

HISTORY

4

Administration:

Anwaarul Islam Institute

NPO 194-926

Address: 2nd Avenue Willowmead Centre
Rondebosch East
(Cape Town – South Africa)

Tel: (+27) 76 178 6816

Email: anwaarulislam1@gmail.com

Website: www.anwaarulislamonline.com

First Edition© 2017

Second Edition© 2019

INTRODUCTION

Bismillahir Rahmaanir Rahim

All praise is due to **Allah** تعالى. Peace and salutations be upon Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Alhamdulillah, Madrasah Anwaarul Islam has –after much effort– gathered the Al-Anwaar Maktab syllabus for the benefit of our younger generation.

Sound Islamic education is imperative for every Muslim; young and old.

In this day and age, we are all faced with innumerable challenges. One of the most potent weapons for a Muslim is his Islamic education.

This syllabus was prepared after inspecting the needs of the modern day Muslim child, keeping in mind the limited time and very short tension span available.

After consulting various curriculums and reliable ‘Ulamaa, we present to you the current syllabus.

It is our Dua that **Allah** تعالى accepts this humble effort towards building good Muslim homes, and the perfect Islamic society.

May Allah تعالى reward all those who contributed in any way to this endeavor. Aameen

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE

Masjidul Quba 6

LESSON TWO

Masjidun Nabawi 7

LESSON THREE

The First Two Years in Madinah 8

LESSON FOUR

Agreement to Live in Peace with the Jews 9

Questions 10

LESSON FIVE

Jealousy of the Kuffaar 11

LESSON SIX

The Caravan of Abu Sufyaan 12

LESSON SEVEN

The Battle of Badr 13 - 14

LESSON EIGHT

Uhud 15

LESSON NINE

The Battle of Uhud 16

LESSON TEN

Mischief of the Quraish 17

LESSON ELEVEN

<i>The Jews</i>	18
LESSON TWELVE	
<i>The Battle of Khandaq</i>	19
LESSON THIRTEEN	
<i>A Treaty signed at Hudaibiyyah</i>	20
<i>Questions</i>	21
LESSON FOURTEEN	
<i>Letters to the leaders</i>	22
LESSON FIFTEEN	
<i>Khaibar</i>	23
LESSON SIXTEEN	
<i>Conquest of Makkaḥ</i>	24
LESSON SEVENTEEN	
<i>Tabook</i>	25
LESSON EIGHTEEN	
<i>First Hajj</i>	26
LESSON NINETEEN	
<i>The Hajj of Nabi</i>	27
<i>Questions</i>	28
LESSON TWENTY	
<i>Illness of our beloved Nabi ﷺ</i>	29
LESSON TWENTY ONE	
<i>Passing Away of our Beloved Nabi ﷺ and His Burial</i>	30
<i>Questions</i>	31

MASJIDUL QUBA

ONE

Nabi ﷺ stayed at a place called Quba for fourteen days on the outskirts of Madinah. Nabi ﷺ built a Masjid here which is known as Masjidul Quba. This is the first Masjid in the history of Islam. Then Nabi ﷺ entered Madinah and stayed at the home of Hadhrat Abu Ayyoob Ansaari رضي الله عنه.

The Muslims of Madinah welcomed the Muslims of Makkah and shared their homes and wealth with their homeless and poor brothers from Makkah.

The Muslims of Madinah were called Ansaar and the Muslims of Makkah were called the Muhaajireen.

A MUSLIM MUST GO TO THE MASJID 5 TIMES A DAY

QUESTIONS:

1. Where was the first Masjid in Islam built?

2. In whose house did Nabi ﷺ stay when he entered Madinah?

3. What were the Muslims of Madinah known as?

4. For how many days did Nabi ﷺ stay at Quba?

MASJIDUN NABAWI ﷺ

TWO

Nabi ﷺ **purchased** the **land** next to Hadhrat Abu Ayyoob Ansaari's رضي الله عنه house. This land belonged to **two orphans, Sahl and Suhail** رضي الله عنهم. Then Nabi ﷺ started to build a Masjid. This Masjid, is called **Al-Masjidun Nabawi (The Prophet's ﷺ Masjid)**. The Masjid was of a **simple design**. The **Bricks** were baked in the **sun** and **palm trunks** were used as building materials. The **roof** was made of **palm leaves** and the floor was **ordinary sand**.

