

مفتا
MIFTAAH
INSTITUTE



SEERAH
INTENSIVE

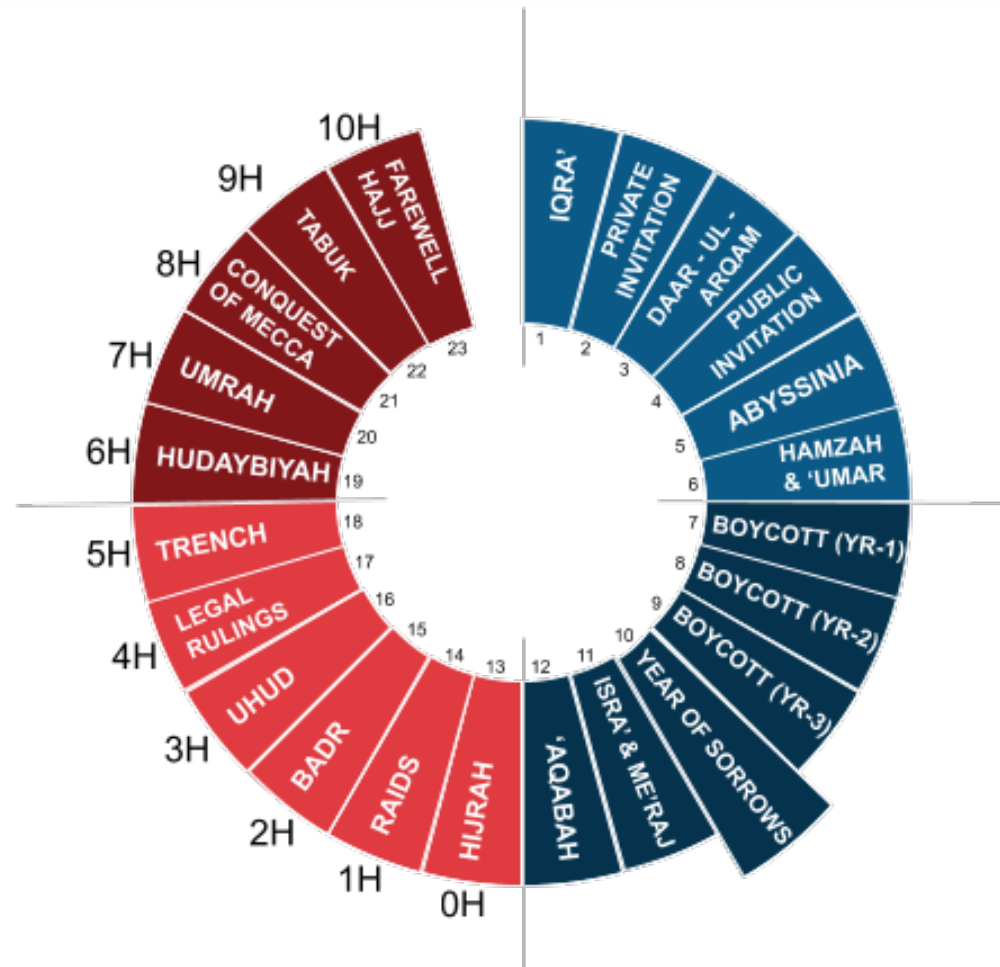
THE WHITE MOON ROSE OVER US

SHAYKH ABDULLAH WAHEED

INTRODUCTION



Prophethood Map: Overview



INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Prophethood Map: Overview
- ❖ Virtues of Seeking Knowledge
- ❖ What is Seerah?
- ❖ Seerah Resources
- ❖ Intentions for Studying Seerah
- ❖ Importance of Loving the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Virtues of Sending Salawaat upon Prophet ﷺ

INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Seeking Knowledge — ||

وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (20:114)

And say, "My lord, increase me in knowledge."

هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ (39:9)

Say, "Are those who know equal to those who do not know?"

- Abu Hurayrah RA and his love for knowledge

INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Seeking Knowledge — ||

مَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا، سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ

“Whoever sets out on a path seeking sacred knowledge, Allah will make easy for him the path to Paradise”. (Muslim)

INTRODUCTION

What is Seerah?

سيرة

Seerah

From the Arabic: سار - يسير to move/travel

INTRODUCTION

What is Seerah?

- Linguistic Meaning: Doing something or a way of living
- In early use, Seerah meant “a combination of military expeditions during the Prophet’s lifetime”.
- Today, Seerah refers to the Prophet’s ﷺ Biography

INTRODUCTION



Seerah Resources



- The Qur'an
- Hadith Collections
- Early Scholars of Seerah
 - Urwa Bin Zubair (d. 92 AH)
 - Muhammad bin Ishaq (d. 150 AH)
 - Imam Muhammad al-Waqidi (d.207 AH)
 - Abdal-Malik bin Hisham (d.216 AH)
 - Muhammad Ibn Sa'd (d. 230 AH)

INTRODUCTION

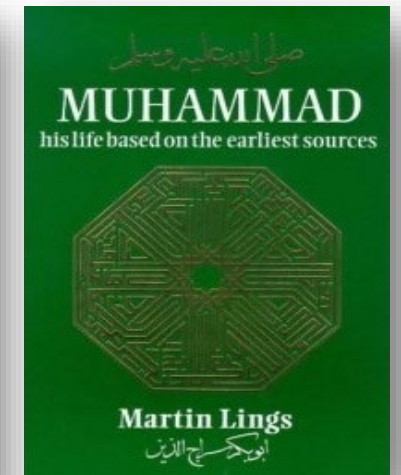
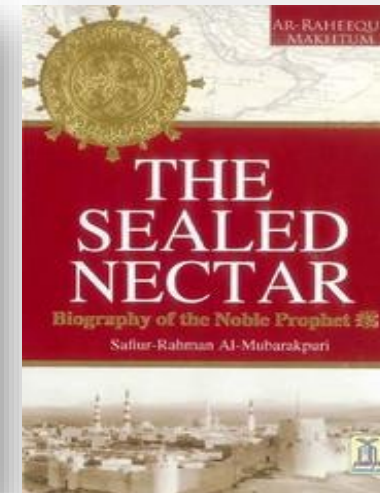
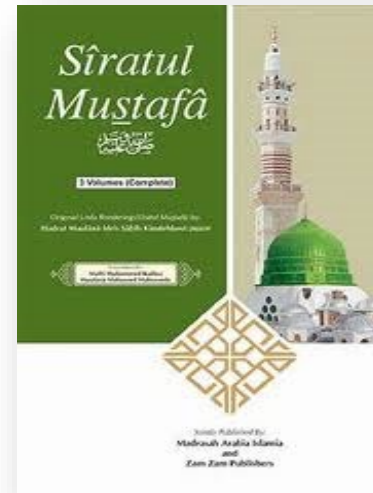
Seerah Resources

- Shama'il Books
- Dalail Al-Nubuwwa Books
- Biographies of the Prophet's ﷺ Companions
- General History Books

INTRODUCTION

Seerah Sources

- *Seeratul Mustafa*- Idrees Kandahlawi
- *The Sealed Nectar*- Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri
- *Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources*: Martin Lings
- As-Seeratun Nabawia-Nadwi
- Shamail- Imam Tirmidhi
- Proofs of Prophethood-Bayhaqi
- Online Sources



INTRODUCTION

|| — Intentions for Studying Seerah — ||

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي (3:31)

Say, [O Muhammad], “If you should love Allah, then follow me.”

- To know and appreciate the Prophet ﷺ
- To increase love for the Prophet ﷺ
- To help better understand the Quran

INTRODUCTION

|| — Intentions for Studying Seerah — ||

- Makes the Salawaat more meaningful
- To have an exemplary role model
- To implement his Sunnah
- To teach others about his life

صَلَّى اللَّهُ
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

INTRODUCTION

|| — Intentions for Studying Seerah — ||

لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ

“None of you will truly believe until I am more beloved to him than his children, his father, and all people” (Bukhari)

Important Points

You cannot love someone you do not know

INTRODUCTION

|| — Importance of Loving the Prophet ﷺ — ||

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا، سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَتَى السَّاعَةُ يَا
. قَالَ مَا أُعِدَدْتُ لَهَا مِنْ كَثِيرِ صَلَاةٍ وَلَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ " مَا أُعِدَدْتُ لَهَا "
صَوْمٌ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَكِنِّي أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ. قَالَ " أَنْتَ مَعَ مَنْ أُحِبُّتَ "

A man asked the Prophet ﷺ When will the Hour be established O Allah's Messenger ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said, "What have you prepared for it?" The man said, "I haven't prepared for it much of prayers or fast or alms, but I love Allah and His Apostle." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will be with those whom you love."

