

A complete Seerah presentation covering the life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from his birth in Makkah (~570 CE) through his passing in 632 CE, structured as 21 slides designed for classroom or educational viewing. Each slide presents a major chapter or event with clear, bulleted key points and dates.

- Arabia before Islam (Jahiliyyah): tribal warfare, idol worship, oppression, and moral corruption — yet pockets of nobility and honor.
- Birth and early life: born in Makkah, orphaned young, raised by grandfather Abdul Muttalib and uncle Abu Talib, earned title Al-Amin (The Trustworthy).
- Youth and character: known for honesty, never worshipped idols, worked as shepherd and merchant, participated in noble pacts.
- Marriage to Khadijah (RA): married businesswoman Khadijah at age 25; she was 40; never married another while she lived; had six children together.
- First revelation (610 CE): age 40, in Cave of Hira during Ramadan; Angel Jibreel brought first verses of Surah Al-Alaq.
- Early believers: Khadijah (first woman), Abu Bakr (first free man), Ali (first child), Zayd (first freed slave), Bilal (first muezzin).
- Public preaching and persecution (613–615 CE): openly proclaimed prophethood; Quraysh persecution began; early martyrs including Sumayyah (RA).
- Migration to Abyssinia (~615 CE): some companions fled to Christian Ethiopia ruled by just Negus; Jafar recited Surah Maryam; diplomatic victory.
- Year of Sorrow (~619 CE): 3-year boycott, deaths of Khadijah and Abu Talib, journey to Taif where he was rejected and stoned; showed mercy to persecutors.
- Isra and Mi'raj (~619–620 CE): night journey to Jerusalem and ascent through seven heavens; met all prophets; Allah gave gift of five daily prayers.
- Hijrah (622 CE): migration to Madinah; Ali slept in Prophet's bed as decoy; hid in Cave of Thawr; welcomed by Ansar; marks start of Islamic calendar.
- Building community in Madinah (622–624 CE): established Masjid Al-Nabawi, brotherhood between Muhajirun and Ansar, Constitution of Madinah, justice system.
- Battle of Badr (624 CE): 313 Muslims defeated 1,000+ Qurayshi warriors; proved faith could overcome material might; turning point.
- Battle of Uhud (625 CE): setback teaching importance of discipline and obedience; Prophet wounded.
- Battle of Khandaq (627 CE): 10,000-strong coalition siege repelled using novel trench strategy; strategic and moral victory.

- Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (628 CE): 10-year peace treaty with seemingly unfavorable terms; allowed peaceful Islam spread; Allah declared it clear victory.
- Conquest of Makkah (630 CE): city surrendered peacefully; all 360 idols purified; general amnesty granted to all persecutors; Bilal called prayer from Ka'bah.
- Farewell Pilgrimage and Sermon (632 CE): over 100,000 companions; greatest sermon on equality, justice, women's rights, brotherhood; religion perfected.
- Passing of the Prophet (632 CE): fell ill after pilgrimage; appointed Abu Bakr to lead prayers; died June 8, 632 CE; buried in Aisha's chamber in Prophet's Mosque.
- Eternal legacy: Qur'an (preserved 1,400+ years), Sunnah and Hadith, nearly 2 billion Muslims, model of justice and mercy, Islamic civilization's contributions to science, medicine, and philosophy.

Download the presentation using the link that follows.

[Download Presentation.pptx](#)



