



*The Kindest Prophet*  
*Volume 10*

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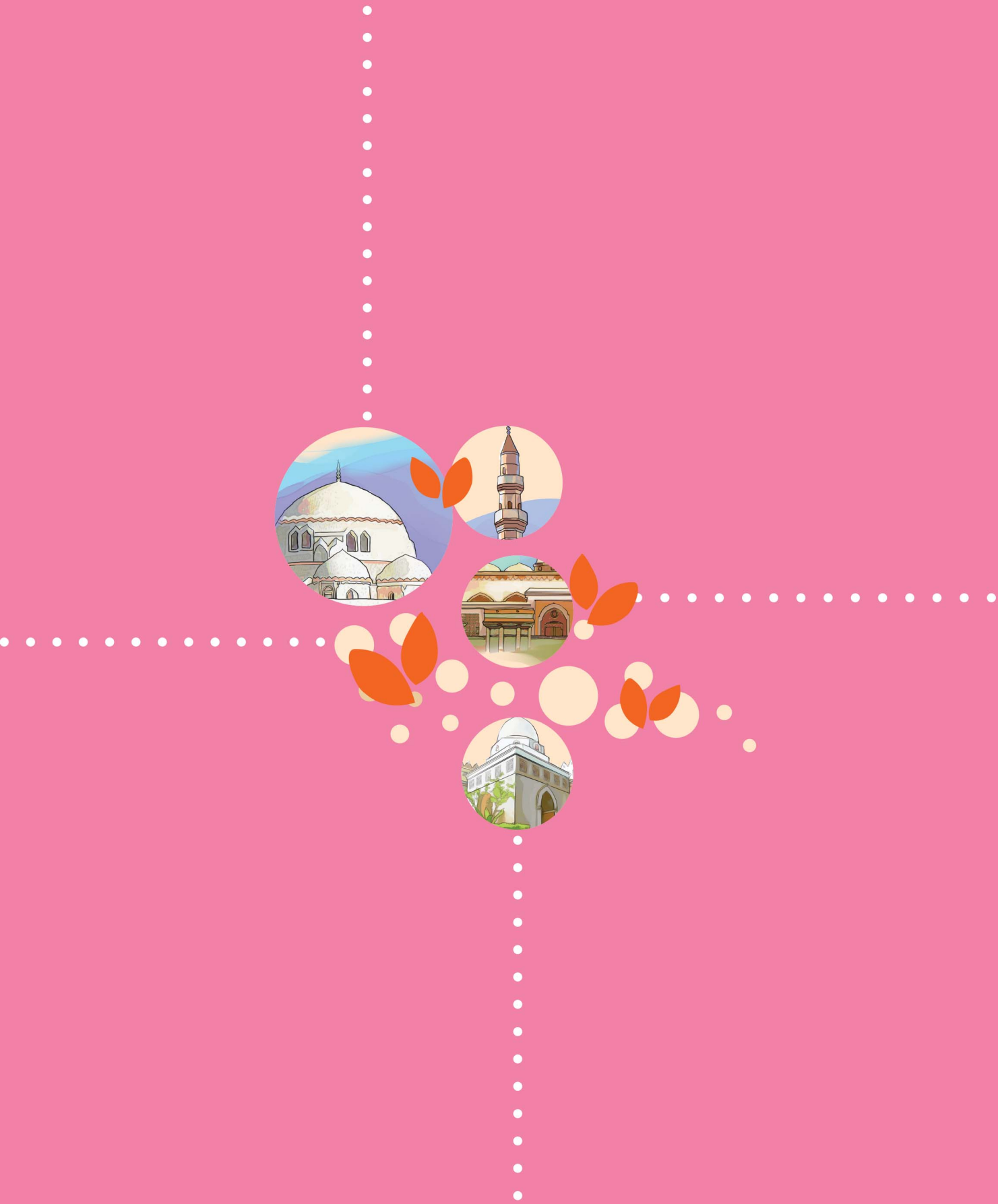
*The Kindest Prophet*