INTRODUCTION

Virtues of Sending Salawaat upon the Prophet ﷺ

- Upon Saying ﷺ a person is:
 - Raised Ten Ranks
 - Ten Good Deeds Written
 - Ten Bad Deeds Erased
 - Receives peace and blessings from Allah and the Angels
 - Among many more

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

- ❖ Prophet Ibrahim AS
- ❖ Religion of the Early Arabs
- ❖ Three Distinct Groups of Arabs
- ❖ The Traits of Arabs
- ❖ Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca
- ❖ Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Lineage
- ❖ Abdul Muttalib
- ❖ Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Parents

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Prophet Ibrahim AS

أَنَا دَعْوَةُ أَبِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ

I am the Du'a of my father, Ibrahim (AS)

- Salawat on both in the famous Salat al-Ibrahimiyyah
- Many Quran verses about Prophet Ibrahim and Bakkah (Mecca)

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA



Prophet Ibrahim AS



- Hajar's Migration to Mecca
 - Safa and Marwa
 - Discovery of ZamZam

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Prophet Ibrahim AS

- Construction of the Ka'bah
- Sacrifice of Isma'il AS

(2:127) 

(2:128) 

(2:129) 

And [mention] when Ibrahim was raising the foundations of the House and [with him] Isma'il, [saying], "Our Lord, accept from us. Indeed You are the Hearing, the knowing. (127) Our Lord, and make us Muslims [in submission] to You and from our descendants a Muslim nation [in submission] to You. And show us our rites and accept our repentance. Indeed, You are the Accepting of repentance, the Merciful. (128) Our Lord, and send among them a Messenger from themselves who will recite to them Your verses and teach them the Book and wisdom and purify them. Indeed, You are the Exalted in Might, the Wise." (129)

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA



Prophet Ibrahim AS



- Similarities with the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - Both were sent to idol worshipping nations
 - Both were orphans
 - Both climbed mountains in search of Allah (SWT)
 - Both were persecuted for their message and forced to migrate
 - Their wives were the first converts and their nephews second
 - Both had 2 harams

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA



Religion of the Early Arabs

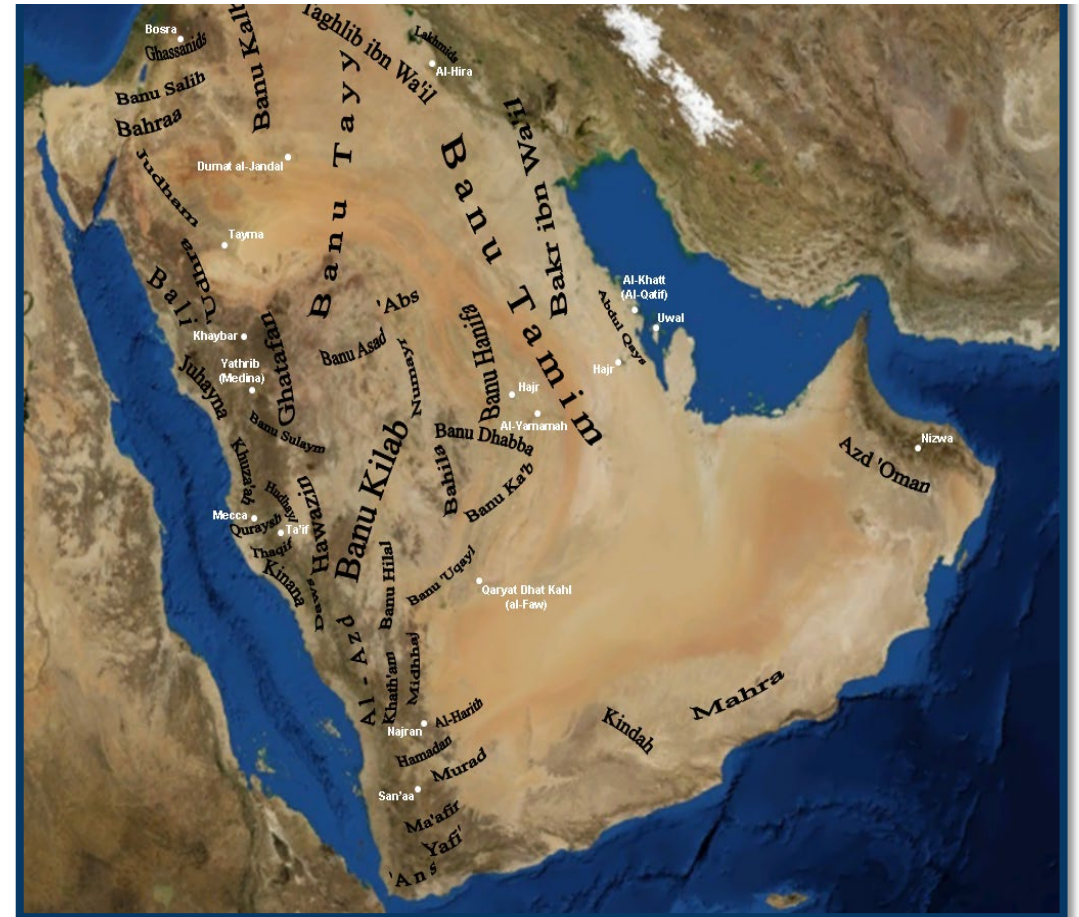


- Religions
 - Polytheists
 - People of the Book
 - Zoroastrianism
 - Haneefism

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Three Distinct Groups of Arabs

- Perished Arabs
- The Pure Arabs
- The Arabized Arabs



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

The Traits of Arabs

Negative Traits

Gang-like Clans

Treatment of Women

Marital Rights, Inheritance,
Bury Daughters

Gambling

Heavy Drinkers

Positive Traits

Hospitality

Kept Promises

Simple Lives

Language

Memory

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| — The Traits of Arabs — ||

Important Points

- All people have good and bad qualities
- Proof of Islam that it transformed a society like this and took over the world
- Compare to Western Societies

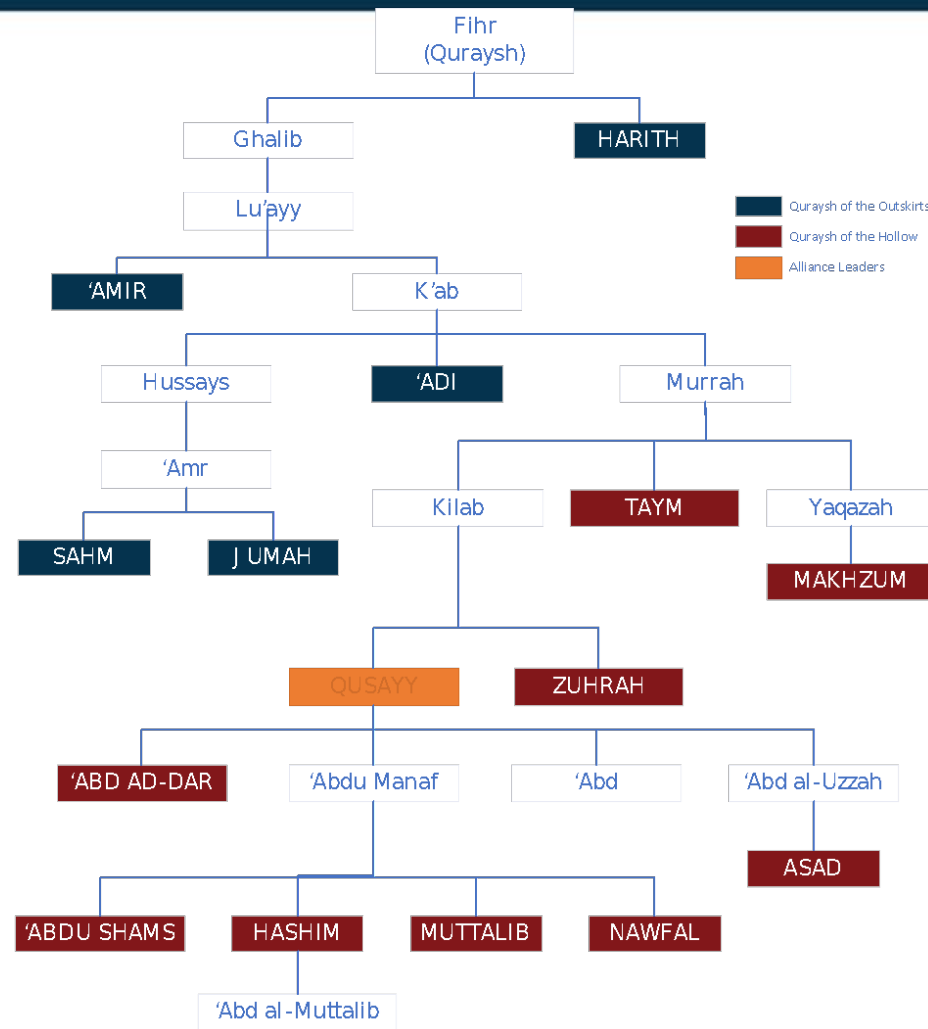
PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| — Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca — ||

- Qusay from the tribe of Quraysh took control of Mecca:
 - Abdu Manaf
 - Hashim
 - Abdul Al Muttalib

