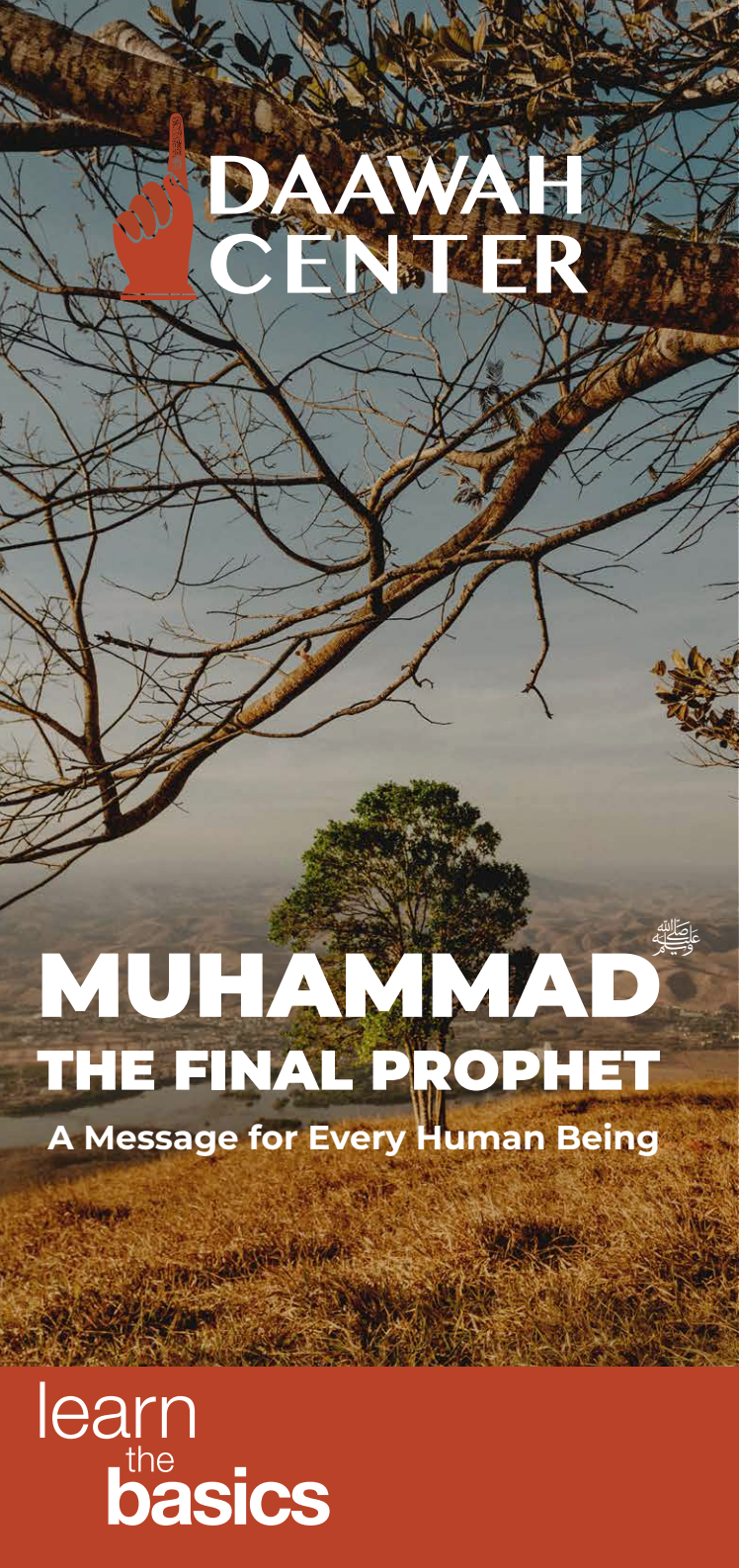

DAAWAH
CENTER
MUHAMMAD ﷺ
THE FINAL PROPHET
A Message for Every Human Being
learn
the
basics

A MAN WHO CHANGED HISTORY

More than 1,400 years ago, in the deserts of Arabia, a man emerged with a message that transformed societies, values, and history itself. He did not begin with an army, a throne, or wealth. He claimed no personal power. Yet within one generation, his message united divided tribes and laid the foundations of a civilization that stretched across continents.

That man was Muhammad ibn Abdullah (peace be upon him).

Born in Mecca in 570 CE, Muhammad ﷺ lived a life known for honesty, humility, and trustworthiness. Even his opponents called him Al-Amin—the Trustworthy. His character was never in dispute, even when his message was.

THE BEGINNING OF REVELATION

At the age of 40, while in solitude in the Cave of Hira, Muhammad ﷺ received the first revelation from God through the Angel Gabriel. This moment marked the beginning of a mission that would last 23 years.

"Read, in the name of your Lord who created." (Qur'an 96:1)

The revelations were memorized, written down, and preserved as the Qur'an, the direct word of God—recited today in the same Arabic language in which it was first revealed.

HIS LIFE:

1. Early Life (570–610 CE)

- Orphaned young; raised by close family
- Known for honesty, fairness, and reflection
- Worked as a merchant
- Married Khadijah, a respected businesswoman, who was his greatest supporter

2. The Call and Opposition (610–622 CE)

- Called people to worship One God, abandon idols, and live with justice
- Challenged tribal privilege, exploitation, and moral hypocrisy
- Faced ridicule, boycott, and violence
- Many followers were tortured for their beliefs
- Lost his wife Khadijah and his uncle Abu Talib in the "Year of Sorrow"

Despite this, he refused to compromise the message or seek revenge.