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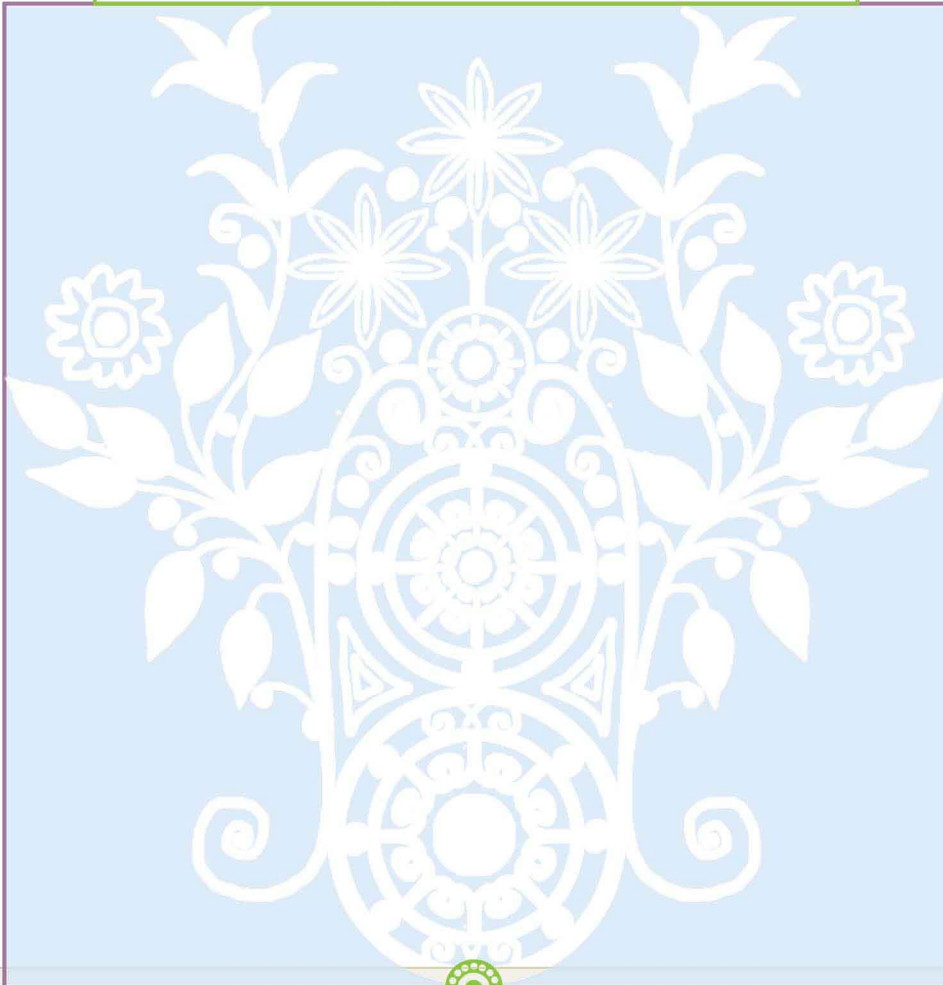






# *Volume 10*

HISTORICAL, AND RELIGIOUS  
LANDMARKS OF MEDINA  
LOCATION OF THE PROPHET'S REIGN





## 🌟 Prophet's Mosque (Masjid an-Nabawi)

“*Masjid an-Nabawi (PBUH & HP)*” was the first mosque established in the heart of Medina by the Prophet of Islam. When Prophet Muhammad (PBUH & HP) first entered Medina, everyone from tribe leaders to well-known people wished for the Prophet to stay at their house. However, the Messenger of God (PBUH & HP) told them: “*Wherever my camel stops, is going to be where I will stop.*” The camel finally stopped in the current place of the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid an-Nabawi). So, the Messenger of God purchased that land from its owners, and with the help of Muslims built the first mosque in Medina.

After Masjid an-Nabawi was constructed, Muslims built their houses around the mosque, and the city of Medina flourished around this holy site. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH & HP) used to lead daily Jama'at and Friday prayer in this mosque. After the Prophet passed away, he was buried in his house besides Masjid an-Nabawi.

During the years, the Prophet's Mosque has been expanded, and reconstructed numerous times.