ISLAM TEACHES US SIMPLICITY

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the Name of the Masjid that Nabi ﷺ built?

2. What was the name of the two orphans?

1. _____

2. _____

3. What was the floor of the Masjid made of?

4. What was the roof of the Masjid made of?

THREE

THE FIRST TWO YEARS IN MADINAH

Adhaan: When Rasulullah ﷺ came to **Madinah**, there was a need for **calling people to Salaah**. People gave different **ideas** but Nabi ﷺ did not **accept them**. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه heard the **Adhaan** in his **dream**. He told his dream to Rasulullah ﷺ and Nabi ﷺ **accepted** his dream. Hadhrat Bilaal رضي الله عنه was then **chosen** as the **first Muadhin** in Islam.

Fasting:

Fasting during the **month of Ramadhaan** was made **compulsory**. Before this, the Muslims used to only fast on the **10th of Muharram**.

ZAKAAH:

The **rich** were encouraged to **spend** on the **poor Muslims**.

CHANGE OF QIBLAH:

For the **first 1 year and 4 months** after Hijrah, the Muslims faced **Masjidul-Aqsaa** (Jerusalem) during Salaah.

Allah تعالى now ordered them to turn towards **Makkah**.

ALLAH ﷻ GIVES A PERSON RESPECT AND HONOUR THROUGH HIS BEAUTIFUL DEEN

FOUR *AGREEMENT TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH THE JEWS*

In **Madinah**, there were many **Jews** and **Christians** living there. For all of them to live **peacefully** together, Nabi ﷺ made an **agreement** with them.

They decided on the following:

1. The **Muslims** and **Jews** would **respect** each other's **religion**.
2. They would **respect** one another's **homes** and **wealth**.
3. In times of **war**, they would **help** each other.

OUR NABI ﷺ TAUGHT US TO LIVE PEACEFULLY WITH

PEOPLE FROM ALL DIFFERENT RELIGIONS

QUESTIONS: (THREE)

1. Which Sahaabi رضى الله عنه heard the Adhaan in his dream? _____
2. Who was the first Muadhin in Islam?

3. In which direction did the Muslims first face?

4. Before the fast of Ramadhaan, which fast was compulsory? _____

QUESTIONS: (FOUR)

1. Who did Nabi ﷺ make an agreement with?

2. Mention two agreements made with the Jews?
 1. _____
 2. _____

FIVE

JEALOUSY OF THE KUFFAAR

The Muslims were now living in peace in Madinah. Nobody hurt them or stopped them from practicing Islam.

The Adhaan was called openly and they performed Salaah with Jamaah. The work of Deen also continued peacefully.

The Kuffaar became very jealous because the Muslims were now living peacefully. They looked for an opportunity to hurt the Muslims.

OUR NABI ﷺ TAUGHT US TO LIKE FOR OTHERS WHAT WE LIKE FOR OURSELVES

QUESTIONS:

1. Why were the Kuffaar looking for an opportunity to harm the Muslims? _____

2. Were the Muslims living in peace in Madinah?

3. Did the Muslims perform Salaah with Jamaah?

4. Was the Adhaan called out openly?

SIX

THE CARAVAN OF ABU SUFYAAN

The Arabs of Makkah used to **trade** with **Syria**. The traders of Makkah had to **pass** Madinah when going to **Syria**.

In the **second year after Hijrah**, Abu Sufyaan was **returning** from a trading journey. He **feared** the Muslims **might attack** his caravan. So he **sent** a **message** to the **chiefs** of Makkah asking for their **protection**. This was an **opportunity** for the Quraish to make **war** with the **Muslims**. The Quraish prepared an **army** of a **thousand men**. When Abu Sufyaan passed Madinah peacefully without being **attacked**, he sent another message to Makkah that everything was **fine** and he did **not need** any help.