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

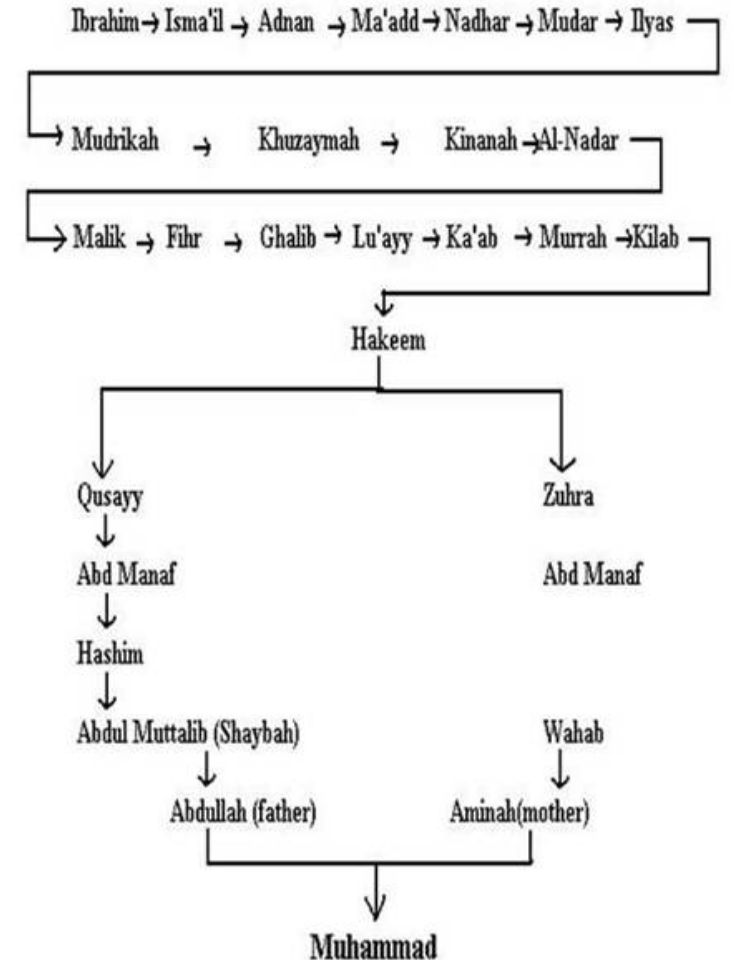
Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| — Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Lineage — ||

محمد بن عبد الله بن عبد المطلب بن هاشم بن عبد
مناف بن قصي بن كلاب بن مرة بن كعب بن لؤي بن
غالب بن فهر بن مالك بن النضر بن كنانة بن خزيمة بن
مدركة بن الياس بن مضر بن نزار بن معد بن عدنان



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Hashim ibn 'Abd Manaf

- The great-grandfather of the Prophet ﷺ
- His actual name was 'Amr
- He was called Hashim because he fed the inhabitants and pilgrims in Mecca with bread crumbled into broth
 - هشم means to crush

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| —

Hashim ibn 'Abd Manaf

— ||

- Exceedingly generous and handsome
- He initiated the sending of two trade caravans a year to north and south
- His marriage and child
- His death and burial in Gaza

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Abdul Muttalib

- The Grandfather of the Prophet ﷺ
- His Actual Name was Shayba (شَيْبَة)
- Greatest Leader of the Quraysh
- Made alcohol forbidden on himself, fed the destitute in Ramadan, and originated the tradition of seclusion/isolation in the Cave of Hira

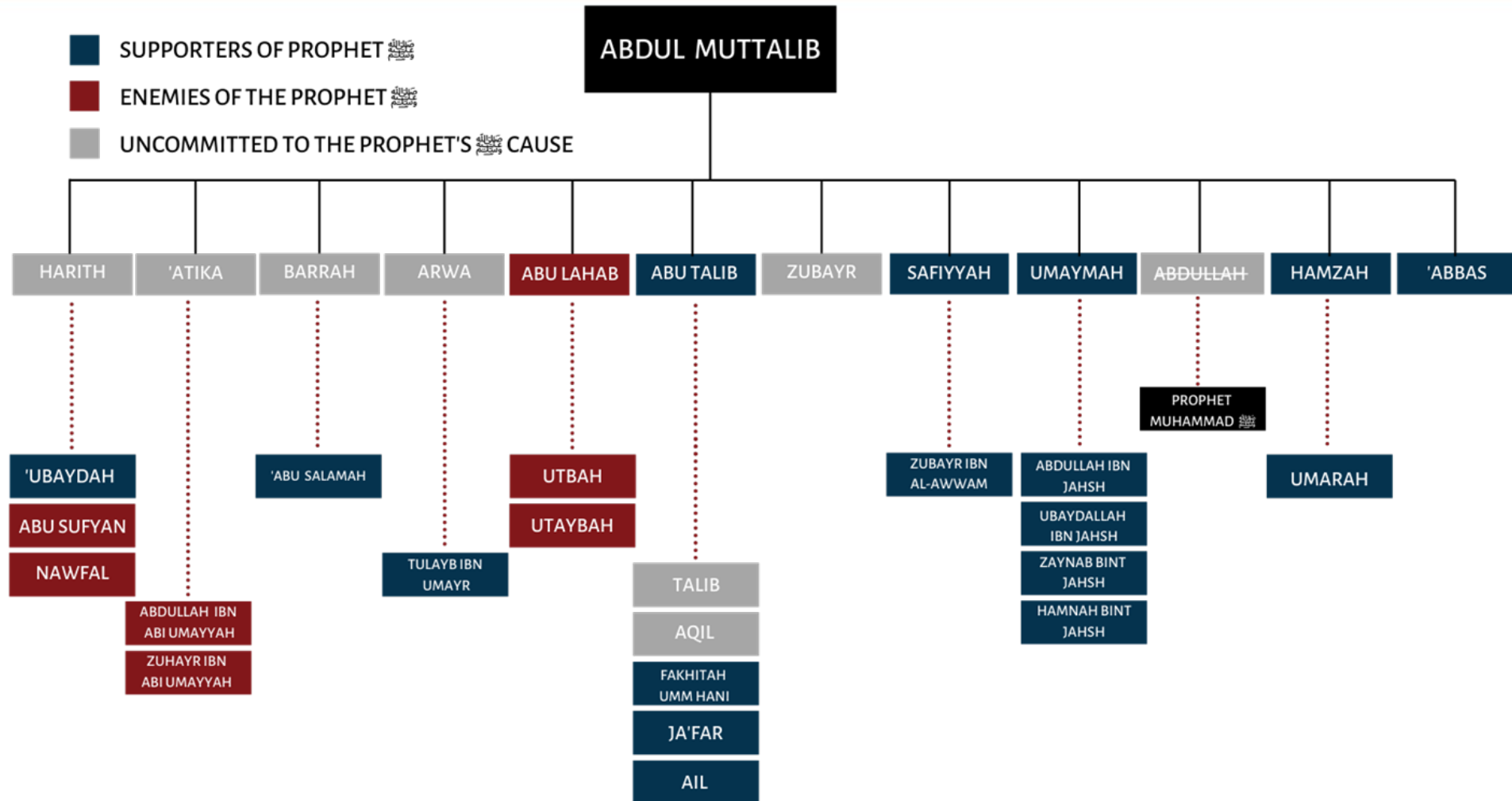
PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Abul Muttalib

- He was shown in a dream the location of the hidden ZamZam well – Occurred 4 times
 - Virtue of ZamZam
- While digging ZamZam, he had only one son
- Made du'a for 10 sons and vowed to sacrifice the 10th if accepted

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Abul Muttalib



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| —

Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib

— ||

- The Prophet's ﷺ father
- 'Abdul Muttalib's vow fell on him
- Marriage to Aminah bint Wahb
 - On his way, a Jewish woman, Fatima bint Murr saw the light of prophecy in him
 - The light transferred to Aminah

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| —

Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib

— ||

- Set out to Syria for trade and fell ill in Yathrib on his return, which led to his death
 - His death was 2 months before the Prophet's ﷺ birth
 - Abdullah died when he was 18 or 25
 - Left very little estate

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| —|| Aminah bint Wahab || —||

- The Prophet's ﷺ mother
- Her Noble Lineage
 - Father is chief of Bani Zahrah

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

- ❖ Arbaha and the Army of Elephants
- ❖ Miracles Before Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth
- ❖ Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth
- ❖ Naming and 'Aqiqah
- ❖ Names of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Under the Care of Halima
- ❖ Splitting of the Prophet's ﷺ Chest
- ❖ Time with Aminah bint Wahab
- ❖ Time with Abdul Muttalib
- ❖ Under Abu Talib's Care

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| — Abraha and the Army of Elephants — ||

- Year of the Elephant (50-55 days before his birth)
- Army of Abrahah approached Mecca

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٤﴾ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٥﴾ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٦﴾

Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the People of the Elephant? (1) Has He not turned their plan into nullity? (2) And He sent upon them flying birds in flocks (3) throwing upon them stones of baked clay (4) and thus He turned them into an eaten-up chaff (5) [105:1-5]

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Miracles Before Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth

- Collapse of 14 turrets of Kisra's Palace
- The Magician's fire, which had been blazing for over a thousand years, was extinguished
- Lake Sawah dried up

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| — Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth — ||

- Born in the month of Rabi' Al-Awal
- Miracles Experienced During Birth
 - She saw a light that came from her that lit the palaces of Shaam
 - She felt no pain during her pregnancy

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth



- Quraysh was overcome with joy at his birth.
 - Abu Lahab freed his slave
 - Abdul Muttalib was excited
 - Quraysh knew he was special from an early age

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| — Naming and 'Aqiqah — ||

- 'Abdul Muttalib performed the Aqiqah on the 7th day inviting all of Quraysh
- Aminah and 'Abdul Muttalib were inspired with dreams to name him Muhammad; this name was unheard of
- He was known in previous books as Ahmad and his kunya was Abul-Qasim
- Hadith: "Name your children after me."

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Names of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet SAW had several names.

