



 Research Article

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LEADER AND FOUNDER OF ISLAM PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

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Dr Umar Mohammed Ali

Lecturer City University Cambodia Africa Campus, Department Business Administration, Cambodia

### ABSTRACT

Most historians believe that Islam originated in Mecca and Medina at the start of the 7th century CE. Muslims regard Islam as a return to the original faith of the Abrahamic prophets, such as Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Solomon, and Jesus, with the submission (Islām) to the will of God. This paper focused on the history of the founder and leader of Islam, prophet Muhammad (SAW). He is honest, Humble, Dedicated, Trustworthy to every man kind.

Muhammad (PBUH) Was Given the Name 'The Trustworthy' In Medina, Muhammad (PBUH) earned a reputation for someone who was honest and could be trusted, especially by the Jewish population, and he was highly respected by everyone. Thus, he was given the name 'The Trustworthy'.

Muhammad (PBUH) Married his First Wife, Nana Khadija,

At aged 25, the Prophet (PBUH) was proposed to by Mama Khadija, aged 40 at the time, and accepted her hand in marriage. She would be the Prophet's (PBUH) only wife for 25 years before her death in 619 AD, the same year as Muhammad's (PBUH) uncle died – this was known as the year of sorrows.

### KEYWORDS

Islam, History, Prophet, Brief, Foudner, Leader, Muhammad.

### INTRODUCTION

Muhammad was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine, he was a prophet divinely inspired to preach and confirm the monotheistic teachings of Adam, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and other prophets. He is believed to be the Seal of the Prophets within Islam. Born: April 571 AD, Mecca, Saudi Arabia Died: 8 June 632 AD, Al Madinah Al Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia Spouse: Maymunah bint al-Harith (m. 629 AD–632 AD), more Children: Fatimah bint Muhammad, Ibrahim ibn Muhammad, Zainab bint Muhammad, more Place of burial: Tomb of Muhammad, Al Madinah Al Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia

Grandchildren: Husayn ibn Ali, Hasan ibn Ali, Zaynab bint Ali, Umm Kulthum bint Ali, more , Parents: Abdullah ibn Abd al-Muttalib, Aminah bint Wahb.

Muhammad (PBUH) is a central figure in Islam and is considered to be the founder of Islam and is the proclaimer of the Qur'an. Stories of the Prophet (PBUH) have been told for generations and will continue to be retold for generations to come, but how much do you know about Allah's (SWT) last prophet?

Muslims believe Muhammad (PBUH) to be a descendent of another prophet, Ismail (AS), who is most known for his story which relates to why we give Qurbani every year. There are roughly 2,670 years between the two prophets.

Muhammad (PBUH) Was an Orphaned Child , The Prophet's (AS) father, Abdullah ibn Abd al-Muttalib, died before Muhammad (PBUH) was born. He was sent to live with a milk mother in the desert as a baby, as was the tradition at the time, where he was nursed by Halimah bint Abi Dhuayb of the Banu Sa'ad tribe.

Muhammad (PBUH) reunited with his mother, Aminah bint Wahb, at the age of six, but she has die just a year

later in 577 AD. Abd al-Muttalib, the Prophet's (PBUH) paternal grandfather took in the young Muhammad (PBUH), and he was then later taken in by his paternal uncle, Abu Talib ibn Abd al-Muttalib. Muhammad's Birth and Infancy

Muhammad was born in the year 570 in the town of Mecca, a mountain town in the high desert plateau of western Arabia. His name derives from the Arabic verb hamada, meaning "to praise, to glorify." He was the first and only son of Abd Allah bin Al-Muttalib and Amina bint Wahb. Abd Allah died before Muhammad's birth and Muhammad was raised by his mother Amina, who in keeping with Meccan tradition entrusted her son at an early age to a wet nurse named Halima from the nomadic tribe of the Sa'd ibn Bakr. He grew up in the hill country, learning their pure Arabic.

### **Muhammad Becomes an Orphan**

When Muhammad was five or six his mother took him to Yathrib, an oasis town a few hundred miles north of Mecca, to stay with relatives and visit his father's grave there. On the return journey, Amina took ill and died. She was buried in the village of Abwa on the Mecca-Medina Road. Halima, his nurse, returned to Mecca with the orphaned boy and placed him in the protection of his paternal grandfather, Abdul Al-Muttalib. In this man's care, Muhammad learned the rudiments of statecraft. Mecca was Arabia's most important pilgrimage center and Abdul Al-Muttalib its most respected leader. He controlled important pilgrimage concessions and frequently presided over Mecca's Council of Elders.