## 🌟 Al-Baqi' Cemetery

“*Al-Baqi Cemetery*” is an old graveyard near the Prophet's Mosque (*Masjid an-Nabawi*). Many noble people in Islam are buried in this cemetery. The Prophet (PBUH & HP) paid special attention to this graveyard and would often visit this place at night to seek forgiveness on behalf of those buried in this cemetery.

Imam Hassan al-Mujtaba , Imam al-Sajjad, Imam al-Baqir , Imam al-Sadiq (PBUT), Abbas (Prophet's uncle), some of the Prophet's wives, Abraham (Prophet's son), Aqil (Imam Ali's brother), Fatimah bint al-Asad (Imam Ali's mother), Abdullah (Lady Zainab's husband), and many of the Prophet's companions are buried in al-Baqi cemetery.

## 🌟 House of Sorrows (Bayt al-Ahzan)

Bayt al-Ahzan was a small house that belonged to lady Fatimah az-Zahra (PBUH) and was situated in Baqi cemetery near the graves of the four mentioned Imams. After the Prophet's death, lady Fatimah (PBUH) went there, and grieved the loss of her father in that place. That is why this house became known as “*Bayt al-Ahzan*”, the House of Sorrows.





## • Mosque of Friday (Masjid al-Jumu'ah)

“*Masjid al-Jumu'ah*” is a mosque located north of the Quba Mosque. This was the place where Muslims held their first Friday prayer. During the time Prophet Muhammad (PBUH & HP) was migrating to Medina, he stopped by Quba along this route for a few days. When he resumed the route to the center of Medina, he stopped in the region of the Mosque of Jumu'ah and fulfilled the first Friday prayer.



## • House of Imam al-Sajjad and Imam al-Sadiq (Peace be upon them)

The houses of Imam al-Sajjad and Imam al-Sadiq (PBUT) were located between the route from the shrine of the Prophet (PBUH & HP) and al-Baqi' Cemetery. These two houses were respected for centuries by Muslims, and by the order of the Ahlul-Bayt (Prophet's family), Muslims would visit both houses, and perform their prayers there. Unfortunately, the Saudi regime has demolished both houses, and stone-paved the region.



## 🌟 Mountain of Uhud

Located in the north of Medina, approximately 5 kilometers (3 mi) from the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid an-Nabawi), Mount Uhud was the site of an important battle in the history of Islam, known as the Battle of Uhud. This mountain is a stand-alone mountain, and not a part of any mountain range. Hence it was named Uhud ("The One").

## 🌟 Soffe

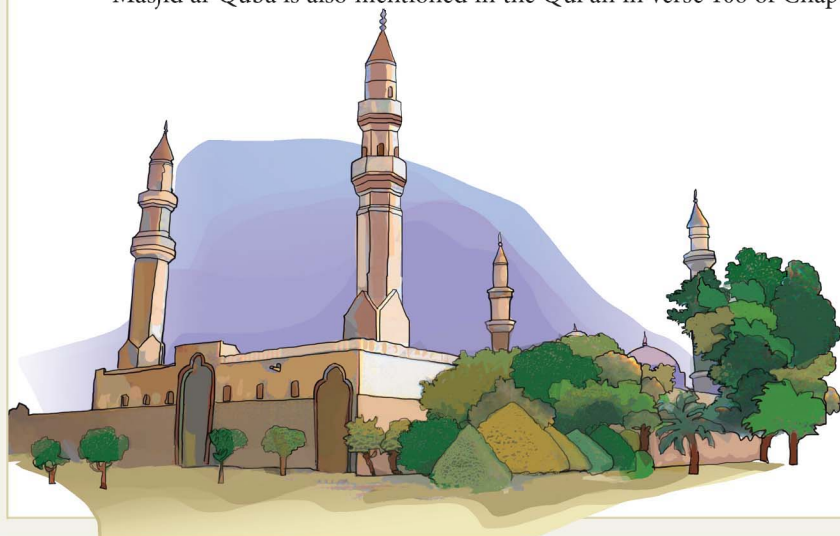
After Muslims migrated to Medina, many of them became the guests of the People of Medina, while others did not find a place and had to reside in the Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH & HP). This section of the Prophet's mosque became known as "Soffe". Soffe had a ceiling that protected its residents from the sunlight.

