prophet from the clan. In that tribal age, a person who had no protection from any tribe could not live in his village or town. Anyone could harm him or even kill him without fear of retaliation from his family or tribe.

It was for this reason that the Prophet stopped at the Cave Hira. He sent word to two influential members of the Quraysh tribe to provide him protection so that he could enter Makkah. But they did not agree to this.

The Prophet then thought about Mut‘im ibn Adi. The Prophet sent word to Mut‘im about his return from Taif and requested him to provide him protection at that difficult moment. Mut‘im immediately agreed to this, and sent his six strong sons, fully armed, to escort the Prophet and bring him back to Makkah. Mut‘im announced, “I have given protection to Muhammad. Beware! No one should hurt him.”

اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانعَ لَمْ أُعْطِيتْ وَلَا مَعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَّتُهُ وَلَا يَنْفِعْ ذَالِكَ الْجَدَّ مِنْ كَذَكَ الْجَدَّ.

O Allah! Nobody can hold back what You give and nobody can give what You hold back. Hard efforts by anyone for anything cannot benefit one against Your will.
The Mi'raj and the Disbelievers of Makkah

The Prophet told his extraordinary experience to people in Makkah, but most of the people there refused to believe him. Only the Sahabah or the Companions of the Prophet believed in what the Prophet said. It became a source of conviction to them and strengthened their iman or faith.

The Messenger of Allah cursed the one who bribes and the one who takes a bribe.

Abu Dawud

The leaders of Makkah said to the Prophet, “O Muhammad if you say that you went to Jerusalem in one night and returned the same night.” “If this is true,” they continued, “then tell us how Jerusalem looked like.”

The Prophet got little nervous, as he did not remember how the city of Jerusalem looked like. In his anguish, the Prophet Muhammad prayed to Allah for help. All of a sudden the Angel Jibril appeared to him (only the Prophet was able to see him). The Angel Gibril brought in his hands the map of Jerusalem, which he put in front of the Prophet (the map was visible only to the Prophet). The leaders of Makkah kept on asking the Prophet about Jerusalem and he replied them seeing the map brought by Jibril.

Allah’s purpose of Mi’raj was to show the Prophet a glimpse of the Unseen World as the Quran says: “We might show him some of Our signs.” (Al-Isra, 17:1)

He said, I complain of my anguish and my sorrow only to Allah. Allah has made known to me things that you do not know.  

Yusuf 12:86