

**Important Historic Dates of
Islam from Prophet Ibrahim to
Prophet Muhammad (SAW)**

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Important Historic Dates of Islam

Taken from Islamic Sources

The Islamic Year is 10 days shorter than the Gregorian Year. Therefore Islamic dates differ from Gregorian dates. The Gregorian Calendar is used here for dates. Dates preceded by a **c** are approximate.

Convert between Gregorian Year and Islamic Year:

$$\text{Gregorian Year} = 32/33 * (\text{Islamic Year}) + 622$$

$$\text{Islamic Year} = 33/32 * (\text{Gregorian Year} - 622)$$

Dates	Events
c2100BC	<p>The Prophet Ibrahim is born. By this time, the people have gone back to worshipping idols. He knows that these idols cannot be god, so he breaks them. The people try to burn him for this act but he is saved by Allah. He searches for the truth and it is revealed to him by Allah.</p> <p>The Prophet Ibrahim is ready to sacrifice his son Isma'il. Allah accepts his readiness but sends a lamb to be sacrificed instead. The Prophets Ibrahim and Isma'il build the Ka'bah in Makkah.</p>
c1700BC	<p>The Prophet Ya'qub born, in Egypt.</p> <p>He calls people to Allah. The believers become known as the Banu Isra'il.</p>
c1250BC	<p>Fir'awn, the ruler of Egypt looks upon the Banu Isra'il as foreigners and treats them harshly, fearing that one day they may be too powerful.</p> <p>He hears about the coming of a prophet, from his sears, and gives order for every Banu Isra'il male child born, to be killed.</p> <p>The Prophet Musa born at this time. He is concealed by his mother for three months. When she can no longer manage she is inspired by Allah to put him into a specially made box and throw the box into the river. He is found by a member of Fir'awns family and taken to Fir'awns wife, who adopted him.</p> <p>The Prophet Musa grows up in Fir'awns house. During this time he comes across the Egyptian beating one of the Banu Isra'il. He gives the Egyptian a blow and kills him accidentally.</p> <p>The Prophet Musa leaves Fir'awns house for Midian where he stays for ten years. He then stays at Tuwwa, a valley at foot of the mountain At-Tur in Sinai. Here, he is given divine guidance by Allah, selected as a prophet, and given the Tawrat.</p> <p>Two signs are bestowed on him: a stick that, when thrown turns into a living serpent, and the ability to make his hand shine.</p> <p>The Prophet Musa is commanded by Allah to invite Fir'awn to the right path. He begs Allah to make his brother Harun his helper, and it is granted. They go to Fir'awn and tell him that they have been chosen to save the Banu Isra'il from</p>

	<p>Fir'awns oppression. Fir'awn makes fun of them, so the Prophet Musa shows the signs. Fir'awn, thinking him a magician, challenges him to face his own magicians. The magicians can't match him, and profess their faith in Allah, making Fir'awn even angrier.</p> <p>Allah commands the Prophet Musa to leave Egypt with his followers. They set off in the middle of the night. They are chased by Fir'awn and his soldiers. They are trapped at banks of the River Nile. Allah commands the Prophet Musa to throw his stick into the water. As he does so, the River Nile divides into two, forming a road, allowing the Banu Isra'il to cross over. Fir'awn follows, but as soon as all the Banu Isra'il are safely across, water pours back to form the River Nile. Fir'awn and his soldiers are all drowned.</p>
c1000BC	The Prophet Dawud is given The Zabur by Allah.
c0	The people have gone back to worshipping idols. The Prophet Isa born. His birth is a miracle, since his mother, Maryam, is still a virgin. He can talk while still a baby.
c30AD	<p>The Prophet Isa is commissioned as a prophet. He is bestowed with some miraculous powers: make birds out of clay, heal leprosy within minutes, restore the eyes to the blind, and give life to the dead.</p> <p>He is given the Injil, and commanded by Allah to bring the people onto the right path. He asks the people to obey Allah. Some people make up things about him and say that he is part of Allah or the son of Allah. For these people there can be no forgiveness, since they have committed the biggest sin that of Shirk</p> <p>The Prophet Isa is taken up by Allah. He is NOT crucified, like some people think.</p>
545AD	Khadijah, wife of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) born.
571AD	The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) born in Makkah, Arabia. His father, Abdullah, dies before his birth.
577AD	The Prophet Muhammad's (SAW) mother, Aminah, dies. He is looked after by his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib.
579AD	The Prophet Muhammad's (SAW) grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, dies. He is looked after by his uncle, Abu Talib, a leader of the Quraish and a merchant.
583AD	The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) accompanies his uncle, Abu Talib, on a business trip to Syria.
585AD	Local war breaks out between the tribes of Quraish and Hawazin, in the Hajj season.
595AD	The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) marries Khadijah, a 40 years old widow.
600AD	Ali, cousin of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is born.
605AD	Rebuilding of the Kaabah is completed by the Quraish. Fatimah, daughter of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is born.
610AD	The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) receives the first revelation of the Quran, during the month of Ramadan.
610AD - 612AD	First phase of the Islamic Movement. The Prophet Muhammad preaches to friends and closest relatives. The Prophet Muhammad's (Peace Be Upon Him) wife Khadijah and cousin Ali become Muslims.
613AD	<p>The Prophet Muhammad receives the command, from Allah, to preach openly to the public, and does so from Mount Safa. This marks the beginning of the second phase of the Islamic Movement.</p> <p>A'ishah, wife of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) after the death of Khadijah, born.</p>
613AD - 615AD	The Makkans, who had, up to now, not taken any serious notice, become very hostile. Many Muslims are tortured. Attempts are even made on the Prophet's life. Hamzah, a brave man, and the Prophet's uncle becomes a Muslim, adding great strength to the Islamic Movement.