The Residents of Soffe were all poor refugees who had to spend their days and nights only with the little food the Prophet (PBUH & HP) provided them. Some of these residents were: Abuzar Ghaffari, Salman Farsi, Abdullah bin Masoud, Meghdad, Soheib Rumi, and Bilal Habashi.

## 🌟 Quba Mosque

"Masjid al-Quba" is a mosque located west of Medina in a region with the same name. This mosque is located on the way from Mecca to Medina. After the Prophet (PBUH & HP) migrated from Mecca to Medina, he settled in this location for a few days. During this time, he ordered the construction of this mosque. The Prophet (PBUH & HP) would occasionally go to Quba region and pray in the Quba mosque.

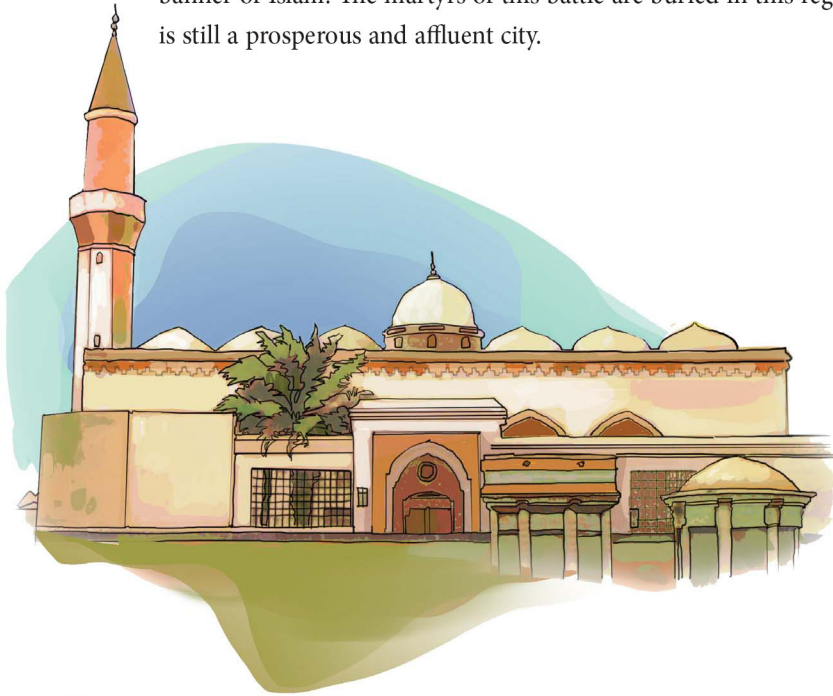
Masjid al-Quba is also mentioned in the Qur'an in verse 108 of Chapter at-Tawbah.





## Region of Badr

“Badr” is a region located 150 km (90 mi) of Medina. This was the site of one of Islam’s most important battle, known as the Battle of Badr. Though the Muslim army only had 313 troops with little or no war equipment, they fought courageously, defeated the disbelievers, and raised the banner of Islam. The martyrs of this battle are buried in this region, and today the region of Badr is still a prosperous and affluent city.



## Imam Ali Mosque (PBUH)

“Imam Ali Mosque” is a mosque near Masjid an-Nabawi, that was built at the beginning of the 1st century after migration (622-719 CE). Amīr al-Mu’minīn -the Leader of the Believers-Imam Ali (PBUH) led a prayer in this region, therefore this mosque was named after him.

## Region of Khaibar

The region of Khaibar lies 165 km (100 mi) north of Medina. This fortress town was inhabited by the Jews of the Prophet’s time, and until today the remains of these forts can be found on-site. Khaibar was a very fertile region, surrounded with cultivated fields with numerous flowing springs, and the inhabitants of these forts made their living by growing palm trees.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> year after migration (629 AD), the “Battle of Khaibar” took place in this region due to Jews encouraging hostilities towards the Muslims. By the Prophet’s order, Muslims invaded this land and conquered the forts of the Jews.