### **Muhammad in Mecca in Care of an Uncle**

Upon his grandfather's death in 578, Muhammad, aged about eight, passed into the care of a paternal uncle, Abu Talib. Muhammad grew up in the older man's

home and remained under Abu Talib's protection for many years. Chroniclers have underscored Muhammad's disrupted childhood. So does the Qur'an: "Did God not find you an orphan and give you shelter and care? And He found you wandering, and gave you guidance. And he found you in need, and made you independent" (93:6-8).

### **Muhammad's Teens**

When young boy, Muhammad worked as a shepherd to help pay his keep (his uncle was of modest means). In his teens he sometimes traveled with Abu Talib, who was a merchant, accompanying caravans to trade centers. On at least one occasion, he is said to have traveled as far north as Syria. Older merchants recognized his character and nicknamed him El-Amin, the one you can trust.

### **Muhammad Acts as Caravan Agent for Wealthy Tradeswoman, Khadija**

In his early twenties, Muhammad entered the service of a wealthy Meccan merchant, a widow named Khadija bint Khawalayd. The two were distant cousins. Muhammad carried her goods to the north and returned with a profit.

### **Muhammad's Marriage and Family Life**

Impressed by Muhammad's honesty and character, Khadija eventually proposed marriage. They were wed in about 595. He was twenty-five. She was nearly forty.

Muhammad continued to manage Khadija's business affairs, and their next years were pleasant and prosperous. Six children were born to them, two sons who both died in infancy, and four daughters. Mecca prospered too, becoming a well-off trading center in the hands of an elite group of clan leaders who were mostly successful traders.

### **Muhammad Receives First Revelation**

Mecca's new materialism and its traditional idolatry disturbed Muhammad. He began making long retreats to a mountain cave outside town. There, he fasted and meditated. On one occasion, after a number of indistinct visionary experiences, Muhammad was visited by an overpowering presence and instructed to recite words of such beauty and force that he and others gradually attributed them to God. This experience shook Muhammad to the core. It was several years before he dared to talk about it outside his family.

### **Muhammad Takes his Message Public**

After several similar experiences, Muhammad finally began to reveal the messages he was receiving to his tribe. These were gathered verse by verse and later would become the Qur'an, Islam's sacred scripture. In the next decade, Muhammad and his followers were first belittled and ridiculed, then persecuted and physically attacked for departing from traditional Mecca's tribal ways. Muhammad's message was resolutely monotheistic. For several years, the the Quraysh, Mecca's dominant tribe, levied a ban on trade with Muhammad's people, subjecting them to near famine conditions. Toward the end of the decade, Muhammad's wife and uncle both died. Finally, the leaders of Mecca attempted to assassinate Muhammad.

### **Muhammad and the Muslims Emigrate to Medina**

In 622, Muhammad and his few hundred followers left Mecca and traveled to Yathrib, the oasis town where his father was buried. The leaders there were suffering through a vicious civil war, and they had invited this man well known for his wisdom to act as their mediator. Yathrib soon became known as Medina, the

City of the Prophet. Muhammad remained here for the next six years, building the first Muslim community and gradually gathering more and more people to his side.

### **The Military Period**

The Meccans did not take Muhammad's new success lightly. Early skirmishes led to three major battles in the next three years. Of these the Muslims won the first (the Battle of Badr, March, 624), lost the second (the Battle of Uhud, March, 625), and outlasted the third, (The Battle of the Trench and the Siege of Medina, April, 627). In March, 628, a treaty was signed between the two sides, which recognized the Muslims as a new force in Arabia and gave them freedom to move unmolested throughout Arabia. Meccan allies breached the treaty a year later.

### **The Conquest of Mecca**

By now, the balance of power had shifted radically away from once-powerful Mecca, toward Muhammad and the Muslims. In January, 630, they marched on Mecca and were joined by tribe after tribe along the way. They entered Mecca without bloodshed and the Meccans, seeing the tide had turned, joined them.

### **Muhammad's Final Years**

Muhammad returned to live in Medina. In the next three years, he consolidated most of the Arabian Peninsula under Islam. In March, 632, he returned to Mecca one last time to perform a pilgrimage, and tens of thousands of Muslims joined him.

After the pilgrimage, he returned to Medina. Three months later on June 8, 632 he died there, after a brief illness. He is buried in the mosque in Medina. Within a hundred years Muhammad's teaching and way of life had spread from the remote corners of Arabia as far

east as Indo-China and as far west as Morocco, France and Spain

With Muhammad (PBUH), Khadija had six children, and Maria had one child, withdraw scholars unable to agree on exactly how many the married couple had. All their children died in childhood.