QUESTIONS:

1. Who did the Arabs trade with regularly? _____

2. Why did Abu Sufyaan send a message to Makkah?

3. What was the second message that Abu Sufyaan sent to the people of Makkah?

SEVEN

THE BATTLE OF BADR

(17th Ramadhaan – 2 A.H.)

The Kuffaar did **not listen** to Abu Sufyaan and they **continued** with an army of **one thousand men** towards Madinah.

Nabi ﷺ heard of this and left with a group of **313 poorly** equipped Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to meet the **challenge** of the Kuffaar.

The **two** armies met **at Badr**, **130 kilometers** from Madinah.

The **night** before the **battle**, Nabi ﷺ made **Dua** to **Allah تعالى** to **help** the Muslims.

Nabi ﷺ made Dua to **Allah تعالى** in these words: “**Oh Allah! If this small group is destroyed this day, You will never be worshipped**”.

The next day the fighting began and Allah تعالى helped the Muslims, and the Quraish were severely defeated.

In this battle Seventy Kuffaar were killed and another seventy were taken as prisoners.

The seventy prisoners were free to go on paying a certain amount of money.

Those who could not afford to pay the money had to teach Muslim children to read and write then they were released. Fourteen Muslims were killed in this Battle.

Some of the famous Kuffaar killed in this battle were Utbah, Abu Jahl, Shaibah and Umayyah bin Khalaf. This was a severe blow to the Kuffaar.

NABI ﷺ TAUGHT US THAT DUA IS A WEAPON OF A BELIEVER

QUESTIONS:

1. In which year did the Battle of Badr take place?

2. What dua did Nabi ﷺ make before the battle?

3. Who won the battle? _____

4. How many Kuffaar were killed? _____

5. How many Muslims were martyred? _____

EIGHT

UHUD (3 A.H.)

After the battle of **Badr**, the Kuffaar wanted to take **revenge** on the Muslims. They prepared a **bigger** army of **three thousand** soldiers and **set out** for Madinah.

The **Sahaabah** رضي الله عنهم gathered an **army** of one thousand soldiers and **marched** out of Madinah to meet the Kuffaar.

Three hundred hypocrites led by Abdullah bin Ubay **deserted** the Muslim army, leaving only **seven hundred Muslims** to face the Makkan army of three thousand.

The two armies met at **Mount Uhud**, which is **five kilometers** from Madinah.

NOTE: HYPOCRITES WERE THOSE PEOPLE WHO ACTED LIKE MUSLIMS, BUT THEY HAD NO IMAAN IN THEIR HEART.

QUESTIONS:

1. Who is a hypocrite? _____
2. Who was the leader of the hypocrites?

3. How many Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم were in the Muslim army? _____
4. How far is Uhud from Madinah? _____

NINE

THE BATTLE OF UHUD (SHAWWAAL 3 A.H)

During the Battle of Uhud Nabi ﷺ put a few Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to guard a mountain pass and were given strict orders not to move from that place. The Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم fought bravely and the Kuffaar began running away from the battlefield. Some of the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم thought that the battle was over and left the place that Nabi ﷺ told them to guard. Khalid bin Waleed, who was not yet a Muslim, attacked the Muslims from behind. The Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم were taken by surprise. They fought bravely and drove the Kuffaar away. Sadly, seventy Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم lost their lives. Amongst the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم that were killed was the beloved Uncle of Nabi ﷺ Hadhrat Hamza رضي الله عنه.

WE MUST ALWAYS BE OBEDIENT TO THE ADVICE OF NABI ﷺ

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Muslims were killed in the Battle of Uhud?

2. Who attacked the Muslims from behind? _____
3. How many Muslims lost their lives in this battle? _____
4. Which uncle of Nabi ﷺ was martyred in this battle?

