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**Hazrat Khadija's Foundational Contributions to Early
Islam in Makkah: A Historical Analysis**

Iqra Nazeer Malghani¹

M.Phil History, Department of History, Ghazi University, Dera
Ghazi Khan, Pakistan. Iqramalghani919@gmail.com

Sadia Rehman²

Lecturer in Islamic Studies, Jinnah College for Women,
University of Peshawar. sadiarehman@uop.edu.pk

Abstract

Primarily, the study deals with the contribution of Hazrat Khadija-tul-Kubra in the advent of Islam at the initial stage. This article presents an analytical view of the contribution of the first lady of Islam. Hazrat Khadija served for the advent of Islam through her intellect, legacy, and wealth. She was one of the noble ladies of Quraysh at Makkah. She contributed to strengthening Islam and handed over her wealth. She negotiated with Quraysh and other tribes to support the Prophet PBUH. It was due to her efforts that Prophet felt a power and strength. This paper is an attempt to explore and highlight the role and contribution of Hazrat Khadija R.A in the advent of Islam.

Keywords: Advent, Contribution, Role, Islam, Hazrat Khadija, Prophet, Makkah.

Introduction

Hazrat Khadija holds an important place in Islamic history. She was one of the nobles of the Quraysh and was highly respected. With the announcement of Islam, she was the first woman to believe in the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). And she supported the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) in every sorrow and hardship. This research article examines the services rendered by Hazrat Khadija in the early days of Islam.

Discussion

Once Imam Hussain (AS) introduced himself to the enemies on the day of Ashura and said; "I swear to Allah, do you know that my grandmother Khadijah bint Khuwaylid was the first woman of this nation to accept Islam?" I swear to Allah, do you know that my grandmother Khadijah (RA) was the daughter of Khuwaylid, and she was the first woman of this nation to accept Islam?" All those present said: Yes.

All historians and Muslims agree that Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was the first woman to accept Islam

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

And the first man was Hazrat Ali (AS), who accepted Islam, and the first slave was Hazrat Zaid bin Haritha. Bilal the Abyssinian (Mu'adhhdhin of the Prophet ﷺ) was the one who accepted Islam (1)

The support of Hazrat Sayyida Khadija (RA) in the Cave of Hira

He (PBUH) would take food and water from his house and take it to a cave in the Ranami Mountain, about 3 kilometers from Mecca. He would stay there for several days, in a small cave whose length and width were not very large.

Sometimes Sayyida Khadija (RA) would also be with him and would sit somewhere nearby. He (PBUH) would worship there. He would contemplate the observation of the universe and the rare power behind it, feed the poor who came and went, and when the food was finished, he (PBUH) would return home. Sayyida Khadij (RA) and the girls would welcome him (PBUH). He (PBUH) would do the necessary household chores, take more things with him, and then empty the cave. In this way, he would remain secluded for several days and would be engaged in remembrance and thought. It was revealed (2) and then on this occasion, Hazrat Khadija (RA) accompanied him step by step.

The Revelation of the First Revelation

After fifteen years, when the Holy Prophet (PBUH) became a Prophet and wanted to fulfill the duties of Prophethood, the first person he conveyed this message to was Hazrat Khadija (RA). She was a believer before she heard it because no one could judge the truthfulness of the Prophet's claim better than her. There is a hadith of Sahih Al-Bukhari: And this is the one in which the story is described in detail, it is in the chapter on the initiation of Al-Wahhi: On the authority of Aisha, she said, "First of all, what is wrong with the Messenger of Allah from the revelations, the righteous visions in sleep?"

He did not see Al-Rawiya except when it came like the dawn of the morning, then he fell in love with the space and was left alone in the desert.

Faithanath in it, which is the worship of those who are numbered, before it is taken away from the people and added to it, then it returns to Khadijah, may God be pleased with her, continued to do the same until the truth came to him while he was in the cave of Hira.

Then he sent me, so he said, ``Iqra".