616AD	Umar, a strong and tough person, in his late twenties, become a Muslim adding greater strength to the Islamic Movement.
617AD - 619AD	The Quraish are seething at the increase in the strength of the Muslims. They plot another assault and decide on a total boycott of the Muslims. The boycott is eventually lifted because of differences between the Quraish themselves.
620AD	Year Of Sorrow: Both the Prophet's uncle, Abu Talib and wife, Khadijah, die. The Most Difficult Day: Visit to Ta'if. Visits three important people to invite them to Islam. All three refuse, insult him and incite street urchins to drive him out of the city. Al-Mi'raj: on the night of 27th Rajab. The Prophet is taken to Jerusalem, and from there ascends to the heavens where he leads the other prophets in prayer. He is then shown Paradise and hell. The five times daily prayers are ordained.
621AD	First Covenant of Al-Aqabah: 12 people from Madinah accept the Prophet's call to Islam and sign a pledge in which they agree to obey Allah, not commit murder, adultery or steal.
622AD	Second Covenant of Al-Aqabah: This time 73 people take up the pledge, including 2 women. Hijrah: The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) commands the Makkan muslims to migrate to Madinah, and after they are safely there migrates himself to establish the first Islamic state. The Islamic Calendar begins from this date. Treaty with the jews is signed. The jews, however, did not live up to it and later betrayed it. Masjidun Nabi (The Prophet's Mosque) is constructed. Jihad is ordained. Adhan and Zakah introduced. The Qiblah is changed from Bait ul-Maqadis to Al-Kaabah. Sawm (fasting) prescribed. Ramadan set as the month of fasting. Battle of Badr: Muslims come out triumphant, even though the Muslims were outnumbered 3 to 1, and were not as well equipped as the Makkans. Marriage of Ali and Fatimah.
623AD	1st restriction on drinking wine revealed. Battle of Uhud: Makkans plan revenge on the Muslims. Muslims very nearly win. However the battle is just about a draw because of the disobedience of some archers who left their posts to collect some of the booty. Revelations about Riba (interest) and laws concerning orphans, inheritance, marriage and rights of wives.
624AD	Revelations about Hijab (veil) for women and the prohibition of drinking wine.
625AD	Battle of Dumatul Jandal Battle of Banu Al-Mustaliq Revelations about laws of adultery and slander. Battle of Ahzab The Prophet on hearing that the Makkans are launching an offensive against Madinah, orders trenches to be dug around the city. The enemy force, when it arrives at Madinah, cannot gain entrance and waits for 4 weeks and then drained leaves.
626AD	The Hudaibiyah Agreement is signed in which the Muslims are allowed into Makkah the following year and ten years of peace is agreed. Khlaid Bin Walid and Amr Ibnul As, two great generals, become Muslims.
627AD	The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) sends emissaries to the Roman Emperor, the Persian Emperor, the Ruler of Egypt, the King of Abyssinia, the Chiefs of Syria and other leaders, initing them to Islam. Battle of Khaibar: The Prophet performs the postponed Umrah.

	Revelation about laws concerning marriage and divorce.
628AD	<p>Conquest of Makkah: The Hudaibiyah Agreement invalidated by the Makkans. The Quraish do not have enough power to stop the Muslims, as all the top generals are on the Muslims side. The Muslim army enters Makkah without incident. Abu Sufian, the arch-enemy of the Prophet is granted an unconditional pardon. The Prophet Muhammad declares general amnesty for the entire community of Makkah.</p> <p>Battle of Humain</p> <p>Siege of Ta'if</p> <p>Revelation of final order prohibiting Riba (interest).</p>
629AD	<p>Battle of Tabuk:</p> <p>Revelation ordering Jiziah (protection tax on minorities).</p> <p>Hajj prescribed.</p>
632AD	<p>The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) delivers his farewell speech at Arafat before about 120,000 Muslims.</p> <p>The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) dies, in Madinah.</p> <p>Abu Bakr As-Siddiq is elected to become the first Khalifah (successor).</p>

The Series of Important Events remarkable in the History of Islam

c. 570 CE Birth of Muhammad. c. 610 CE Muhammad receives first vision in a cave near Mecca.

c. 610-22 CE Muhammad preaches in Mecca.

622 CE Hijira - Muhammad and followers flee to Medina.

Islamic calendar (AH, *Anno Hegirae*) begins.

632 Death of Muhammad, Abu Bakr chosen as caliph (sub-leader of Islam)

c. 650 Caliph Uthman has the Qur'an written down

656 Uthman is murdered; Ali becomes fourth caliph

661 Ali is murdered; Mu'awiya becomes caliph. Beginning of Umayyad Caliphate (661-750)

680 Death of Husayn marks beginning of the Shi'at Ali ("party of Ali") or Shi'a sect.

732 Muslim empires reach its furthest extent. Battle of Tours prevents further advance northwards.

765 Division within Shi'ites - majority are the modern Imamiyya (Twelvers) who co-exist with Abbasid caliphs; minority are more extreme Isma'iliyya (Seveners).

940 Muhammad al-Mahdi - the twelfth imam, disappears. Twelvers still await the future return of the "Hidden Imam."

Late 900s West Africa begins to convert to Islam

1099 Christian Crusaders take Jerusalem.

1945-60s Islam spreads to the West with mass migrations from Asia, Africa, and India.

1947 Pakistan founded as an Islamic nation. Islam becomes a minority religion in India.

1957 Independent Malayan state established with Islam as the official religion but guaranteed tolerance.

1960s Families from SE Asia and North Africa emigrate to Europe and the Americas.

Late 1990s Taliban come to power in Afghanistan.

2001 Muslim extremists attack the United States.