TEN

MISCHIEF OF THE QURAISH (4 A.H)

The Quraish continued making **trouble** with the Muslims, even **after** the battle of **Uhud**. They continued **discouraging** other tribes from **accepting Islam**. One tribe came to Madinah **pretending** that they had accepted Islaam. They **requested** Rasulullah ﷺ to **send** some Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to **teach** them. Nabi ﷺ sent **ten** Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to teach this tribe. This evil tribe **killed 8** of the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم and the other **two** were sold as **slaves** to the people of Makkah. The Makkans later **killed** both these Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. Another **leader** of a tribe came and asked Rasulullah ﷺ for **seventy** Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. Those evil

people killed **sixty nine** Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم and only one managed to **escape** and return to Madinah with the news of this **evil killing**.

QUESTIONS:

1. What did the Quraish do after the battle of Uhud?

2. What happened to the ten Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم who were sent to teach one of the tribes? _____

3. How did the Kuffaar deceive the Muslims?

ELEVEN

THE JEWS

The Jews did not fulfill the **agreement** they made with the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم.

The Banu Qaynuqaa, were expelled from Madinah in **2nd year** after Hijrah. Thereafter the Banu Nazeer then **plotted** against the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. They had the evil plan **to kill** Rasulullah ﷺ. **Allah** تعالى **informed** Rasulullah ﷺ of their evil plan. The Banu Nazeer were also made to **leave** Madinah in **4th year** after Hijrah. The Jews were made to leave Madinah but they continued to **make trouble** against the Muslims.

OUR NABI ﷺ TAUGHT US WHEN A MUSLIM MAKES A PROMISE, HE MUST FULFILL HIS PROMISE.

QUESTIONS:

1. After the Jews left Madinah did they stop making trouble against the Muslims? _____
2. What was the plan of the Banu Nazeer?

3. In which year after Hijrah was the Banu Qaynuqa expelled from Madinah? _____
4. In which year were the Banu Nazeer expelled from Madinah? _____

TWELVE

THE BATTLE OF THE KHANDAQ "TRENCH" (5 A.H.)

The Banu Nazeer were **not happy** that they were **expelled** from Makkah so they went to the Kuffaar of Makkah to **help** them **attack** the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. This time the Kuffaar **prepared** an army of **ten thousand** soldiers.

A Sahabi by the name of Hadhrat **Salmaan Farsi** رضي الله عنه suggested the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم should **dig** a **trench** at the **entrance** of Madinah.

The Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم dug the trench and the Kuffaar army could not **cross over** the trench and enter Madinah.

They **camped** on the other side for **twenty-seven days**, causing great harm to the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم.

Allah تعالى sent a **severe windstorm** and because of this the Kuffaar left. This battle was called the battle of **the trench**.

IF WE HELP THE DEEN OF ALLAH تعالى, THEN ALLAH تعالى WILL HELP US

THIRTEEN *A TREATY SIGNED AT HUDAIBIYYAH* (6 A.H)

In the **6th year** after Hijrah, Nabi ﷺ wanted to perform **Umrah** and visit the **Ka'bah**. Nabi ﷺ left with a group of **1400** Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم for Makkah. The Kuffaar did **not allow** Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to enter Makkah. However, a **treaty** was **signed** by the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم and the Kuffaar at a place called **Hudaibiyyah**.

The Treaty:

1. The Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم must **come back** the **next** year to make **Umrah**.
2. The condition was that they could only stay for **three days** in Makkah.

The Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم **returned** to Madinah without making **Umrah**. The Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم returned and performed Umrah the **following year** after **the third day**, the Kuffaar **ordered** the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to **leave** Makkah

WE MUST ASK ALLAH تعالى TO TAKE US, OUR PARENTS OUR FAMILIES AND ALL THE MUSLIMS TO VISIT THE BLESSED LAND OF MAKKAH AND MADINAH

QUESTIONS: (TWELVE)

1. What is the meaning of Khandaq? _____
2. Which Sahabi suggested the digging of the trench?

3. How many soldiers were in the Kuffaar army?

4. How many days did the Kuffaar army camp on the other side of the trench? _____
5. What did **Allah** تعالى send that made the Kuffaar leave?