ISSN (Online): 3006-5208

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

Al-Baqari faqhdni Faghatni al-Tahniyyah until he reached me and sent me the second time.

Fakhdni Faghatni al-Thala then sent me and said, "Read it." In the name of your Lord who created, created man from above, (3) The Messenger of God, May God bless him and grant him peace, was reciting it, and his heart trembled, so he entered upon Khadijah bint Khuwaylid.

He said, "Zamluni, Fazmaluh, until he went to sleep with him." He said to Khadijah bint Khuwayld, and informed her of the news.

I am afraid of myself, Khadija said, "By God, may God make you ashamed of me, for mercy and patience."

Al-Watsab Al-Mu'Adum, Taqra Al-Dhaif, and Tain Ali Nawaib al-Haqq, then divorced Khadijah until you.

By Waraqah Ibn Nawfal Ibn Asad Ibn Abd al-Uzza Ibn Umm Khadijah and he was the command of Atanistr in Jahiliyyah and he used to write the Hebrew book was written in Hebrew, Masha Allah, and he was a great Sheikh Faqalat Khadijah, son of your cousin, listen to your son. He said, "O son of my brother, what do you see?" Then the Messenger of God said to him, "This is the law that God sent down to Moses. Oh, my son, what do you see in it?"

I will be the one who brought you to your nation, the Messenger of God, and the Messenger of Allah, said: I did not leave a man like I did not come to you. (4)

Translation: Hazrat Aisha (RA) says that the revelation to the Prophet (PBUH) began with the rejection or the truth. Whatever he used to see in his life, he would appear like the white camel, after that he would go into seclusion, so he would take food and drink and go to the cave of Hira and worship there on the throne, that is, when his supplies were exhausted, he would then go to Hazrat Khadija (RA) and then go back and engage in meditation, until one day an unseen angel appeared to him and said to him. He (PBUH) said, "I am not literate." He pressed me hard and then released me. When he asked me to read, I said, "I am not literate." He pressed me hard again and released me. He said, "Read." I said, "I am not literate." He pressed me hard again and released me. He said, "Read." He pressed me a third time and said, "Read." In the name of Allah, Who created the universe, and who created man from a lump of flesh. Read your God is generous. When the Prophet (peace be upon him) returned home, he was filled with divine glory. He said to Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her), "Clothe me with

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

a cloth, clothe me with a cloth." The people covered me with a cloth, but very little remained. Then he narrated the whole incident to Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) and said, "I am afraid." Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "Do not be discouraged, Allah will not forsake you, because you maintain ties of kinship, help the needy and the poor. You are hospitable and support the truth in times of trouble." Then she took him (peace be upon him) to her cousin Warqa bin Nawfal, who was a Christian, knew Hebrew and wrote the Bible in Hebrew. Now he had become old and blind. Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "Listen to what the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said, "O son of brother, what did you see?" The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) narrated the incident and said, "This is the same revelation that was revealed to Moses. I wish I had the strength and would be alive when your people expel you from the city of Badr." The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) asked, "Will these people expel me?" Waraqah bin Nawfal replied, "Yes. Whatever was revealed to you (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) when it is revealed to someone, the world becomes his enemy, and if I remain alive until then, I will help you abundantly."

After that, Waraqah bin Nawfal passed away very soon and the revelation stopped for a few days. And the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) became restless and restless while waiting for it. Then one day, the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was going out of his house somewhere. In one narration, Ibn Shihab narrated that Abu Salamah bin Abdur Rahman said, "Jabir bin Abdullah Al-Ansari said, "Hadith from the shell of the revealer, and he said in his hadith, 'Been with me, I am with you.'" When I heard a voice from the sky, I heard the angel who came to me in the night sitting on a chair between the sky and the earth. I was afraid of him. (I said to my family, "Cover me with a garment." Then Allah revealed, "O Mudassar, rise up and go to the place where He said, "And the migration is a fever of revelation." And it was followed by Abdullah bin Yusuf. Abu Salih and Hilal bin Raddad followed by Az-Zuhri. Yunus Muhammad said, "There are signs of it." (5) Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah Ansari (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that while mentioning the porter, he said, "I heard a voice from the sky. I raised my eyes and looked up. I saw the angel who came to me in the night sitting on a chair between the sky and the earth. I was afraid of him. (I said to

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

my family, "Cover me with a garment." Then Allah revealed, "Cover me with a garment." And the people got up and went to the place where He said "After that, the same string started coming. That is, with this hadith, Abdullah and Abu Salih also narrated and the tradition of killing was also narrated by Mana Hal bin Raddad from Zuhri and Yunus and Umar also narrated.

Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) and the companions of the Messenger of Allah:

In such a delicate, fearful and difficult stage, the settlements that respond to the call of truth, you were the first to be honored with the privilege of accepting its call to truth. And what was the first to be considered worthy of rejecting it?

Among them, a prominent name, the embodiment of good morals, pure character and high character, important and insightful and full of wisdom and knowledge, which is the follower of the world and the lover of truthfulness, is Hazrat Sayyidunā Khadija al-Kubra (may Allah be pleased with her). Her noble personality was like butterflies flying towards you. You were the first to believe in the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). He confirmed what he brought from Allah Almighty and supported him in every way during difficult times. Whenever Sayyid Alam would feel irritated after hearing any unpleasant things from the disbelievers, such as their denial and denial, he would go to Hazrat Khadija Al-Kubra (RA) and through her Allah Almighty would remove that state of sorrow and grief. (2)

Sacrifices of the First Muslim Woman

Hazrat Mudbar (RA) was the first woman who made many sacrifices for Islam. And she shared with him (ﷺ) in understanding and medicine. As for when Hazrat Sadr Bacha (RA) woke up in the morning, her husband's hands were missing, so she understood that he would be alone, so she did not ask any questions and this was because she was a wise and a woman who knew two aspects of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and no one else knew.

Hazrat Khadija (RA), a partner in the grief of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ):

When he (ﷺ) saw a dream at the beginning of his mission which was really strange and shocking. When he came to Hazrat Khadija and said that I have dreamed that my heart has been taken out of its place and after washing it, it has been put back in its

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

place. Hazrat Khadija (RA) said that O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), this dream is a sign of good and happiness. Congratulations to you for wanting nothing but the goodness and goodness of Allah.

Hazrat Khadija (RA) was her husband's true companion, faithful wife, friend and companion in the difficult conditions of that time. Whatever incident caused the Prophet's sadness, she would talk about it and bring comfort and peace to her husband. She tried to remove the sadness of the Prophet (PBUH), and this habit of Hazrat Khadija (RA) remained until her last days.

In short, when the Prophet (PBUH) would go out of the house and invite people to Islam, he would be given various kinds of insults. Some people would say such things with their words that would hurt the Prophet (PBUH). Some people would practically create such situations that he (PBUH) would feel pain.

He (PBUH) would return home worried, tired and with heavy steps. He would return at that time. At that time, Hazrat Khadija (RA) would treat his (PBUH) wounds and would be a source of comfort and peace to his (PBUH) troubled heart. So Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) was a woman who was a source of comfort to the heart of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

Hazrat Khadija (RA) Met With Pastor Ad-As:

Ad-as was a famous Christian pastor of that time who lived in Mecca. Due to old age, he had no eyebrows but his eyes had drooped. Hazrat Khadija (RA) met and talked to her younger brother Waraqah bin Nawfal, and Pastor Ad went to him. And they had a conversation that was the cause of PP.

Hazrat Khadija (RA) said, "Pastor, tell me who Gabriel (AS) is?" Upon hearing the name of Gabriel (AS), Pastor Ad said, "Quddus, Quddus" and because of the greatness of this name, he fell prostrate in the sacred place of Yazdi. He said that in a city where God is not worshipped, Gabriel (AS) is not even mentioned.