The Night Journey (Israʾ and Miʿraj)

- We believe he was taken by God from Mecca to Jerusalem and then through the heavens
- This event reinforced spiritual responsibility, including the five daily prayers

3. Migration to the city of Medina (622 CE)

- This migration (Hijrah) marks the start of the Islamic calendar
- Established a pluralistic society through the Constitution of Medina, guaranteeing:
- Religious freedom
- Mutual protection
- Justice across communities

LEADERSHIP:

As the Muslim community came under attack, defensive battles occurred. Muhammad ﷺ led with restraint, strategy, and moral limits—prohibiting harm to civilians, prisoners, and places of worship.

In 630 CE, he returned to Mecca—not as a conqueror seeking revenge, but as a leader granting forgiveness. Those who once persecuted him were offered amnesty.

[This moment alone challenges simple explanations of his life as political ambition.]

HIS FINAL MESSAGE

In his last public sermon, delivered shortly before his death in 632 CE, he emphasized principles that remain central to Islam:

- Human equality
- The sanctity of life and property
- Justice in economic dealings
- Dignity and rights for women
- Moral accountability before God

He passed away at age 63, leaving no wealth, no palace, and no dynasty—only a message.

WHY MUSLIMS BELIEVE HE IS THE FINAL PROPHET

Muslims believe Muhammad ﷺ was the final messenger in a long line of prophets that includes Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus (peace be upon them all).

The Qur'an states:
"Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets."
(Qur'an 33:40)

This belief is rooted not only in scripture, but in the coherence of his message, the consistency of his character, the enduring impact of his teachings, and prophecies and knowledge in the Qur'an beyond what an unlettered person could know

What "Final Prophet" Means

Muhammad ﷺ did not come to erase the messages of previous prophets, but to complete and confirm them. The Qur'an honors the Torah and the Gospel as earlier revelations from the Almighty God.As the final clarification of God's eternal message— Islam calls humanity back to pure monotheism and moral accountability.

MUHAMMAD AND JESUS: COMPLEMENTARY WITNESSES

Muslims honor Jesus (peace be upon him) deeply. We believe:

- He was born miraculously to the Virgin Mary
- He performed miracles by God's permission
- He is the Messiah
- He will return before the Day of Judgment

Muhammad ﷺ came six centuries later, not to contradict Jesus, but to reaffirm the core message Jesus taught: worship of the One True God. While theological understandings differ between our faiths, both prophets called humanity to the same fundamental truths—justice, mercy, and submission to God's will.

The Qur'an commands Muslims to make no distinction between God's messengers in terms of respect:

"Say: We believe in Allah and what has been revealed to us, and what was revealed to Abraham and Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob and the Descendants, and what was given to Moses and Jesus and the prophets from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and to Him we submit."
(Qur'an 2:136)

A NON-MUSLIM HISTORICAL WITNESS

An early Christian historian, Bishop Sebeos (661 CE), wrote:

"A man from among the sons of Ishmael, whose name was Muhammad, appeared... preaching the knowledge of the God of Abraham... They abandoned their vain cults and turned to the living God."

This shows that even contemporaries outside Islam recognized the seriousness and monotheistic nature of his mission.

The Qur'an presents itself as guidance—asking you the reader to think, question, and reflect.

QUESTIONS CHRISTIANS OFTEN ASK

"Why would God send another prophet after Jesus?"

Muslims believe that while Jesus brought God's message to his people, human communities over time developed theological interpretations that moved away from pure monotheism. Muhammad ﷺ was sent to restore that original message—not to replace Jesus, but to complete the mission all prophets shared: calling people to worship God alone.

"Did Muhammad claim authority over Jesus?"

No. Muhammad ﷺ revered Jesus as one of the greatest prophets. The disagreement is not about Jesus' importance, but about his nature: Muslims believe Jesus was fully human, a servant of God, not divine. Muhammad ﷺ saw himself in the same prophetic tradition—a human messenger, nothing more.

"How can we know Muhammad's message was from God?"

Muslims point to several factors:

- The Qur'an's literary eloquence and preserved text
- Muhammad's ﷺ character—acknowledged even by enemies
- The rapid spread of his message
- The moral and social transformation it brought
- Prophecies and knowledge in the Qur'an.
- But ultimately, Islam invites each person to examine the evidence and decide for themselves.

A MESSAGE FOR YOU

Islam is not tied to ethnicity or culture. It presents itself as a return to the worship of One God and a life of moral responsibility.

"Say: O mankind, I am the Messenger of Allah to you all."
(Qur'an 7:158)

The Qur'an does not ask for blind belief—but for sincere reflection.

If You Choose to Respond
If, after reflection, you believe this message is true, entry into Islam begins simply:

Ash-hadu an lā ilāha illā Allah,
Wa ash-hadu anna Muḥammadan Rasūlullāh.

"I bear witness that there is no god but Allah,
And I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah."

Faith is meaningful only if chosen freely.

WHERE TO BEGIN

- Read the Qur'an (even a few pages at a time)
- Ask questions—Islam welcomes inquiry
- Visit a mosque or speak to Muslims
- Pray for guidance—if you're genuinely seeking truth, ask God to guide you

The invitation is open. The choice is yours.

THE DAAWAH CENTER

www.daawahcenter.co.ke
+254 799909910
info@daawahcenter.co.ke
2nd floor Adams Mosque
Ngong RdNairobi, Kenya