

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْنَا وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ

My Beloved Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) Life At A Glance



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و صلى الله تعالى على النبي الأُمى الكريم

A Brief Introduction To Nabi e Akram (ﷺ)

(Recommended To Be Memorized)

1. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) names are Muhammad and Ahmad.
2. The first person to make Dua for the birth of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was Hadhrat Ibrahim (Alayhis Salaatu Was Salaam)
3. The birth of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was on the 8th, 10th or 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal; the 22nd of April on a Monday in the early part of the morning.
4. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was from the Hashimi nation, the Quraish tribe and was of Arab origin.
5. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) respected father's name was Hadhrat Abdullah and his respected mother's name was Hadhrat Aaminah.
6. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) paternal grandfather's (Dada's) name was Abdul Muttalib and his paternal grandmother's (Dadi's) name was Faatimah the daughter of Amar.
7. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) maternal grandfather's (Nana's) name was Wahab and his maternal grandmother's name was Barrah (Nani's).
8. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) respected father passed away at the age of twenty-five. He is buried in Madinah Munawwarah, at that time Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was still in the womb of his mother.
9. When Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was born, his mother wet-nursed/suckled him for four (4) days. Then for a few days, Abu Lahab's slave Thuwaiba suckled him. Then Hadrat Haleemah Sa'diyyah (رَضَوُاْللَّهَ عَنْهَا) suckled him (ﷺ).
Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was with Hadrat Haleema ((رَضَوُاْللَّهَ عَنْهَا)) for four (4) years. Thereafter she returned him (ﷺ) to his beloved mother.
10. When Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was six (6) years of age, his respected mother passed away and at that time she was thirty (30) years of age. Her grave is in

Maqame-Abwa which is eighty (80) miles out of Madinah Munawwarah, on the route to Makkah Mukarramah.

11. At the age of eight (8), Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) paternal grandfather passed away. According to one narration, his age was ninety-eight (98). And according to another narration his age was one hundred and ten (110) years old.
12. Hadrat Abdul Muttalib at the time of his death, handed Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) into the care of Abu Talib (who was Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) paternal uncle). At the time of Abu Talib's death, Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was forty-nine years and eight months old.
13. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had eleven (11) wives, who were also known as "Azwaaj e Mutahharaat" (The pure, unblemished wives). Hereunder, their respective names are listed (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهِنَّ) :

No.	Pure Wives' Names (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهِنَّ)	Marriage Status And Age At The Time Of Nikah.	Age Of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) At The Time Of Nikah.	Narrations.
1	Hadhrat Khadeeja, The Daughter Of Khuwaylid (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهَا)	Widow- Age: 40	25 years old	-
2	Hadhrat Sauda, The Daughter Of Zam'ah (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهَا)	Widow- Age: 50	50 years old	5
3	Hadhrat Aa'isha, The Daughter Of Abu Bakr (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهَا)	Single- Age: 6	53 years old	2210
4	Hadhrat Hafsa, The Daughter Of Umar (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهَا)	Widow- Age: 22	56 years old	60
5	Hadhrat Zainab, The Daughter Of Khuzaima (رَضَوَاللَّهِ عَنْهَا)	Widow- Age: 30	56 years old	-

6	Hadhrat Umme Salmah, The Daughter Of Abu Umayya (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)	Widow- Age: 26	56 years old	378
7	Hadhrat Zainab, The Daughter Of Jahash (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)	Divorced- Age: 36	58 years old	11
8	Hadhrat Juwairiyah, The Daughter Of Harith (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)	Freed Slave- Age: 20	60 years old	7
9	Hadhrat Safiyyah, The Daughter Of Huyy (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)	Freed Slave- Age: 17	60 years old	10
10	Hadhrat Umme Habibah, The Daughter Of Abu Sufyan (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)	Widow- Age: 36	60 years old	65
11	Hadhrat Maimunah, The Daughter Of Harith (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)	Divorced- Age: 36	60 years old	76

*Important Note: Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) marriages were performed even before the verse was revealed in which Allah (ﷻ) ordained that Muslims can only have four (4) wives at a time.

14. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had three (3) sons:

- Hadhrat Qasim (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)
- Hadhrat Abdullah (who was also known as Tayyab and Tahir) (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)
- Hadhrat Ibrahim (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)

15. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had four (4) daughters:

- Hadhrat Zainab (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)
- Hadhrat Ruqayyah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)
- Hadhrat Umme Kulthum (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)
- Hadhrat Faatimah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)

16. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had three (3) son-in-laws:

- Hadhrat Abu Al'aas (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)
- Hadhrat Uthman (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)
- Hadhrat Ali (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)

*After the passing away of Hadhrat Ruqayyah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا), Hadhrat Umme Kulthum (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) was married to Hadhrat Uthman (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)

17. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had eleven (11) paternal uncles:

- Haarith
- Abu Taalib
- Zubair
- Hadhrat Hamza (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)
- Abu Lahab
- Quthm
- Ghaidaq
- Muqawwim
- Dharar
- Hadhrat Abbas (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)
- Mugherah.

*From amongst them, only two paternal uncles accepted Islam; Hadhrat Hamza (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) and Hadhrat Abbas (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ).

18. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had six (6) paternal aunts:

- Hadhrat Safiyyah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا)
- Umme Hakeem
- Aatika
- Barrah
- Urwa
- Umaima

*From amongst them, only one aunt accepted Islam; Hadhrat Safiyyah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا), who was the mother of Hadhrat Zubair bin Awwam (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)

19. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) horses' names were:
- Yasoob
 - Laheef
 - Murtajiz
 - Sakab
 - Lizar
 - Warad.
20. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) camel's name was Qaswa.
21. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) mule's name was Duldul.
22. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) donkey's name was Yafoor.
23. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) swords' names were:
- Adhb
 - Rasoob
 - Mikhtham
 - Qal'ee
 - Mathoor
 - Hataf
 - Battar
 - Qudhaib
 - Zulfiqar.
24. At the age of forty (40), Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) received Nubuwwah (prophethood). The first revelation came on Monday, the seventeenth (17th) of Ramadhan al-Kareem, in the cave of Hira.
25. For the first three years, the call towards Islam was kept silent. After that, by the command of Allah (ﷻ), He (ﷺ) started giving da'wah openly.
26. From the age of forty (40) to fifty-three (53) He (ﷺ) was in Makkah al-Mukarramah, i.e. he spent thirteen (13) years in Makkah al-Mukarramah.
27. At the age of fifty-three (53) Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah Munawwarah and remained there until he (ﷺ) left this temporary abode.

The Time Period After Receiving Nubuwwah

28. In the 5th year of Nubuwwah, a few companions (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ) migrated to Abyssinia (current day Ethiopia). The group comprised of eleven (11) men and five (5) women. In the same year, another group comprising of eighty-six (86) men and sixteen (16) women migrated.
29. In the 6th year of Nubuwwah, Hadhrat Umar Farooq (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) and Hadhrat Hamza (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) both accepted Islam.
30. In the 7th year of Nubuwwah, Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) and his companions (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ) were boycotted from having any form of relationships with others by their oppressors. The boycott was effective for three (3) years.
31. In the 10th year of Nubuwwah:
- The suffering of the above three years finally came to an end.
 - The uncle of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ), Abu Talib, passed away.
 - After a few days, Hadhrat Khadeejah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) also passed away.
 - The journey of Ta'if took place.
32. In the 11th year of Nubuwwah:
- Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was blessed with the Mi'raj (physical and spiritual ascension to the Heavens).
 - 5 Daily Salaah (Prayer) became Fardh (compulsory).
 - Six people from Madinah Munawwarah came and took Bay'ah (a pledge) at the hands of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ).
33. In the 12th year of Nubuwwah, twelve (12) people came from Madinah Munawwarah, and took Bay'ah at the hands of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) and this is known as the **first pledge of Aqabah**. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) sent Hadhrat Abdullah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), the son of Umme Maktoom (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) and Mus'ab Bin Umair (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) with those twelve (12) people to teach them the Deen (Religion).
34. In the 13th year of Nubuwwah, seventy-five (75) people came from Madinah Munawwarah to Makkah Mukarramah with Mus'ab Bin Umair (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ). At this juncture, Nabi (ﷺ) discussed with them regarding the Hijrat (migration) to Madinah Munawwarah. This was known as the **second pledge of Aqabah**.