Hazrat Khadija (RA) said, "Pastor, Sir! Describe for me the qualities of Gabriel (AS)." The pastor said, "I swear by God!" I will not tell you until you tell me where you heard the name of Hazrat Gabriel (AS)? Hazrat Khadija (RA) said that you should promise me that you will not make this conversation public!

So Addas said, I promise you. Yes. Hazrat Khadija (RA) said that my husband Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) told me that Hazrat Gabriel (AS) comes to him. Addas said: Hazrat Gabriel (AS) is the

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ISSN (Print): 3006-5194

**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

same great angel who used to descend to Hazrat Moses (AS) and Hazrat Jesus (AS) and conveyed the affairs of the Prophethood to them through revelation. By God! If Gabriel (AS) comes to this land, then a great blessing and blessing from God will descend on this land.

But O Khadija (RA)! Sometimes Satan influences a person and informs him of some things and puts him in doubt. What you should do is take this supplication and recite it over your husband. If he is insane (Na'udhu billah), then his insanity will go away with the effect of this supplication. And if he is on the right path from Allah, then this supplication will not harm him in any way. Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) recited the written supplication and returned to her home. I saw that the Messenger, O God, was in a state of revelation

I Gabriel (peace be upon him) are with him, and Hazrat Gabriel (peace be upon him) was reciting these verses of Surah Qalam (7).

And the pen and what do they write, what you, are by the grace of your Lord, a madman, and indeed you have an unfathomable reward, and indeed, you are the one who is the one who misleads. So they will see and they will see you who are seduced (8).

This is the type of pen and what they write, you have not become a fool because of the blessing of your Lord, and surely there is such a reward for you that is not going to be cut off. And indeed, your divorce has become very great, very soon you will see and they will see which of you the madman is. When Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) heard these verses, she was very happy about her conversation with the priest Addas (may Allah be pleased with her) and narrated the whole incident to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him): Listen to all these things, O Messenger of Allah. Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) said: May my parents be sacrificed for you, let us go to the priest Addas. Hazrat Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) got up, and the priest went to him with Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her). The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) greeted him. He replied to the greeting and said: Come closer to me. What is yours? When the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) approached him, Addas said: Lift up your shirt. He (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did so. He saw that the seal of prophethood was

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

shining between his two shoulders. The priest fell into prostration at that moment and said: Holy, Holy! You are the same Prophet whose arrival was also announced by Hazrat Musa and Hazrat Isa. O Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her), great calamities will befall this Prophet. Then she turned to the Prophet and said: By the Lord of Muhammad, no matter how long my life may be, I will fight with you against your enemies. You will soon be sent on a mission from your Lord. You will fulfill your duty. But the people will deny you, until they expel you from your city. This made the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) very sad and he said: Will the people expel me from the city? He said: Yes, every Prophet brought guidance to the people like yours, and his people expelled him from their cities, and his people became their fiercest enemies, but Allah and His angels will be your helpers. Then the Prophet of Allah, Umar, got up from him and returned to his house. (9)

The first to confirm

In the field of faith and in the field of taking precedence over Islam, Khadija Tahira (RA) was ahead of everyone and succeeded in the highest rank among the first of the believers and this title was given to her and she was given great honor.

Hazrat Khadija Tahira (RA) is the first person. Who believed and confirmed the message and was the first to hear the Holy Quran from the blessed tongue of the Holy Prophet. Hazrat Khadija (RA) has a very important role in the study of faith that no one else has and there are other virtues that no one has a partner in and how could it be that Hazrat Khadija (RA) had a great status through the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) himself. That she believed when people disbelieved and confirmed him when people denied him and were generous with their wealth and courted him and Allah Almighty gave him (RA) first. (10)

Hazrat Khadija (RA) not only confirmed the prophethood but also proved to be the greatest helper and supporter of the Prophet (PBUH) in the beginning of Islam. The Prophet (PBUH) hesitated for a few years while being harassed by the infidels of Mecca. Hazrat Khadija (RA) was largely influential in this and when at the beginning of his prophethood, when the words came out of the Prophet's mouth that he was afraid, he said that he should not hesitate, Allah Almighty will not leave him. When the polytheists subjected him to various kinds of harassment in connection with the call to Islam, Hazrat Khadija (RA) consoled and healed him. (11)