## Land of Fadak

Fadak was a green and fruitful farm located near the region of Khaibar. After the battle of Khaibar, the residents of Fadak surrendered to the Prophet without any resistance and gave Fadak to him, and the Prophet gifted this land to his daughter, lady Fatimah az-Zahra (PBUH). Until the death of the Prophet, this land was in possession of lady Fatimah (PBUH). However, after the Prophet's death, new leaders forcefully seized this land from her, depriving the beloved daughter of the Prophet of Fadak and its products. Today, Fadak is still a green area in the Saudi desert.

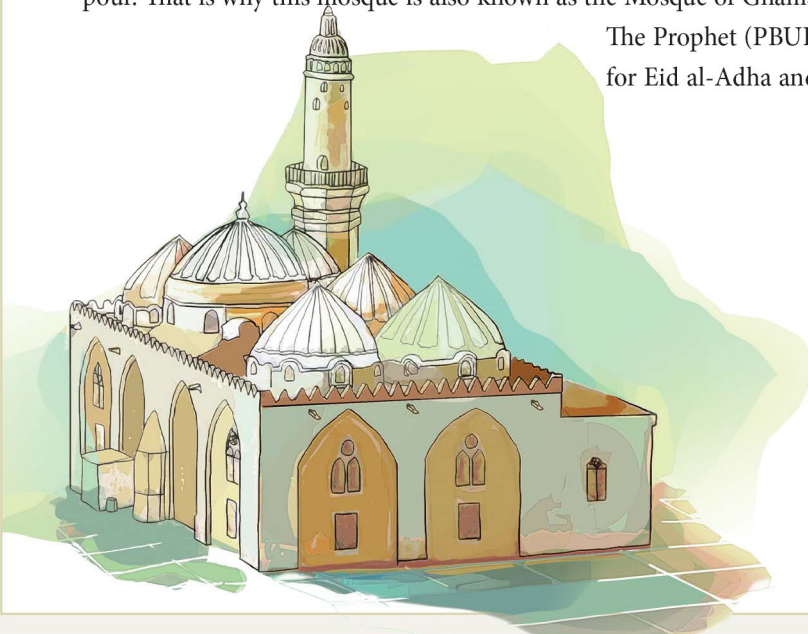
## Mashrabiya Umm Ibrahim

Located around the city of Medina, "*Mashrabiya Umm Ibrahim*" is a garden where Abraham (Ibrāhīm)-the Prophet's son-was born. Ibrahim's mother was "*Maria al-Qibtiyya*", who was a very beautiful and faithful woman. Also found in this region are the graves of Najmeh, the mother of Imam ar-Reza (PBUH) and Hamideh, the mother of Imam al-Kazim (PBUH).

## Mosque of Ghamameh

"*Masjid al-Ghamameh*" is a mosque located 300 meters (330 yd) from Masjid an-Nabawi. This mosque was built toward the end of the first hijri century (622-719 AD). It was in this region where the Prophet (PBUH & HP) performed the prayer for rain, and immediately after, the skies became cloudy, and rain began to pour. That is why this mosque is also known as the Mosque of Ghamameh (Cloud).

The Prophet (PBUH & HP) also performed the prayer for Eid al-Adha and Eid al-Fitr in this region.





## Grave of Hamza (PBUH)

Hamza was one of the Prophet's uncles who was martyred in the Battle of Uhud. He is buried besides all the other martyrs of this battle in the region of Uhud.

Hamza was in Mecca where he embraced the religion of the Prophet (PBUH & HP), and was one of the greatest supporters of his nephew. After the Prophet migrated to Medina, he joined the Prophet, and fought courageously against the disbelievers.

Until today, pilgrims who travel to Medina also visit the graves of these heavenly men who sacrificed their life in this great battle.

## Mubahilah Mosque

“*Mubahilah Mosque*” is located 400 meters (440 yd) from al-Baqī cemetery, and since the beginning it was well respected by Muslims.

In the 7<sup>th</sup> year after migration, God commanded the Prophet to introduce Islam to the rest of the world. He wrote letters to world leaders, including to the Bishop of Najran, inviting its people to embrace Islam. In response to this letter, the Christians of Najran sent a group of people to Medina to debate with the Prophet about the status of Jesus (PBUH). The Christians of Najran refused to accept the truth. Therefore, the Prophet left it up to God to judge between the two groups. This meant that both groups had to stand across each other, requesting God to punish the tyrant group for the truth to be revealed.

