

Timeline — Life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

A concise chronological timeline listing major events from the Prophet's birth through his passing. Each entry gives the year (or approximate year) and a one-line description.

~570 CE — Birth and Early Life

Born in **Makkah** into the Banu Hashim; orphaned early and raised by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib and then his uncle Abu Talib; known as *Al-Amin* (the Trustworthy).

~595–610 CE — Marriage to Khadijah and Early Years

Worked as a merchant, gained a reputation for honesty, and married **Khadijah (RA)**, who became his closest supporter.

610 CE — First Revelation (Age 40)

Received the first revelation in the cave of **Hira** from Angel Jibreel; the mission of prophethood began with the command to "Read".

610–615 CE — Early Converts and Persecution

Initial followers included **Khadijah (RA)**, **Abu Bakr (RA)**, **Ali (RA)**, and **Zayd ibn Harithah (RA)**. The Quraysh reacted with hostility, leading to social pressure and persecution.

~615 CE — Migration to Abyssinia

A number of Muslims were sent to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) for safety under a just Christian ruler to escape Quraysh persecution.

613–619 CE — Public Preaching and the Year of Sorrow

He began openly calling to Islam; opposition increased, and the community faced a boycott at **Shi'b Abi Talib** and economic and social hardship. Around 619 CE he lost Khadijah (RA) and Abu Talib — the Year of Sorrow.

~619 CE — Isra and Mi'raj

Night journey (Isra) from Makkah to Jerusalem and the ascension (Mi'raj) through the heavens; met earlier prophets and received the five daily prayers as an obligation for the community.

622 CE — Hijrah (Migration) to Madinah

Migration to Yathrib (later Madinah) where he established the first Islamic state; the Hijrah marks year 1 of the Islamic calendar.

622–624 CE — Constitution of Madinah and Community Building

Founded the mosque as the community center, established the Constitution of Madinah for inter-community rights and obligations, and formed bonds between the Muhajirun and Ansar.

624 CE — Battle of Badr

A decisive victory for the Muslims against the Quraysh; a turning point that strengthened the Muslim community's political and moral standing.

625 CE — Battle of Uhud

A hard-fought battle with losses for the Muslims that tested discipline and leadership; lessons on obedience and unity followed.

627 CE — Battle of the Trench (Khandaq)

A coalition siege of Madinah was repelled after Muslims dug a defensive trench; the city withstood the attack and preserved the community.

628 CE — Treaty of Hdaybiyyah

A treaty with the Quraysh that established a truce and allowed Islam to spread peacefully and diplomatically across Arabia.

628–630 CE — Growth and Tribal Conversions

A period of rapid expansion in converts and alliances across the Arabian Peninsula, facilitated by the peace and outreach after Hdaybiyyah.

630 CE — Conquest of Makkah

A largely peaceful return to Makkah; the Prophet forgave many former enemies, removed idols from the Ka'bah, and reestablished pure monotheistic worship.

632 CE — Farewell Pilgrimage and Farewell Sermon

Performed his final pilgrimage and delivered the Farewell Sermon emphasizing equality, the sanctity of life and property, rights of women, and adherence to the Qur'an and Sunnah.

632 CE — Passing Away (Wafat)

Fell ill after returning from the Farewell Pilgrimage and passed away in Madinah at about 63 years of age; buried in the chamber of Aisha (RA) next to the Prophet's Mosque.

Legacy (one-line summary)

Left a lasting spiritual, moral, and social legacy as the final messenger (Khatam an-Nabiyyin), whose life (Seerah), the Qur'an, and Sunnah guide Muslims worldwide.