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ISSN (Print): 3006-5194

**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

He would not hear from the polytheists anything that he disliked, if they rejected him or denied him, except that Allah would remove from him what he had rejected and confirmed, and would make it less painful for him and make it easier for him to accept what was given to him by his people. (12) Whatever shock the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) felt from the rejection or denial of the polytheists, he would come to Hazrat Khadija (ﷺ) and it would go away because she would confirm what he said and would make the case of the polytheists easier for him. Before the revelation came to Sayyid 'Alam (ﷺ), Sayyid Khadija (ﷺ) was with him (ﷺ), then the Quran was revealed in her presence, and she is the first woman to believe in the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and confirm him. (13) In the field of faith and in the field of taking precedence over Islam, Khadija Tahira (RA) was ahead of everyone and succeeded in the highest rank among the first of the believers and this title was given to her and she was given great honor.

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Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

would remove from him what he had rejected and confirmed, and would make it easier for him and make it easier for him and make it easier for him what was given to him from his people. (12)

Whatever hurt the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) by the rejection or denial of the polytheists, he would come to Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) and it would go away because she would confirm what he said and would make the case of the polytheists easier for him. Before the revelation came to the Sayyid of the World (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), Sayyida Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) was with him, then the Quran was revealed in her presence, and she is the first woman to believe in the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and to confirm him. (13)

The first woman to accept Islam from this nation was Khadija, and the first two men to accept Islam were Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with them). (13)

The first woman to accept Islam in this nation was Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) and the first men to accept Islam were Hazrat Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with them) and Hazrat Ali Al-Murtazi (may Allah be pleased with him).

Thus, the position and status that Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) enjoys among women, Hazrat Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) among men, and Hazrat Ali Al-Murtazi (may Allah be pleased with him) among children in the Ummah is not achieved by anyone else. Thus, the Merciful praises the qualities of His faithful and beloved wife in this way:

She believed in me when people denied my message and she confirmed me while people burned me and she sympathized with me with their wealth while people deprived me of their wealth and Allah Almighty made me a father of children from them (15).

(4) Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) hatred of polytheism and acceptance of monotheism:

Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) was busy with a great task. She neither worshipped idols nor liked to stand and look at them. Some of her close friends also encouraged her to keep idols in her house or to keep the idols that the people of Mecca worshipped, but she would smile and reject them with a mocking and takfir attitude. Because she knew very well what the status of these gods was and she knew that they could neither benefit nor harm. Many times she prevented her nephew Hakim bin Hizam

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**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

from going near the idols and encouraged him to give his wealth to the poor, needy and needy to please Allah.

Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) used to feel great joy, pleasure, satisfaction and comfort when listening to the heavenly books. When her cousin Waraqah bin Nawfal would read the Torah and the Gospel, she would be moved. When Waraqah bin Nawfal told her about the Arab Prophet (peace be upon him) who was sent by Allah Almighty to guide the people and who was given religion and supremacy after fighting with those people, Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) would listen to his words in silence for a long time. Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) wanted to meet the Messenger of Allah and she also wanted to follow this Arab Prophet (peace be upon him) and to give everything she had in the path of his hatred. Perhaps, in her clear and transparent mind, the image of the perfect human being was emerging in the form in which Allah Almighty had given her a pattern without a model.

Monotheism

The infidels tortured the companions (may Allah be pleased with them) in various ways, but apart from the word "monotheism", no word of "shirk" came out of their mouths. Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) herself hated polytheism and loved monotheism. She also prevented her messenger, Hakim bin Hizam, from going near idols and used to say to him: Spend your wealth on the poor and needy, Allah is pleased with that. Thus, when Umm Shareek (may Allah be pleased with her) believed, her relatives took her to the sun and made her stand. In this state, when she was burning in the sun, they fed her something hot like honey with bread and did not give her water. When three days had passed in this calamity, the oppressors said, "Now leave the religion you are on." She was so confused that she could not understand the meaning of these attacks. Now these oppressors raised their fingers towards the sky and said, "If you think that you are denying modesty, say, 'By Allah, I have remained steadfast in it till now.'" (17)