QUESTIONS: (THIRTEEN)

1. In which year did Nabi ﷺ intend to go to Makkah to perform Umrah? _____
2. How many Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم were with Nabi ﷺ?

3. Did they perform Umrah?

4. Mention one point that was written in the treaty?

FOURTEEN

LETTERS TO THE LEADERS (7 A.H)

Nabi ﷺ was **inviting** everyone to accept Islam. He sent **letters** to the **kings**, **chiefs** and **leader** of different **religions** and countries. Some of the **leaders** read the message of Rasulullah ﷺ and **accepted** it and some **rejected** the message. The king of **Abyssinia**, known as Negus (Najaashi) and the king of **Egypt**, Muqawqis accepted the message. The **king** of **Persia** **tore** up the letter and **threw** it away. The

Roman king knew that Nabi ﷺ was the final Prophet of Allah تعالى but did not accept Islam.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE MUSLIMS TO CALL TOWARDS THE ONENESS OF ALLAH تعالى

QUESTIONS:

1. What was the reason Nabi ﷺ sent letters to the different kings and leaders?

2. Who accepted the message of Nabi ﷺ?

3. What did the king of Persia do with the letter?

4. Did the Roman king accept Islam?

FIFTEEN

KHAIBAR (7 A.H)

The Jews of the Banu Nazeer tribe stayed at a place called Khaibar after leaving Madinah. Khaibar is a town about 115 km from Madinah. These Jews kept on planning to harm against the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. Nabi ﷺ then took an army of Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to Khaibar. The Banu Nazeer locked themselves up in their forts. Some gave up, while others

held back for some time. After a while the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم manage to conquer all their forts with the help of Allah تعالى. The punishment of the Banu Nazeer was that they had to give up their land and half of their crops had to be given to the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم every year.

IF WE STAY AWAY FOM SIN THEN WE WILL BE SAVED FROM THE PUNISHMENT OF Allah TA'ALA

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the distance of Khaibar from Madinah?

2. What punishment was given to the Jews?

3. What was the name of the place the Banu Nazeer stayed after leaving Madinah? _____

SIXTEEN *CONQUEST OF MAKKAH*

The Kuffaar of Makkah broke their agreement with Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. Rasulullah ﷺ prepared an army and left for Makkah. The Kuffaar were unprepared and surrendered without a fight. Most of them accepted Islaam.

The **idols** in the Ka'bah were **broken**. The Kuffaar thought that Nabi ﷺ was going to take **revenge** on them because of the **harm** they brought on Him and the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. Nabi ﷺ **forgave** the people of Makkah and He never took **revenge** on anybody.

OUR NABI ﷺ TAUGHT US TO BE GOOD TO THOSE WHO DO WRONG TO US

QUESTIONS:

1. Did the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم fight with the Kuffaar of Makkah?

2. What did the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم do with the Idols in the Ka'bah?

3. What did Nabi ﷺ do to the people of Makkah who caused harm to Him and the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم?

SEVENTEEN *TABOOK (9 A.H)*

The **news** reached Nabi ﷺ that the **Romans** wanted to **attack** Madinah. An army of **thirty thousand** Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم left Madinah with Nabi ﷺ. Tabook is a town about **700**

kilometers from Madinah. Nabi ﷺ and Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم reached Tabook after about two weeks. The Romans did not show up and the Christians of Tabook were not prepared to fight such a large Muslim army. However, Nabi ﷺ made an agreement with the Christians and returned to Madinah without lifting a sword.

OUR NABI ﷺ WAS A MERCY TO ALL MANKIND

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم were in the army?

2. Why did the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم go to Tabook?

3. Did a fight break out between the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم and the Christians? _____
4. How far is Tabook from Madinah? _____

EIGHTEEN *FIRST HAJJ (9 A.H)*

Allah تعالى made Hajj compulsory on the Muslims in the ninth year after Hijrah. Rasulullah ﷺ appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه to make hajj with some Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم.