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said :

سَمُّوْا بِأَسْمِي

Name your children with my name. [Bukhari]

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Under the Care of Halima



- Custom of Arabs to send children to the desert
- None of the Bedouin wet nurses wanted to take the Prophet ﷺ as he was an orphan
- Halima Sa'diyyah and her husband Abu Kabshah took him as there was no one else to take.
 - Miracles recounted by Halima

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| — Splitting of the Prophet's ﷺ Chest — ||

- The first time this occurred was when he ﷺ was under the care of Halima.
 - After this, he was returned to his mother when he was 4 or 5
- Second: 10 years old
- Third: 40 years old
- Fourth: 51 years old

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| —

Time with Aminah bint Wahab

— ||

- His mother took care of him until he turned 6
- Took him to Yathrib along with Umm Ayman
- On their return, she passed away at Abwa
- Prophet ﷺ visited the grave of his mother over 50 years later

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Time with Abdul Muttalib



- Abdul Muttalib took him under his care
 - He preferred the Prophet ﷺ over his own children
 - He would seat him on his special mat by the Ka'bah
 - After two years, when the Prophet ﷺ was 8, his grandfather passed away

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Under Abu Talib's Care



- Abu Talib also preferred the Prophet ﷺ over his own children
- During severe drought, he prayed for rain with the Prophet ﷺ
- When the Prophet ﷺ was 12, Abu Talib took him to Syria for trade, and they stopped at Busra
- Incident of Bahira the Monk

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

- ❖ Early Teenage Years
- ❖ Huroob Al-Fijar
- ❖ Hilf ul-Fudul
- ❖ Time as a Merchant
- ❖ The Marriage Proposal
- ❖ Marriage to Khadijah bint Khawalid RA
- ❖ Household of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Surah Al-Kawthar
- ❖ Rebuilding the Ka'bah
- ❖ Hunafa Before Islam

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Early Teenage Years

- Divine Protection
 - Never worshiped Idols
 - Never consumed alcohol
 - He would not eat anything slaughtered in the name of an idol
- Prophet ﷺ as a Shepherd
 - Traits and Benefits of Being a Shepherd

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Huroob Al-Fijar



- When the Prophet ﷺ was 20 years old, a war erupted between Quraysh and the tribe of Qays.
- Lasted for 4 years
- Among the most violent wars in the history of Quraysh
- Fighting continued in the forbidden months
- At the end of the wars, people felt a need for a pact to suppress violence, injustice, etc.

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Hilf ul-Fudul

- Took place in the month of Dhul Qa'da
 - Another Reason of the pact: Defenseless Yemeni man was wrongfully treated in a business transaction
- A meeting was held in the house of Abdullah bin Jud'an with many honorable leaders of Quraysh
- The Prophet ﷺ was also present and praised the occasion after Prophethood

"If I were called to this pact in Islam I would accept it".

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Time as a Merchant



- When he entered into transactions, he was the most trustful and honest
 - He became known in Mecca as al-Amin
- At 25, Khadijah RA requested him to take her goods to Shaam for trade
 - Khadijah's older sister Hala was the one who connected Khadijah to the Prophet ﷺ
 - He went with her slave, Maysarah, who witnessed many miracles
 - On their way, the Prophet ﷺ rested under a tree in Busra
 - Nestor the Monk

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



The Marriage Proposal



- Nearly 3 months passed since the trip to Syria
- Maysarah recounted his experience with the Prophet ﷺ to Khadijah RA
- She developed a longing to marry the Prophet ﷺ and sent him a proposal through Nafisah

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



The Marriage Proposal



- She was 40 years old
 - She was widowed twice and had three children previously
- Prophet ﷺ was 25 years old
- The dowry was 20 camels

Important Points

- Not looking down on those who are previously married
- Women can be older
- Marriage based on character
- Prophet Musa also married his employer

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

|| — Marriage to Khadijah bint Khawalid RA — ||

- Love between Khadijah RA & Prophet ﷺ
 - Her words to him when he accepted her marriage proposal
 - Jibreel conveys Allah's Greeting
 - Khadijah's RA Necklace
 - Story of 'Aisha RA asking about Khadijah RA
 - The Prophet ﷺ and Khadijah's Friends

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Household of the Prophet ﷺ



- Al Qasim (died before 2nd birthday)
 - Prophet ﷺ was called Abu Al-Qasim
- Zaynab (born 5 years after marriage)
 - Married Khadijah's nephew Abu Al-'As ibn Rabi'
 - Attacked during hijrah which led to her eventual death (d. 8AH at age of 31).
 - Children: Ali & Umamah
- Ruqayyah: 3 years younger than Zaynab.
 - First married Abu Lahab's son; married 'Uthman later.
 - Passed away 2AH at age 23 (day of Badr).
 - Had one son in Abyssinia (Abdullah) who passed away at 6

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Household of the Prophet ﷺ



- Umm Kulthum: 5 years younger than Ruqayyah
 - Age was 2 during first revelation.
 - First married Abu Lahab's other son; married 'Uthman later.
 - Passed away 8AH at 22 years old (had no children)
- Fatima
 - Married Ali ibn Abi Talib and had five children: Hasan, Hussain, Muhsin, Zaynab, Umm Kulthum
- 'Abdullah (Tayyib/Tahir): died in infancy

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

|| — Household of the Prophet ﷺ — ||

- Zaid ibn Haritha
 - Gift from Khadijah
 - Preferred Prophet ﷺ over father
- Ali ibn Abi Talib (in custody of Prophet ﷺ)

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Surah Al-Kawthar



- Mockery of the Prophet ﷺ from Al-'Aas ibn Wa'il
- Wisdom of Prophet's ﷺ children passing away
- Surah Al-Kawthar was revealed to comfort the Prophet ﷺ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَغْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

*(O Prophet,) surely We have given to you Al-Kauthar(1) So, offer Salah (prayer) to your Lord, and sacrifice(2)
Surely it is your enemy whose traces are cut off(3) [108:1-3]*

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Rebuilding the Ka'bah



3:96 - إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي بِبَكَّةَ مُبَارَكًا وَهُدًى لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

“The first house built for the people is the one in Bakkah, blessed and a guidance for the worlds”

- When he was 35, the Quraysh wanted to rebuild the Ka'bah
 - It was roofless and low in height
 - Easy to access the treasures within
 - It had weakened and cracked
- Quraysh wanted to rebuild it with lawful wealth

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Rebuilding the Ka'bah



- When the building reached completion, intense dispute broke out as to which party would have the honor to place the Black Stone
- The judgement was suspended to al-Amin

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Hunafa Before Islam



- Zaid ibn 'Amr
 - Cousin of Umar RA
- People from Banu Asad
 - Waraqa ibn Nawfal
 - Khadijah RA
- Abu Bakr RA
- Uthman RA

EARLY MECCA

- ❖ Prophethood Map
- ❖ Pre-Revelation Events
- ❖ First Revelation
- ❖ Modes of Revelation
- ❖ The Prophet's ﷺ Relationship with Jibreel
- ❖ Khadijah's RA Response
- ❖ Next Revelations
- ❖ First Converts
- ❖ The Quiet Call to Islam
- ❖ Early Converts
- ❖ Dar Al-Arqam

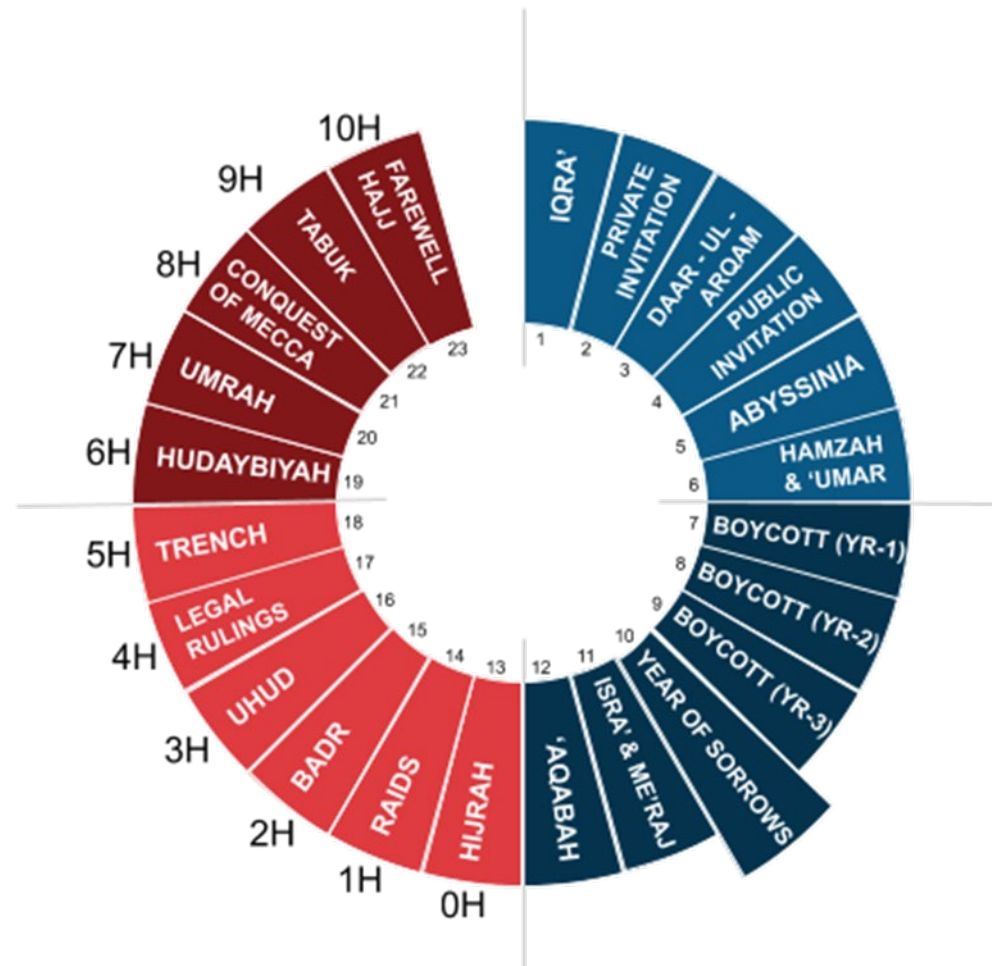
EARLY MECCA

- ❖ Open Call to Islam
- ❖ Response of the People of Quraysh
- ❖ Effect of the Quran on Non-Muslims
- ❖ Negotiations of Quraysh
- ❖ Assessment from Quraysh and the Jews
- ❖ Hostility of Quraysh
- ❖ Persecution of Muslims
- ❖ Enemies of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Quraysh's Tactics Against the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Migration to Abyssinia
- ❖ Hamza's RA Conversion
- ❖ Umar ibn al-Khattab's RA Conversion

