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Rights of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ – Part 1 (Continued)

In the previous edition, we discussed the first and foremost right of the Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ: to believe in him with complete conviction. This includes believing that he ﷺ is the final Prophet and Messenger of Allāh ﷻ.

The Prophet ﷺ emphasised this truth repeatedly. Abū Hurayrah (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

"I have been given superiority over the Prophets in six respects: I have been given words which are concise but comprehensive in meaning; I have been helped by awe; war spoils have been made lawful to me; the earth has been made for me a place of worship and a means of purification; I have been sent to all mankind; and the line of Prophets is closed with me." (Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim)

Anas ibn Mālik (RA) also narrated that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

"Indeed, Messengership and Prophethood have been terminated, so there shall be no Messenger after me, nor any Prophet." (Jāmiʿ al-Tirmidhī)

The finality of Prophethood also means that the Sharīʿah brought by the Prophet ﷺ is complete and will never be replaced by another divine law. Allāh ﷻ says:

اَلْيَوْمَ اَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِيْنَكُمْ وَاَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِيْ وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْاِسْلَامَ دِيْنًا

"Today I have perfected your religion for you, completed My blessing upon you, and chosen Islam as your religion."

(Sūrah al-Māʾidah, 5:3)

Therefore, no Prophet will come after Muḥammad ﷺ, and no new divine law will replace the Qurʾān and Sunnah. The guidance he ﷺ brought is complete and sufficient until the Day of Judgement.

The Sunnah is also not limited to the time of the Ṣaḥābah (RA). It remains relevant for every generation, society, and circumstance. It continues to guide us in our worship, character, family life, dealings with others, and our relationship with Allāh ﷻ. Shāh ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz Muḥaddith Dehlawī (raḥimahullāh) warned:

"Whoever belittles the Sunnah, or regards it as insignificant, and shows laziness in practising it, will be punished by being deprived of the strength and ability to perform the obligatory acts."

Adapted from: Maulana Ahmad Moim Siddiqui, Al-Iman College Newsletter, Issue 28, pp. 6–7.

100 Sunnats of our beloved Nabī (31-35)

Sunnats of eating & drinking

31	32	33	34	35
Wash both the hands after meals	**Thereafter gargle the mouth**	**Recite "Bismillāh" before drinking**	**A Muslim should drink with the right hand. Shayṭān drinks with the left hand**	**Sit and drink**

Reference: 100 Sunnats of our beloved Nabī, Jamiatul Ulama (KZN)

Disbelievers Persecute Rasulullāh ﷺ - Part 2

The persecution of Rasūlullāh ﷺ continued to intensify, but the courage of his Companions also became increasingly evident. Sayyidunā ʿAlī (RA) once asked the people, "Who is the most courageous person?" When they replied that it was him, he said that the most courageous was Abū Bakr (RA).

He then recalled an occasion when the Quraysh surrounded Rasūlullāh ﷺ, beating and taunting him, saying, "Are you the one who has made all the gods into one God?" None of those present had the courage to intervene. Abū Bakr (RA), however, rushed forward, defended Rasūlullāh ﷺ and said:

"Do you wish to kill a man simply because he says, 'My Lord is Allāh'?"

Sayyidunā ʿAlī (RA) explained that while the believing man from the family of Firʿawn had concealed his faith and defended Mūsā (AS) verbally, Abū Bakr (RA) openly declared his faith and defended Rasūlullāh ﷺ with both his words and actions.

ʿUthmān ibn ʿAffān (RA) also narrates that while Rasūlullāh ﷺ was performing Ṭawāf around the Kaʿbah, ʿUqbah ibn Abī Muʿayṭ, Abū Jahl and Umayyah ibn Khalaf repeatedly hurled insults at him. After they continued their abuse, Rasūlullāh ﷺ warned them that the punishment of Allāh ﷻ would soon reach them. He then gave his Companions glad tidings that Allāh ﷻ would make His religion prevail and assist His Dīn.

On another occasion, Rasūlullāh ﷺ was performing Ṣalāh near the Kaʿbah when Abū Jahl challenged someone to place the entrails of a slaughtered camel upon his blessed back while he was in Sajdah. ʿUqbah ibn Abī Muʿayṭ carried out this cruel act, while the Quraysh laughed amongst themselves.

Fāṭimah (RA), the daughter of Rasūlullāh ﷺ, came and removed the filth from his blessed back. Rasūlullāh ﷺ then raised his head from Sajdah and invoked Allāh ﷻ against those who had persecuted him. Many of those whom he named were later killed at the Battle of Badr.

Even at home, Rasūlullāh ﷺ was not spared from harm. He mentioned that two of his most troublesome neighbours, Abū Lahab and ʿUqbah ibn Abī Muʿayṭ, would repeatedly throw filth at his door.

Yet through all of this, Rasūlullāh ﷺ remained steadfast. Neither mockery, physical abuse nor humiliation could turn him away from conveying the message of Allāh ﷻ.

Reference: Muḥammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī, Seeratul Muṣṭafā, pp. 74–75.

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that planting a tree or growing something beneficial can become an ongoing act of charity in Islam? Whenever a person, animal, or bird benefits from what a Muslim has planted, a reward is recorded for the one who planted it. This teaches us that even simple acts which benefit Allāh's ﷻ creation can carry lasting reward. Caring for the environment, planting trees, and producing food are therefore not only worldly benefits, but can also become acts of worship when done with a good intention. Rasūlullāh ﷺ said: "There is no Muslim who plants a tree or sows seeds, and then a bird, person, or animal eats from it, except that it is regarded as charity for him." (Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, 2320)