Nabi ﷺ also told him to **teach** the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم about **Hajj** and **Islaam**. All Hajjees were told that from the following year, **non-Muslims** would **not be allowed** to enter Makkah. All the non-Muslims who were **present** there then became Muslims.

HAJJ IS FROM AMONGST THE 5 PILLARS OF ISLAM

HADHRAT ABU BAKR رضي الله عنه
WAS THE CLOSE FRIEND OF
Nabi ﷺ

NINETEEN

THE HAJJ OF NABI ﷺ (10 A.H)

At the age of **sixty two** Nabi ﷺ left Madinah with more than **hundred thousand** Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to perform Hajj. Our beloved Nabi ﷺ only performed **one Hajj**. This is also known

as the **farewell Hajj**. During this Hajj Nabi ﷺ gave the **farewell speech**.

Nabi ﷺ mentioned the following.

1. All Muslims are **brothers**.
2. No **Muslim** should **kill** another Muslim.
3. The **Quran** is a **guide** to all **mankind**.
4. No one should take **revenge** against anyone for what happened in the **past**.

Many other **advices** were given in the **farewell speech**

**WE BELIEVE THAT Allah تعالی HAS
MADE THE SUNNAH OF NABI ﷺ THE
ONLY MEANS OF SUCCES FOR US IN
THIS WORLD AND IN THE HEREAFTER**

QUESTIONS: (EIGHTEEN)

1. Who did Nabi ﷺ send for Haj in the ninth year after Hijrah? _____
2. In which year did hajj become compulsory?

3. What did Nabi ﷺ tell Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه to teach the Muslims? _____
4. What Did the Non-Muslims do who were present in Makkah? _____

QUESTIONS: (NINETEEN)

1. At what age did Nabi ﷺ perform hajj? _____
2. How many times did Nabi ﷺ perform hajj?

3. Mention two things Nabi ﷺ said in the farewell speech
 1. _____
 2. _____

TWENTY

ILLNESS OF OUR BELOVED NABI ﷺ
(11 A.H)

A little while after Hajj Nabi ﷺ became ill. Just before His illness, Nabi ﷺ visited Mount Uhud where many Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم were buried.

During His illness, Rasulullah ﷺ stayed at the house of Hadhrat Ayesha رضي الله عنها. During the illness of Nabi ﷺ He appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه as the Imaam to lead the Salaah.

Nabi's ﷺ illness lasted for about two weeks.

WE BELIEVE THAT HADHRAT ABU BAKR WAS THE MOST PIOUS PERSON AFTER AMBIYAA عليهم السلام

TWENTY ONE
*PASSING AWAY OF OUR BELOVED
NABI ﷺ AND HIS BURIAL*

On the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal our beloved Nabi ﷺ left this world. It was a very difficult time for Sahaabah to believe that Nabi ﷺ had passed away.

The Mubarak body of Nabi ﷺ was given Ghusl. The Janaazah Salaah was read in groups.

Thereafter, Rasulullah ﷺ was lowered into a grave exactly below the spot where He had passed away.

The grave of Nabi ﷺ is in the room of Hadhrat Ayesha`s رضي الله عنها which is in Masjidun Nabawi in Madinah.

NABI ﷺ SAID “THE ONE WHO VISITS MY GRAVE IS LIKE THE ONE WHO VISITED ME IN MY LIFE TIME”

QUESTIONS: TWENTY

1. When did Nabi`s ﷺ illness start?
-

2. Which place did Nabi ﷺ visit before His illness?

3. Where did Nabi ﷺ staying during His illness?

4. How long did the illness of Nabi ﷺ last?

5. Who was appointed as the Imaam during the illness of Nabi ﷺ? _____

QUESTIONS: *TWENTY ONE*

1. On what date did Nabi ﷺ pass away?

2. Where is Nabi ﷺ buried? _____
3. How did the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم perform the Janaazah Salaah of Nabi ﷺ?