INTRODUCTION

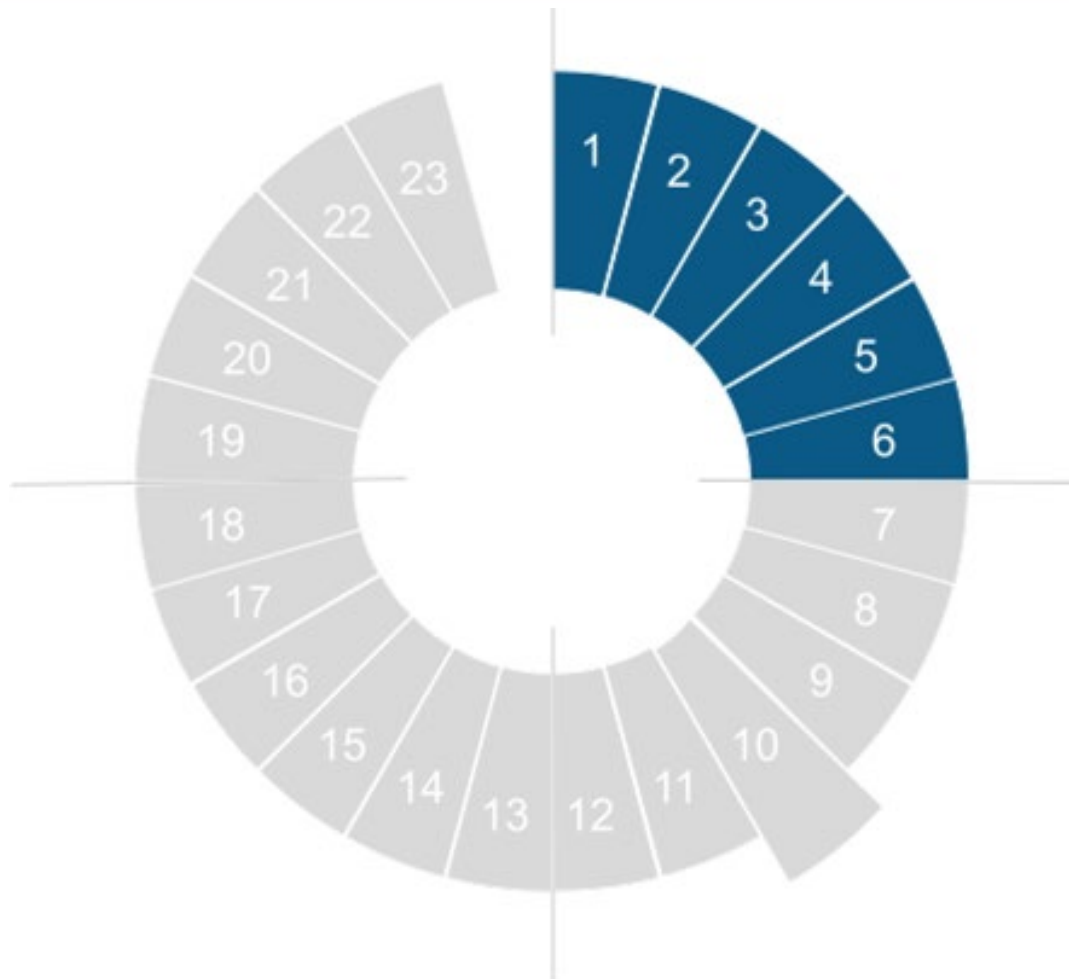


Prophethood Map: Overview



EARLY MECCA

Prophethood Map



1-2-3

Private Assembly

The first three years of the Prophet's ﷺ message are limited to private gatherings.

4

Public Invitation

The Prophet ﷺ opens up his message to his extended family and the rest of Quraysh

5

Abyssinia

Several early converts migrate to Abyssinia seeking political Asylum

6

Conversions of Hamzah and 'Umar

Hamzah and 'Umar become two pivotal supporters who come to the Prophet's ﷺ aide

EARLY MECCA



Pre-Revelation Events



- He never worshipped an idol and he loathed them
- As the time for revelation drew closer, the Prophet ﷺ was made to see truthful and pious dreams
- Pious dreams = 1/26th of Prophethood

EARLY MECCA



Pre-Revelation Events



- The dreams would come as true as the crack of dawn
- Thereafter isolation was made dear to him
- He would go to Cave Hira for seclusion – for dhikr, meditation and reflection.

▪ تحنث

EARLY MECCA

First Revelation

- Date of first revelation
 - Occurred on a Monday when he was 40 years old
 - Hafiz ibn 'abd al-Barr: 8th Rabi' al-Awwal
 - Ibn Ishaq & Ibn Hajar: 17th Ramadan
- Story of First Revelation
 - Jibreel Appears
 - First Verses Revealed

EARLY MECCA



Modes of Revelation



- True Visions
- Angel invisibly placing it into Prophet's ﷺ heart
- Angel visits him in human form
- Angel comes like the ringing of a bell
- Seeing the Angel in his true form
- Allah revealing to him without mediation
- Directly witnessing Allah

EARLY MECCA

|| — The Prophet's ﷺ Relationship with Jibreel — ||

- The Prophet ﷺ describes Jibreel in Hadith
- He had a very close relationship with Jibreel
- He would seek the advice of Jibreel
 - In Mi'raj
 - Before he passed away

EARLY MECCA



Khadijah's RA Response



- The Prophet ﷺ was shaken after the first revelation and returned to Khadijah RA quivering
- Khadijah RA consoled him and comforted him with beautiful words
- She then took him to Waraqah who exclaimed that the Namus (Angel Jibreel) came to the Prophet ﷺ
 - Waraqah believed in him and promised to support him if he lived
 - He also told the Prophet ﷺ that his own people would banish him

EARLY MECCA



Khadijah's RA Response



Important Points

- “Cover me, cover me” echoes what the Quran says about marriage (covering each other with garments)
- Revelation began in cloak of Khadijah and ended in lap of Aisha
- He first went to her to comfort
- What does that say about their relationship?
- Go to people of knowledge

EARLY MECCA

Next Revelations

- After the first revelation, there was a period of time in which revelation stopped
 - Difference of Opinion
- This saddened the Messenger ﷺ very much
 - Jibreel would come and calm him down
- Ibn Hajar said the pause was to relieve the Messenger ﷺ of the fear he experienced and to make him long for it

EARLY MECCA



Next Revelations



- Muddathir
- Muzammil
- Qalam

EARLY MECCA

First Converts

- Khadijah RA
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq RA
- Waraqah RA
- Zaid ibn Harith RA
- Ali ibn Abi Talib RA

Imam Abu Hanifa:

“Amongst the free men it was Abu Bakr. Amongst the women it was Khadijah. The first slave to embrace Islam was Zaid bin Haritha whilst Ali was the first child to come into the fold of Islam.”

EARLY MECCA



The Quiet Call to Islam



- First Three Years of Prophethood
- Wudu & Prayer taught to the Prophet ﷺ
- Call to Islam was done privately
- News leaked to Quraysh but they paid little heed

EARLY MECCA

Early Converts

- Abu Bakr's RA Converts
 - Uthman ibn 'Affan RA
 - Az-Zubayr bin 'Awwam RA
 - 'Abd al-Rahman bin 'Awf RA
 - Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas RA
 - Talha bin 'Ubayd Allah RA

EARLY MECCA

Early Converts

- Sa'eed ibn Zayd
- Ja'far ibn Abi Talib
- Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
- 'Ammar bin Yasir
- Suhaib ar-Rumi
- Arqam

EARLY MECCA

Early Converts

- Abu Dhar Al-Ghifari
- Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari-Yemen
- Tufail ibn 'Amr- Daws (10th year of Prophethood)
- 'Amr ibn 'Abasa

EARLY MECCA

|| ————— || Dar Al-Arqam

- As the small group of Muslims evolved, they decided to gather in the house of Arqam
- Arqam was either the 7th or 10th person to embrace Islam
- His house was on Mount Safa
- Until Umar RA entered Islam, the Muslims would regularly congregate there

EARLY MECCA

Dar Al-Arqam

Important Points

- Need for fellowship for new Muslims
- Teaching base needed
- If no mosque, use a home
- Sacrifice

EARLY MECCA

Open Call to Islam

وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ

“And warn, [O Muhammad], your closest kindred.” [26:214]

- The Prophet ﷺ invited his kinsmen for a meal and to invite them to Islam.