Separation from Polytheism

Women are very attached to ancient customs and beliefs, and polytheistic beliefs had spread in Arabia for a long time and had become entrenched in their hearts. But the Companions (may Allah be pleased with them) rejected these beliefs with great intensity as soon as they embraced Islam. The Arabs believed that those who

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ISSN (Print): 3006-5194

**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

speak ill of idols are susceptible to various diseases. Therefore, Hazrat Zunaizah (may Allah be pleased with her) became blind after embracing Islam, so the infidels started saying, "Lat and Uzza have blinded her." But she clearly said, "What news do Lat and Uzzai have about those who ask them? This is from Allah."

In this way, in the days of ignorance, they used to put a blanket under the children's beds and it was believed that in this way the children would be protected from evil spirits. Hazrat Aisha (RA) once tried to put a blanket under the head of a child, but she forbade it and said, "O Messenger of Allah, he strongly dislikes turbans." (18)

The main center of polytheism in Arabia was the idols that were installed in every house, but the Companions (RA) did not show their innocence from them at every opportunity. Therefore, Hazrat Hind bint Utbah (RA) when she became a believer, destroyed the idols that were installed in her house and said, "We were in great deception because of you." (19)

In this way, the nature of nature and the heart of a person have easily spoken every death for the sake of monotheism. Even great miracles do not affect the hearts and minds of people. Minor examples of this difference in levels can be found everywhere. But the spread of Islam is free from the wealth of the name of the Prophet. Among the disbelievers, we do not know of many wicked people who did not bow their heads before the teacher of freedom after thousands of efforts. However, there are hundreds of great people among the companions of Allah, who entered the circle of Islam at the sound of the voice of monotheism. Along with the companions (may Allah be pleased with them), the companions (may Allah be pleased with them) also share this excellence and are also partners in this tradition, rather they are even ahead of them. Therefore, Hazrat Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) was the first to accept Islam without any effort or any reluctance, and immediately bowed down before her Allah and expressed her hatred for polytheism. It is narrated from Hazrat Rafi':

"The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'I was sent on Monday and Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) prayed at the end of Monday and then Zaid bin Harithah (may Allah be pleased with him) prayed on Tuesday from the morning, then Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) prayed.'" (20)

ISSN (Online): 3006-5208

ISSN (Print): 3006-5194

**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "I was sent on Monday and Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) prayed in the last part of that day and Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him) prayed on the next day, Tuesday. After that, Hazrat Zaid bin Harithah (may Allah be pleased with him) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) joined in the prayer."

This proves that the ray of the sun that shone on the horizon of the world on the day before the advent of Prophethood was a tender-hearted, holy woman who had a light on her chest.

Hatred of Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) hatred of polytheism:

Hatred of Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) was a noble woman who hated polytheism even before she embraced Islam and did not worship idols, and worshipping other than Allah was against common sense and human nature. However, after becoming wealthy in religion, just as the Messenger (ﷺ) used to express his hatred, so did Hazrat Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) also looked down upon all the idolatrous and ignorant customs and practices of disliking Allah, innovation and ignorance. Thus the Holy Verse is: أَفَرَأَيْتُمُ اللَّهَ وَالْعَزَىٰ وَمَنُوءَ النَّائِثَةِ الْآخَرَىٰ (21)

Translation: Do you see that Lat and Al-Azza were revealed, and Manat was revealed to the third last.

So Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) used to say to the idolatrous men and women. O polytheists! Now stop asking about the idols of clay and stone and consider what Allah, the One and Only, has said about your false gods?

And Hazrat Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) had a great aversion to idols. Sayyidah Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) remained in the covenant of Prophethood for 25 years, before that she spent about 28 years in the pre-Islamic period, but like her nephew Waraqah bin Nawfal, this holy woman had abandoned idolatry in the pre-Islamic period.