For this event, the Prophet was accompanied by Ali, Fatimah, Hassan, and Hussain (PBUT). Upon seeing their luminous faces, the People of Najran were extremely frightened, and regretted to continue with the call upon God's curse. This event of Mubahilah is mentioned in verse 61 of Chapter Āl ‘Imrān.



## ❁ Qiblatain Mosque (Mosque of the Two Qiblas)

Qiblatain Mosque is an ancient mosque situated in the west of Medina. During the early years of Islam, Muslims just like, Jews, would face Bayt al-Muqaddas (Jerusalem) for prayer. Jews constantly mocked Muslims and said: “*You don’t have a Qiblah (Prayer direction) for yourself and you face our Qiblah for prayer*”. These harsh comments made the Prophet (PBUH & HP) and his companions upset. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year after migration (624 AD), God changed the direction of prayer and introduced the Ka’ba as the new Qiblah. This change was made during the time when the Prophet was praying in this region, and Gabriel grabbed onto his shoulders and turned him to face the Ka’ba. Therefore, this mosque was named Qiblatain Mosque (*Mosque of the Two Qiblas*), because the Prophet prayed facing both Qiblas.

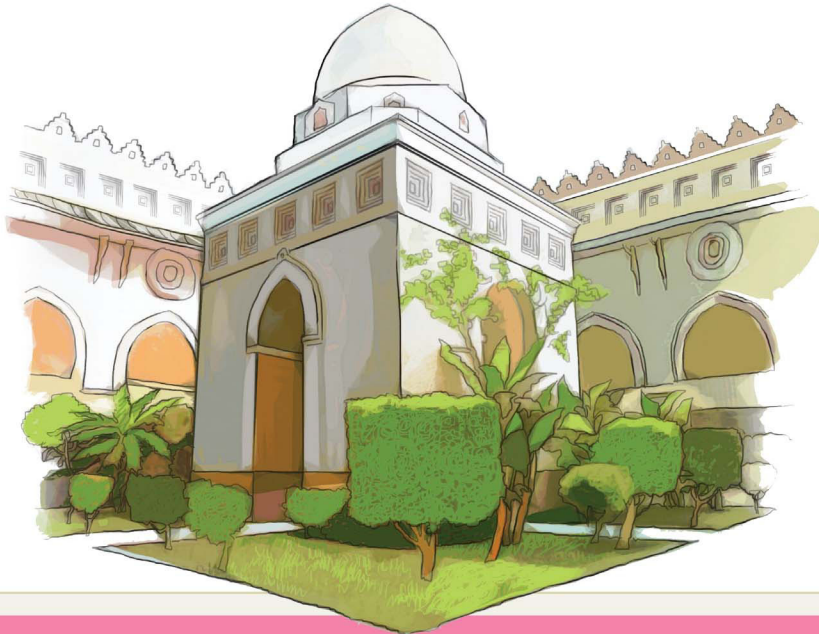
## ❁ Shajarah Mosque

“*Shajarah Mosque*” is situated few kilometers away from Medina on the way to Mecca. Those who start their journey of Hajj or Umrah from the city of Medina must wear their Ihram garments in the Mosque of Shajarah, as the Prophet (PBUH & HP) used to do.

Centuries ago, this region was known as “*Ābār ‘Alī*” (Wells of Ali), because the water wells in this region belonged to Amīr al-Mu’minīn (PBUH). Today, this area is known as Dhul Hulaifah.

## ❁ Al-Fath Mosque

Masjid al-Fath is a mosque in the northwest of Medina, situated on a small mountain. This mosque was the place where the Prophet (PBUH & HP) took shelter, prayed, and supplicated during the Battle of Trench (*Khandaq*).



اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى رَسُولِكَ مُحَمَّدٍ





*He did not have a spiteful and revengeful spirit.*

*Many harassed and bothered him;*

*but he never sought to revenge on them.*

*After the conquest of Mecca, he forgave and protected  
all the residents of the city who once had fought against him.*

*His life was filled with acts of generosity and forgiveness.*



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