EARLY MECCA

|| — Response of the People of Quraysh — ||

فَأْصَدِّعْ بِمَا تُؤْمَرُ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

- *“Then declare what you are commanded and turn away from the polytheists.” [15:94]*
 - The Prophet ﷺ ascended Mount Safa to warn his tribe, whereupon Abu Lahab said despicable words.
 - This led to the revelation of Surah Lahab.
- Occurred in 4th year of Prophethood

EARLY MECCA

|| — Effect of Quran on Non-Muslims — ||

- Abu Jahl ('Amr ibn Hisham)
- Utbah ibn Abi Rabi'
- Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet and Ummayah ibn Khalaf
 - Only person struck in battle by the Prophet ﷺ
- Al-Waleed ibn Al-Mughirah
- Umar ibn Al-Khattab

EARLY MECCA



Negotiations of Quraysh



- Tempting him with wealth, women, and leadership
- ‘Utbah bin Rabiah offers a bribe
 - Wealth, women, leadership
 - Prophet ﷺ responds with Quran [Fussilat 1-13]
- Quraysh approach Abu Talib the first time
 - Abu Talib asks the Prophet ﷺ to stop his call
 - Prophet’s ﷺ response
 - Abu Talib’s promise

EARLY MECCA

|| — Assessment from Quraysh and the Jews — ||

- Three Questions from Jews
 - Quraysh sent Nadr bin Harith and 'Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it to Madinah
 - Question 1: People of the Cave
 - Question 2: Man who traversed the Earth
 - Question 3: The Soul's Nature
 - Prophet ﷺ forgets to say Insha'Allah
 - Revelation comes with answers

EARLY MECCA



Hostility of Quraysh



- Council tried to dissuade pilgrims from listening to the Prophet ﷺ
 - They labeled him as a soothsayer, poet, and sorcerer
- Increasing hostilities and persecution against Muslims, especially the weak and unprotected

EARLY MECCA



Hostility of Quraysh



- Quraysh approach Abu Talib again
 - Quraysh offer a trade for the Prophet ﷺ
- Atrocities against Allah's Messenger ﷺ
 - Daughters were divorced
 - Physical attacks

EARLY MECCA



Persecution of Muslims



- Persecution began in 4th year of Prophethood
- Atrocities against the early believers
 - Ammar
 - Bilal
 - Sumayyah
 - Khabbab
 - Suhaib
 - Zanirah

EARLY MECCA



Persecution of Muslims



- The Family of Yasir
 - No family or tribe in Mecca
 - Quraysh tortured them --- laying them in scorching sand or coal, beating them severely
 - The father (Yasir RA) and mother (Sumayyah RA) were killed
 - Abu Jahl thrust a spear through Sumayyah RA
 - First martyr in Islam
 - The Prophet ﷺ made du'a for the family of Yasir RA and guaranteed them Paradise
 - Abu Jahl forced Ammar RA to insult the Prophet ﷺ

EARLY MECCA



Persecution of Muslims



- Bilal bin Rabah RA
 - Abyssinian slave of Umayyah bin Khalaf
 - He would be made to lay on the scorching stones of the desert with a boulder on his chest
 - Nothing would leave his mouth except: “Ahad, Ahad”
 - Abu Bakr RA purchased his freedom

EARLY MECCA



Persecution of Muslims



- Khabbab ibn al-Aratt RA
 - It is said he was the 6th to accept Islam
 - Slave of Umm Ammar
 - He was seized by his hair, dragged, twisted by his neck and thrown into fire, causing his back to be burnt

EARLY MECCA



Persecution of Muslims



- Suhaib bin Sinan RA (ar-Rumi)
 - Grew up in Rome; was purchased and sold in Mecca
 - Sometimes he would be beaten until he fell unconscious
- Zanirah RA
 - Umar's slave woman
 - One of the first women to embrace Islam
 - Umar would relentlessly beat her
 - She lost her eyesight due to her persecution
 - Allah restored it later

EARLY MECCA



Enemies of the Prophet ﷺ



- Atrocities against Allah's Messenger ﷺ
 - Choked while praying by 'Uqbah
 - Umm Jameel (Abu Lahab's wife)
 - Prophet's ﷺ daughters were divorced
 - Entrails thrown on him while praying
 - Threats of Ubayy ibn Khalaf

EARLY MECCA

|| — Quraysh's Tactics Against the Prophet ﷺ — ||

- The Prophet ﷺ was assaulted in the marketplace
- Quraysh would attempt to assassinate him
 - Abu Bakr RA would continue to physically protect the Prophet

ﷺ

EARLY MECCA



Migration to Abyssinia



- First Migration: Rajab, 5th year of Prophethood – 11/12 men and 5 women
 - Led by Uthman and Umm Kulthoom RA
 - Returned in Shawwal due to rumor
- Second Migration: 83 men, 18/19 women
 - Led by Ja'far RA
- Migration due to intense persecution

EARLY MECCA

Migration to Abyssinia



EARLY MECCA



Migration to Abyssinia



- The Quraysh sent 'Amr bin As and Abdullah bin Abi Rabi'ah to bring them back
 - Negus gathered them and Ja'far RA gave his famous speech
- Conversion of Negus نجاشي

EARLY MECCA



Hamza's RA Conversion



- While walking to Mount Safa, Abu Jahl started saying vile things to the Messenger ﷺ
- Abdullah bin Jud'an's slave girl witnessed this and told Hamza RA about it
- Hamza RA was enraged at Abu Jahl's words and struck him severely on his head
 - Hamza RA then accepted Islam

EARLY MECCA



Umar's RA Conversion



- Occurred in the 6th year of Prophethood, 3 days after Hamza's conversion
- Dua of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ
- Next day: Umar sets out to kill the Prophet ﷺ
- He is diverted to his sister's home by Nu'aym Ibn Abdullah
- Accepts Islam at Dar al-Arqam
- First 6 or 7 ayah of Taha

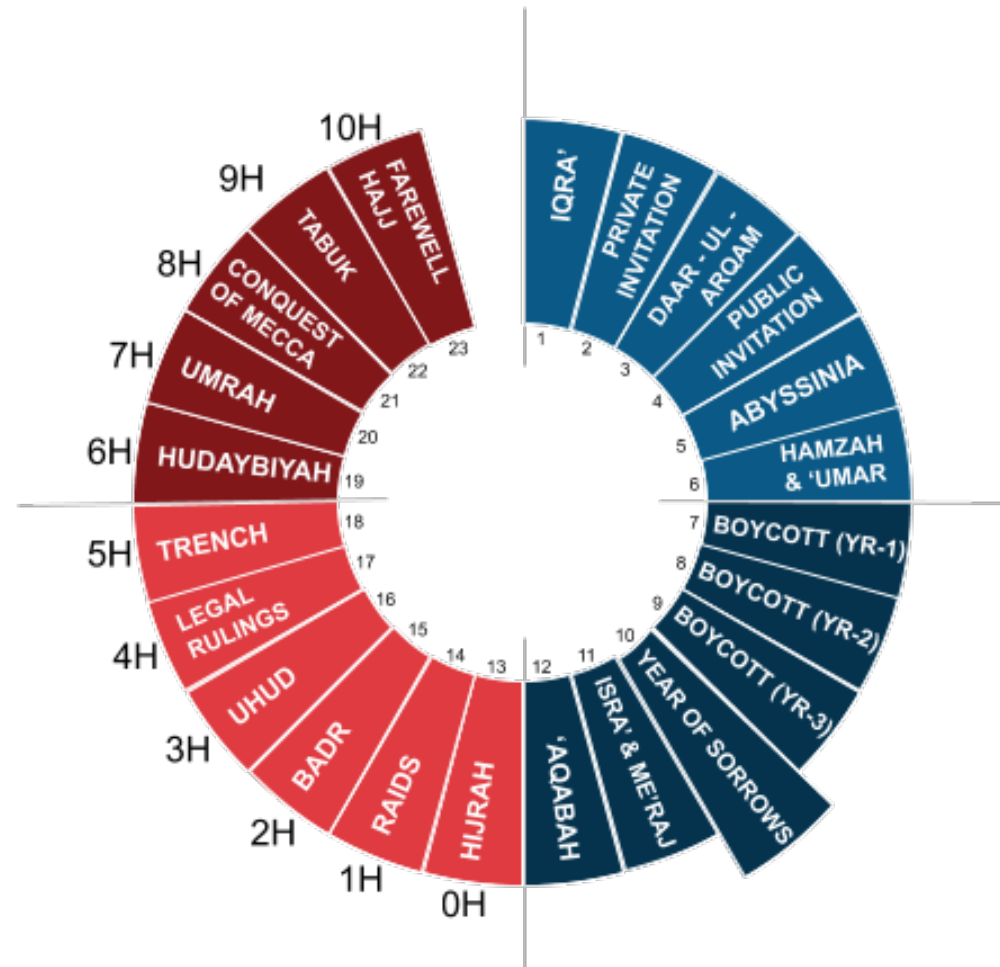
LATE MECCA

- ❖ Prophethood Map
- ❖ The Boycott
- ❖ Year of Sorrow
- ❖ Journey to Ta'if
- ❖ Al-Isra'
- ❖ Al-Mi'raj
- ❖ Wisdoms of Al-Mi'raj
- ❖ Return from Mi'raj
- ❖ First Pledge of Aqabah
- ❖ Second Pledge of Aqabah