The Events That Took Place From The Time Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) Came To Madinah Munawwarah Until His Departure From This Temporary Abode (Dunya)

The Events Of The First Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) left Makkah Mukarramah on Thursday and stayed in the cave of Thawr for three days. He departed from the cave on Monday for Madinah Munawwarah and reached Madinah Munawwarah the following Monday.

Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) spent a few days in Quba, a place near Madinah Munawwarah. He built a Masjid there.

Thereafter, He (ﷺ) left for Madina on Friday. When he arrived in the locality of Banu Salim, the time of Jumu'ah had already set in. He performed the Jumu'ah prayers there. This was the first Jumu'ah prayer to be performed in Islam.

2. He (ﷺ) then proceeded to Madinah Munawwarah and was hosted by Hadhrat Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari (رضي الله عنه).
3. He (ﷺ) then built Masjid-un-Nabawi (ﷺ).
4. He (ﷺ) arranged a special system of brotherhood between the Ansaar (رضي الله عنهم) and Muhajireen (رضي الله عنهم). (The Ansaar were the residents of Madinah Munawwarah and the Muhajireen were those who migrated from Makkah Mukarramah to Madinah Munawwarah.)
5. Adhaan was initiated. This happened in the following way:
 - Hadhrat Abdullah bin Zaid (رضي الله عنه) saw a dream, detailing the method of calling out the Adhaan.
 - Hadhrat Bilal (رضي الله عنه) gave the first Adhaan of Fajr.
6. The marriage with Hadhrat Aa'ishah Siddiqah (رضي الله عنها) was consummated. Some scholars write that this was during the second migration.

The Events Of The **Second** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. It was now ordained to face the Ka'bah Shareef (the house of Allah [ﷻ]) for Salaah. Before this, Salaah was performed facing Baitul Maqdis (Masjid al-Aqsa).
2. Fasting in the month of Ramadhaan al-Kareem was made Fardh (compulsory).
3. The Eid Salaah was initiated.
4. Qurbaani (slaughter of a sacrificial animal) was made Waajib (compulsory).
5. The Eid Salaah on Eid ul-Adha (10th Dhul Hijjah) was initiated.
6. Zakaat (compulsory charity) was ordained.
7. Sadaqatul Fitr (charity to be given out before Eidul Fitr) was made Waajid (compulsory).
8. The two Khutbah (sermons) after the Eid Salaahs were initiated.
9. The Nikah of Hadhrat Faatimah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) [aged 15 years old] to Hadhrat Ali (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) [aged 21 years old] took place.
10. The respected daughter of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ), Hadhrat Ruqayyah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا), passed away.
11. Permission for Jihaad was given.
12. The Ghazwah (battle) of Badr took place in Ramadhaan. The Muslim army numbered three hundred and thirteen (313), while the Non-Muslim army numbered one thousand (1,000). Seventeen (17) disbelievers were killed and seventy (70) were captured. Five thousand (5,000) angels descended to help the Muslims.

**** What is a 'Ghazwah'? It is that battle, wherein Nabi e Akram**

(ﷺ) himself participated.