### **The Prophet (PBUH) Took on Many Chores in His Married Life**

During his married life, Muhammad (PBUH) would take on chores such as sweeping the floor, repairing old clothes and doing the shopping, according to various scholars.

### **The Angel Jibreel First Appeared to Muhammad (PBUH) in 610 AD**

It was in 610 AD when the Angel Jibreel appeared to the Prophet (PBUH) in the Cave of Hira and shared the first revelations of the Qur'an. It was at this point that Muhammad (PBUH) became a prophet of Allah (SWT) and began to gather followers in secret in Mecca. He would begin spreading the message of Islam publicly three years later in 613 AD.

### **Some of his habit He Never Ate Alone.**

Muhammad (PBUH) would never eat alone and would always go out of his way to invite others to dine with him. Eating together is considered to be Sunnah and the Prophet (PBUH) himself also advised others against eating alone when there is an opportunity to eat with another.

The Prophet (PBUH) is quoted as saying: "When a food possesses four qualities it becomes perfect: being halal, eating it with other people, having started with the name of God, and having , ended with the praise of God."

### Muhammad (PBUH) Would Not Preach in Excess

Although Muhammad (PBUH) would share the message of Allah (SWT) far and wide, he would not do so in excess to the point that people would become annoyed with him. Often, though, the Prophet (PBUH) would pray privately so much so that his legs would become swollen – to which his response would be “shall I not be a thankful slave (to Allah (SWT):?)”.

Additionally, the Prophet (PBUH) also regularly sent invitations to various kings and leaders outside of Arabia, further spreading the message of Allah (SWT) far and wide.

Eleven women were confirmed to be married to Islamic prophet Muhammad. Muslims use the term Umm al-Mu'minin (Arabic: أمّ المؤمنین; meaning 'Mother of the Believers') prominently before or after referring to them as a sign of respect, a term derived from Quran 33:6.[2][3]

### Mothers of the Believers

Spouse

Consort	Married
Khadijah	595–619
Sawdah	619–632
Aishah	623–632
Hafsah.	625–632
Umm al-Masakin	625–626
Umm Salamah	625–632
Zaynab	627–632
Juwayriyyah.	628–632

Umm Habibah 628–632

Safiyyah 629–632

Maymunah 629–632

Rayhanah[a] 627–631

Mariah[b] 628–632

### FAMILY

#### Ahl al-Bayt

At the age of 25, Muhammad(PBUH) married his first wife, the Nana Khadija bint Khuwaylid. This marriage lasted for 25 years. After her death in 619 CE,[4] he married a total of 10 women over the remaining years of his life. From these wives, two borned him children: Khadijah and Mari all of Muhammad's wife when he died at al-Qibtiyya. All of Muhammad's wives were widows or divorced, with the exception of Aisha.

Muhammad's life is traditionally delineated by two epochs: pre-hijrah Mecca, a city in western Arabia, from the year 570 to 622 CE, and post-hijrah in Medina, from 622 until his death in 632. Hijrah refers to the mass migration of Muhammad and his followers to Medina due to persecution faced by Muslims in Mecca. All but two of his marriages were contracted after this migration

The children of Muhammad include the three sons and four daughters of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.[1] The common view is that all were born to Muhammad's first wife Khadija bint Khuwaylid, except one son, named Ibrahim, who was born to Maria al-Qibtiyya.[2][3] Most Shia Muslims, however, hold that Fatima was the only biological daughter of

Muhammad.[4][5] Muhammad also had a foster son, Zayd ibn Harithah.[6][7]

### Muhammad's (SAW)children

Children Birth–Death

Qasim 598–601

Zainab 599–629

Ruqayyah 601–624

Umm Kulthum 603–630

Fatimah 605/15–632

Abd Allah 611–615

Ibrahim 630–632

### CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study the following conclusion have derived:-

1. The important of the finding was observe and believe that Muhammad(SAW ) was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine, he was a prophet and Massenger ALLAH (SWT)
2. we also find out that prophet Muhammad SAW was first married Nana Khadija At the age of 25, Muhammad married his first wife, the widow Khadija bint Khuwaylid. This marriage lasted for 25 years. After her death in 619 CE,[4] he married a total of 10 women over the remaining years of his life. From these wives, two bore him children: Khadijah and Maria al-Qibtiyya. All of Muhammad's wives were widows or divorced, with the exception of Aisha.

This work will also help other muslim ummu to easily know the brief history of the leader and founder of the ISLAM Prophet Muhammad SAW peace and blessings of Allah be with him.

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