INTRODUCTION



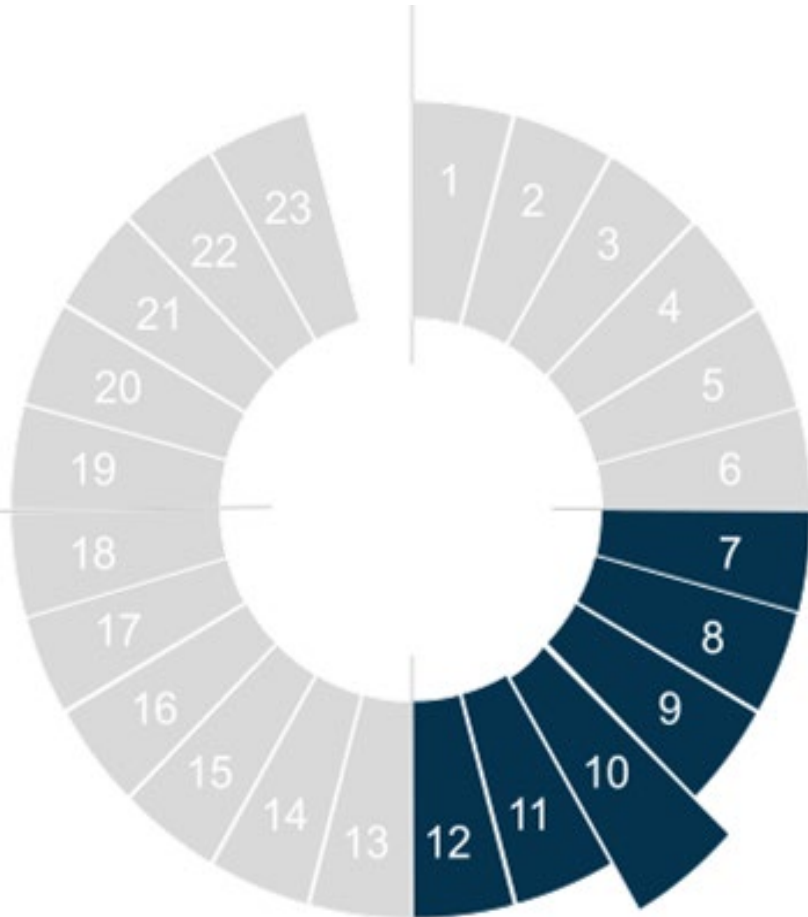
Prophethood Map: Overview



LATE MECCA



Prophethood Map: Overview



7-8-9

Ban on Banu Hashim

The Quraysh impose a difficult three-year socio-economic ban on Prophet's ﷺ clan of Hashim

10

The Year of Sadness

This is a long year for the Prophet ﷺ – He loses his wife and uncle, and is persecuted by the people of Ta'if

11

Isra' and Me'raj

The Prophet ﷺ takes a miraculous journey to Jerusalem and then up to heaven in a single night

12

First 'Aqabah Pledge

Twelve pilgrims pledge to protect and obey the Prophet ﷺ when he arrives in Medina

LATE MECCA

|| ——— || The Boycott

- The Growth of Islam
- After Quraysh's emissaries returned defeated from Abyssinia
- Quraysh drew up a boycott agreement and pinned it inside the Ka`bah – they would suspend all dealings with Banu Hashim and their allies

LATE MECCA

|| ——— || The Boycott

- The Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib moved to the valley of Abu Talib
- For 3 years (7-9th year), they lived in dreadful isolation and starvation
- The boycott was abolished when Hisham bin 'Amr together with 4 others went to the Ka'bah and declared it broken

LATE MECCA



Year of Sorrow



- A few days after the boycott, in the 10th year of Prophethood, Abu Talib passed away
 - The Prophet ﷺ pleaded with him to utter the Shahadah just before he passed away
- 2-3 months later, Khadijah RA passed away at 65 years old
 - Jibreel conveys greetings to Khadijah from her lord
- The Makkans increased their opposition towards the Prophet ﷺ

LATE MECCA



Journey to Ta'if



- With Zaid bin Haritha, the Prophet ﷺ set out to Ta'if in hopes of guiding them and finding support
- He presented Islam to the chieftains
- They mocked him and told the fools to chase him out
- The Prophet's ﷺ blessed body was badly wounded and he sought refuge in an orchard
 - Offer from the angel
 - His supplication to Allah

LATE MECCA

Journey to Ta'if

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِلَيْكَ اَشْكُو ضَعْفَ قُوَّتِيْ وَقِلَّةَ حِيلَتِيْ وَهَوَانِيْ عَلَى النَّاسِ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ، اَنْتَ رَبُّ الْمُسْتَضْعِفِيْنَ اِلَى مَنْ تَكَلِّفْنِىْ اِلَى عَدُوٍّ بَعِيْدٍ يَّتَجَهَّمْنِىْ اَمْرًا اِلَى صَدِيْقٍ قَرِيْبٍ مَّلَكْتَهُ اَمْرِىْ اِنْ لَّمْ تَكُنْ بِكَ غَضَبًا اَعْلَى فَلَا اُبَالِىْ غَيْرَ اَنْ عَافَيْتُكَ، اَوْ سَعَى لِيْ اَعُوْذُ بِنُورِ وَجْهِكَ الَّذِىْ اَشْرَقَتْ لَهُ الظُّلُمَاتُ وَصَدَحَ عَلَيْهِ اَمْرُ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ مِنْ اَنْ تُنَزِّلَ بِيْ غَضَبِكَ اَوْ يَحِلَّ بِيْ سَخَطُكَ وَلَكَ الْعَثْبُ حَتّٰى تَرْضٰى وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِكَ

O Allah! Only to You do I complain of my infirmity, my inadequate strategies and of my humiliation before the people. O most merciful of the merciful! You are the Lord of the weak and helpless. To whom do You consign me? Would You condemn me to an impolite and ill-tempered enemy who will enrage me or would You consign me to a close friend to whom You would entrust my affairs? If You are not angry with me, I am not concerned in the least but Your protection and safety is more accommodating and pleasant to me. I seek refuge with the Noor (radiance) of Your being that has brightened the darkness and the radiance upon which the affairs of this world and the hereafter depend, with the medium of this radiance I seek Your refuge, O Allah, from Your wrath descending upon me or from Your fury being unleashed over me. And only to You (do I wish to express my lamentations) until You are content. There is no power (to repel evil) nor might (to do good) but only that which You have decreed.

LATE MECCA



Journey to Ta'if



- Addas meets the Prophet ﷺ
- On his return from Ta'if in Nakhlah, some Jinn passed by as he was praying
 - They listened attentively and returned to their people inviting them to Islam
- The Prophet ﷺ returns to Mecca with Mut'im's protection

LATE MECCA

Al-Isra'

- Difference of opinion as to the date
 - After Khadijah's RA death and before 'Aqabah
- The Prophet ﷺ was resting in Umm Hani's house
 - Woken by Jibreel, who took him to Haram
 - Chest was split open, filled with wisdom and faith
 - Buraq was brought before him

LATE MECCA

Al-Isra'

- On route to Jerusalem, Jibreel asked the Prophet ﷺ to descend at various places and pray including Yathrib and Bethlehem, the place where Musa AS spoke to Allah.
- Upon reaching Jerusalem, he led all the Prophets in prayer in Masjid al-Aqsa
 - Thereafter, each Prophet glorified and praised Allah in a distinct manner
 - Three vessels presented to the Prophet ﷺ

LATE MECCA

Al-Isra'

- The Prophet ﷺ witnessed several scenes on the way to Bait al-Maqdis
 - Voices calling out
 - Old woman
 - Dajjal
 - People scratching their faces
 - People swimming in a river and swallowing stones
 - People whose heads were being crushed by boulders
 - People with fresh food eating rotten food
 - A beautiful fragrance

LATE MECCA



Al-Mi'raj



- The Prophet ﷺ ascended to the heavens on a ladder decorated with gems
 - 1st heaven: Prophet Adam
 - 2nd heaven: Prophet Zakariyyah and Isa
 - 3rd heaven: Prophet Yusuf
 - 4th heaven: Prophet Idris
 - 5th heaven: Prophet Harun
 - 6th heaven: Prophet Musa
 - 7th heaven: Prophet Ibrahim
 - Prophet Ibrahim was resting against Bayt al-Ma'mur

LATE MECCA



Al-Mi'raj



- The Prophet ﷺ proceeded to Sidratul Muntaha where he saw Jibreel in his true form
- Then he ascended to the Dharif al-Aqlam
- He then traversed further and was presented before Allah and witness the countenances of the All Mighty
 - Conversation between the Lord of the Universe and the Master of Messengers
 - Prescription of 50 to 5 prayers
 - Other gifts from Allah
 - Return to Mecca on Buraq

LATE MECCA



Wisdoms of Al-Mi'raj



- Why didn't Ibrahim AS tell the Prophet ﷺ to lessen the amount of prayers?
- All of the Prophet's ﷺ titles were left behind
- Every prophet which he met in the skies had a significance
- The Prophet ﷺ witnessed the angels praying in a single position

LATE MECCA



Return from Al-Mi'raj



- The next morning, he told Quraysh about his journey
 - They scorned him and told Abu Bakr about the claim
 - He believed in him immediately
 - This is how he earned the name As-Sideeq
- They asked him to describe Masjid Al- Aqsa and were given exact descriptions

LATE MECCA



Return from Al-Mi'raj



- The Prophet ﷺ told them about returning caravans and they came exactly as described
 - He made Du'a by which the sun was stalled
 - The lessons from the journey of Isra' & Mi'raj
 - The believer's Ascension