****What is a 'Sarriyah'? It is that battle, wherein Nabi e Akram**

(ﷺ) sent the Companions (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ). He (ﷺ) did not join the army himself.

****It is narrated that there were 27 'Ghazwas' and approximately 40 'Sarriyahs'**

The Events Of The **Third** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. The battle of Uhud took place. The Muslims army consisted of seven hundred (700) companions and the non-Muslim's army equaled one thousand (1,000) soldiers. Seventy (70) companions (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ) were martyred.
2. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) got married to Hadhrat Hafsa (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا).
3. Hadhrat Umme Kulthum (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) was married to Hadhrat Uthman (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ).
4. Hadhrat Hassan (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was born.
5. Wine was made Haraam (forbidden).

The Events Of The **Fourth** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. Hadhrat Husain (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was born.
2. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) got married to Hadhrat Umme Salma (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) and Hadhrat Zainab bint Khuzaima (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا).
3. The command of Hijab (veil for women) was revealed.
4. Hadhrat Zaid ibn Thabit (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was instructed to learn the Jewish language (Hebrew).

The Events Of The **Fifth** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. The hypocrites slandered Hadhrat Aa'ishah Siddiqah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا). Thereafter Allah (ﷻ) confirmed Hadhrat Aa'ishah's (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) chastity in the Qur'aan e Kareem.
2. The battle of Khandaq took place wherein the Muslims dug trenches and remained in there for 15 days, protecting themselves and fighting.
3. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) got married to Hadhrat Zainab bint Jahash (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) and Hadhrat Juwairiyah bint Harith (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا).

The Events Of The **Sixth** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) left for Umrah with One thousand, five hundred (1,500) Companions (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ). The non-Muslims did not allow them to enter Makkah Mukarramah. They then returned after negotiating a peace treaty at Hudaibiyah, and the promise to return the following year for Umrah was given.

The Events Of The **Seventh** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. The Ghazwa (battle) of Khaibar took place (Khaibar was a Jewish settlement near Madinah Munawwarah). The Jews were gathered there. After the battle, Khaibar was conquered.
2. After the conquest of Khaibar, Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) got married to Hadhrat Safiyyah bint Huyy (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) and to Hadhrat Maimunah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) in Makkah Mukarramah.
3. Mut'ah (the marriage that is only valid for a few days) was made Haraam (totally forbidden) forever.
4. In accordance to the agreement, the Qadhaa (replacement) of the previous year's Umrah (minor pilgrimage) was carried out.
5. Hadhrat Khalid Bin Waleed (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) and Hadhrat Amr Ibnul Aas (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) accepted Islam.

The Events Of The **Eighth** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. The expedition (Ghazwah) of 'Mutah' took place wherein Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) appointed Hadhrat Zaid Bin Haarithah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) as the leader of the army. He (ﷺ) also said, that if he (Hadhrot Zaid) was martyred, then Hadhrot Ja'far Bin Abu Talha (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) should replace him as Ameer. If he too was martyred, then Hadhrot Abdullah Ibn Rawahah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ), should take control, after him the Muslims should choose whoever they would like to be the Ameer. At the end, all three were martyred, and Hadhrot Khalid Bin Waleed (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was made the Ameer.
2. The Quraish went against the conditions of the treaty of Hudaibiyah. As a result, Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) led an army of ten thousand, to Makkah Mukarramah and conquered it. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) destroyed all the idols in and around Ka'batullaah Shareef.
3. On this very day, Hadhrot Abu Quhafah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) [the father of Hadhrot Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)] accepted Islam.
4. The expeditions of Hunain and Taa'if took place. On the return journey, at a place called 'Ji'ranah', the Ihraam [clothing worn for the performance of Hajj and Umrah] was donned.

The Events Of The Ninth Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. The expedition of Tabuk took place, wherein Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) presented all his wealth as his contribution towards the expedition. Three Companions (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ) didn't participate in this battle. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) became upset with them, and all the other Noble Companions (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ) were prohibited from speaking to these three. Fifty (50) days later, Allah (جَلَّالٌ) declared their forgiveness in the Noble Qur'aan.