Thus, it is narrated in Musnad Ahmad that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said one day to Sayyidah Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her): By Allah! I will never worship Lat and Al-Azza. Hazrat Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) replied: Let go of Lat and Uzai, i.e. do not even mention them

(5) The Taste of Worship in Performing Prayers

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Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

In the life of Umm al-Mu'minin Sayyidah Khadijah Tahira (may Allah be pleased with her), five daily prayers were not obligatory. After her passing away, Allah Almighty made the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) ascend to heaven, and then these prayers became obligatory. However, the absolute prayer was also performed before that.

When the chain of revelation stopped, the five daily prayers were not obligatory. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) used to perform these optional prayers. Hazrat Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her) also used to participate in the optional prayers with him (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

"The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) used to pray in secret for a while. When the obligatory prayer became obligatory, Gabriel came to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and struck his heel, causing a spring to gush. Then they both performed ablution with it, and Gabriel prayed two rak'ahs. He learned the method of ablution and prayer from Gabriel. He went to the house of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and took Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) by the hand and led her to the spring. Like Gabriel, he performed ablution in front of her and prayed two rak'ahs. After that, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) used to pray in secret. (23) Afif al-Kindi narrated that he came to Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib during Hajj. He was a merchant. I had to deal with him about buying and selling goods. I suddenly noticed a man coming out of the tent and praying in front of the Kaaba. Then a woman came out and came to him, she also started praying with him. Then a boy came and he also started praying with him. Seeing this incident, I asked Abbas what religion is this, we are not familiar with it. Abbas replied that he had not become a Muslim until then, this young man is Muhammad bin Abdullah Allah who claims that God has sent him as a prophet. And he says. And he says that the treasures of Caesar and Kisra will be conquered by him and this woman is his wife Khadija bint Khuwaylaid (may Allah be pleased with her) who has believed in him and this boy is his uncle's son Ali bin Abu Talib (may Allah be pleased with him). Afif said, "If only I had become a Muslim on that day, I would have been the second among the adult Muslims." (24) This is a clear example, our mother Khadija the Great (may Allah be pleased with her) worshiped and was the foremost

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Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

among those who embraced Islam and were the first to pray. This is a matter of national unity between the slave and the master. The Mother of the Believers, Hazrat Sayyiduna Khadijah (RA), had the honor of offering prayers on the first day of the advent of Islam in the world. Thus, Aala Hazrat Imam Ahl-e-Sunnah Maulana Ahmad Raza Khan (RA) says that when the revelation was first revealed to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was revealed, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered prayers on the instruction of Gabriel (RA) and on the same day, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered prayers with his companion (RA) on the instruction of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). (25) And the narration states: Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was the first woman to openly believe because when the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) came from the cave of Hira and informed her of the revelation, she believed. Some say that after her, Sayyiduna Abu Bakar (RA) was the first to believe. Some say that Hazrat Ali (RA) was the first to believe. At that time, he (PBUH) was ten years old. Sheikh Ibn al-Salah says that the most prudent and appropriate way is that among the freemen, Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him), among the women, Sayyida Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her), among the slaves, Zaid bin Haritha (may Allah be pleased with him), and among the slaves, Bilal al-Habashi (may Allah be pleased with him) should be the first to believe (26). Thus, they should be the first to perform the prayer.

Conclusion

Hazrat Khadia R.A. is considered the first lady of Islam, not only but she was the first woman of Arab descent who accepted Islam without any fear and hesitation, on the invitation of the Prophet PBUH. After the acceptance of Islam, she remarkably contributed to serving Islam and supported the Prophet PBUH with all devotion, sincerity, and commitment. This paper profoundly highlights her insight not only but highlighting her role in the advent of Islam through her noble personality till her death.

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ISSN (Online): 3006-5208

ISSN (Print): 3006-5194

**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

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ISSN (Online): 3006-5208

ISSN (Print): 3006-5194

**Name of Publisher: Al-Anfal
Education & Research**

Vol. 3 No.1 (2025)

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