The three Noble Companions (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ) were:

- Hadhrat Ka'ab Bin Malik (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)
 - Hadhrat Hilaal Bin Umayyah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)
 - Hadhrat Murarah Bin Rabee'ah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ)
2. On return from a journey, Masjid e Dhiraar (A 'masjid' that the hypocrites had built to plot against the Muslims.) was burnt down.
 3. Hajj (The major pilgrimage) was made Compulsory (Fardh). Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was appointed as the Ameer of a group, and they were sent for Hajj.
 4. Hadhrat Umme Kulthum (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا), the Respected Daughter of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) left this temporary abode.
 5. Interest was made Haraam (forbidden).

The Events Of The Tenth Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) performed his final Hajj. There was a group of one hundred and forty thousand (140,000) people with him (ﷺ). His final sermon was delivered at Arafah.
2. Hadhrat Ali (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ), Hadhrat Mu'aadh Bin Jabal (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) and Hadhrat Abu Mussa Ash'ari (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) were sent to different areas in Yemen.
3. Hadhrat Ibrahim (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ), the Respected Son of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) passed away.

The Events Of The **Eleventh** Year After Hijrah (Migration):

1. The journey of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) to the Aakhirah occurred. His (ﷺ) fatal illness began on a Wednesday, and He (ﷺ) remained sick for thirteen days continuously. It began with a headache.
2. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was ordered to start leading the Salaah.
3. The last Salaah led by Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was Maghrib on a Thursday, He (ﷺ) departed this worldly abode four days later, on a Monday after the Dhuhr Salaah. According to one source, this was on the 12th of Rabi ul-Awwal.
4. After His (ﷺ) departure from the world, His (ﷺ) Blessed Body was preserved for three days, and on Wednesday, He (ﷺ) was buried.
5. Hadhrat Ali (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) performed the Ghusl for Nabi e Akram (ﷺ). He used water from the 'Ghars' well that belonged to Hadhrat Sa'd (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ). Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) had used the water from this well during his lifetime as well.
6. Nabi e Akram's (ﷺ) Kafan (Burial cloth) consisted of three pieces of cloth made from cotton.
7. Hadhrat Abu Talha (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) dug the Blessed Grave.
8. Everyone performed the Janaazah Salaah separately.
9. Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was buried on Wednesday in the house of Hadhrat Aa'ishah Siddiqah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا)
10. Hadhrat Abbas, Hadhrat Ali, Hadhrat Fadhl Bin Abbas and Hadhrat Qutham Bin Abbas (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ) went down into the Blessed Grave.
 - The last Companion of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) to see Him (ﷺ) was Hadhrat Mugheerah Bin Shubah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ). [His ring had fallen into the Blessed Grave whilst sand was being placed into it, so he descended into the Blessed Grave to retrieve his ring and paid his last respects to Nabi e Akram (ﷺ).]
 - Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) was sixty-three (63) years of age at the time of His (ﷺ) departure from this temporary abode.
 - The Blessed Age of Nabi e Akram (ﷺ) at the time of His (ﷺ) passing, according to the lunar calendar was sixty-three (63) years and four days, and according to the Gregorian calendar, it was sixty-one (61) years, two months and twenty-four (24) days.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ،

كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى آلِ

اِبْرَاهِيْمَ، اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ﴿١﴾

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلٰى آلِ

مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى

آلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ، اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ﴿٢﴾

*This booklet was compiled in the best way possible by
Muhammad Uthmaan Bijnori Mathaahiri.*

*This servant made a few edits, added a few verified
details, and adjusted the layout and design.*

*(Moulana) Talha Bin Amjad Attaas (Sahib) [May Allah
ﷻ have mercy on him]*

English Edits Made By Hafidh Abdullah Panjwani