LATE MECCA

|| —

First Pledge of 'Aqabah

— ||

- During the Hajj season, he would go to the camping grounds and invite pilgrims to Islam
 - Abu Lahab would trail behind him and urge people not to follow him
- Some tribes responded while others did not
- In the 11th year, 6 people from Yathrib embraced Islam
 - The following year, 12 people returned and pledged their allegiance to the Prophet ﷺ → First pledge of 'Aqabah

LATE MECCA

|| —

Second Pledge of 'Aqabah

— ||

- After the First Pledge, the Prophet ﷺ sent Mus'ab bin Umair RA as an ambassador to Yathrib
 - He was very successful in Da'wah
 - Usayd bin Hudair and Sa'd bin Mu'adh RA convert
- The following year, 13th year, Mus'ab RA returned with 73 men and 2 women for the second pledge of 'Aqabah
 - The Prophet ﷺ met them in secret in one of the nights of Tashriq with his uncle, Al-Abbas

EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ Propethood Map
- ❖ Hijrah of the Companions
- ❖ Assassination Plot of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Hijrah of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Cave of Thawr
- ❖ Umm Ma'bad
- ❖ Masjid Quba
- ❖ The First Jum'uah
- ❖ Entry into Madinah
- ❖ Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ House of Abu Ayyub RA
- ❖ Islam of Salman Al-Farisi RA
- ❖ Brotherhood
- ❖ Acclimation to Madinah
- ❖ Virtues of Madinah
- ❖ Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi
- ❖ Housing for the Prophet ﷺ and His Wives
- ❖ Inception of Adan
- ❖ Treaty with the Jewish Tribes
- ❖ The Water of Madinah

EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ Marriage with 'Aisha RA
- ❖ Virtues of 'Aisha RA
- ❖ Change of Qiblah
- ❖ Ashaab al-Suffa
- ❖ Ramdan, Eid, and Zakkat are Legislated
- ❖ Military Expeditions
- ❖ Events that Led to Badr
- ❖ Before Battle
- ❖ Battle of Badr
- ❖ Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ Madinah After the Battle of Badr
- ❖ Events Leading to Uhud
- ❖ The Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Death of Hamzah RA and Mus'ab RA
- ❖ Companions in Uhud
- ❖ Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Lessons from the Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Events of 3 A.H.
- ❖ Incident of Raji'
- ❖ Bi'r Ma'unah

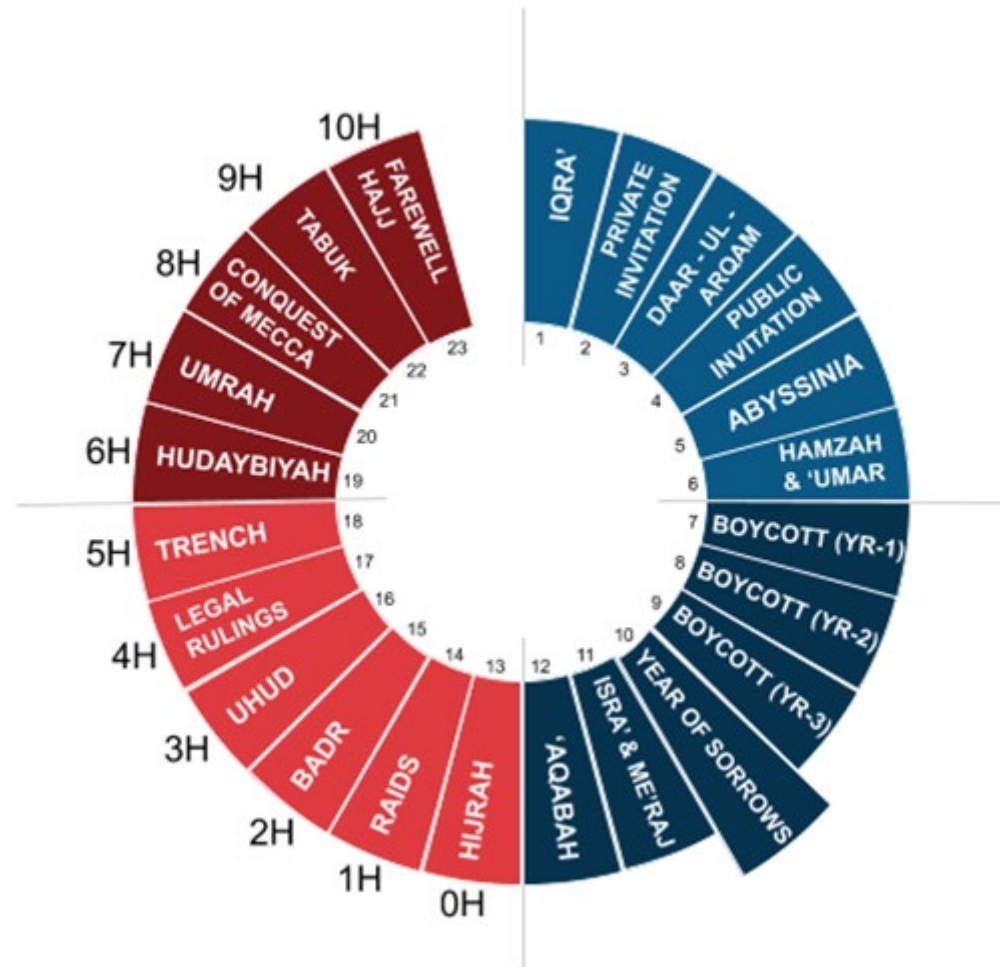
EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ Battle of Banu Nadheer
- ❖ Prohibition of Liquor
- ❖ The Expedition of Tha'at ur Riqaa'
- ❖ The Expedition of Banu Mustaliq
- ❖ Incident of Slander
- ❖ Battle of Khandaq
- ❖ The Expulsion of Banu Quraydha
- ❖ Events After the Expulsion
- ❖ Year of Expeditions

INTRODUCTION

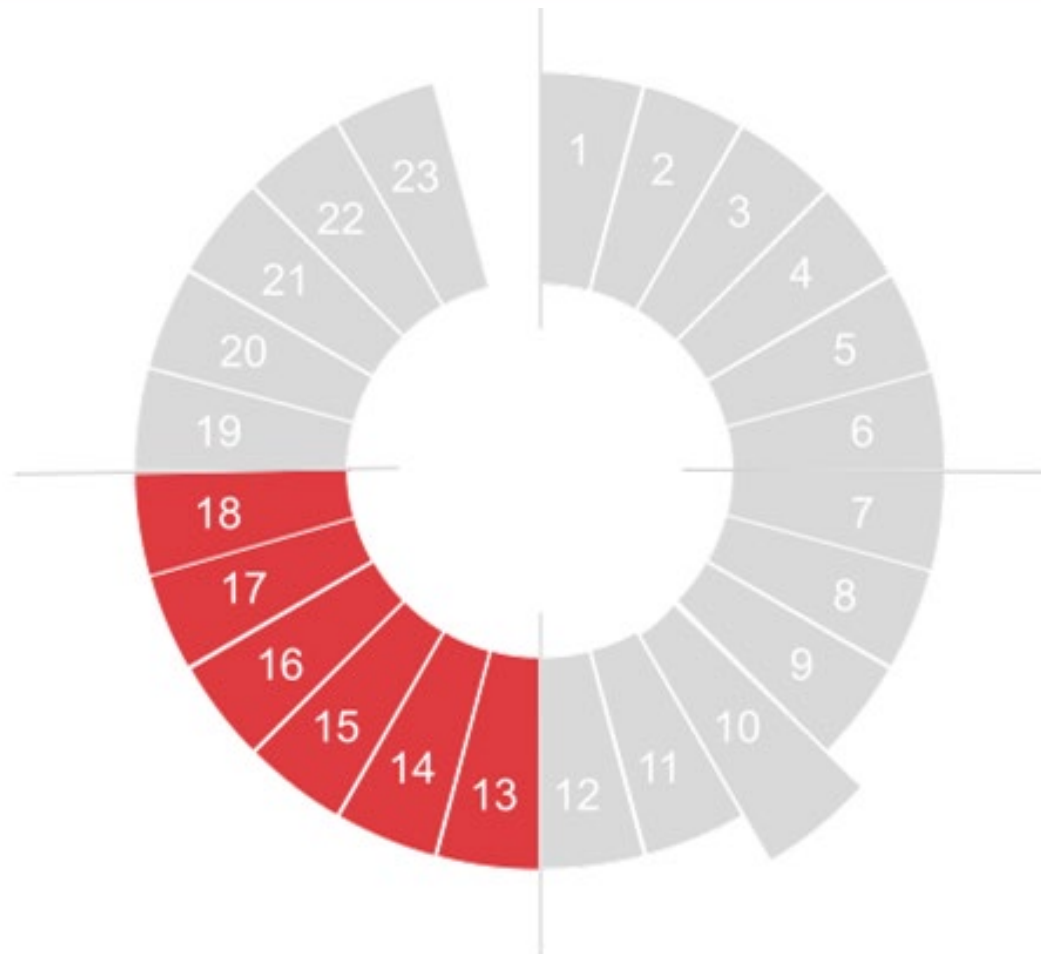


Prophethood Map: Overview



EARLY MADINAH

Prophethood Map



13

Hijrah

The Prophet ﷺ Migrates to Medina and begins building a new community

14

Raids

This is a year of caravan raids directed against the Quraysh

15

Battle of Badr I

For outnumbered,, the Muslims march to Badr and pull off a stunning upset against the Quraysh

16

Battle of Uhud

The Quraysh march to just north of Medina and inflict serious damage to the Muslim army

17

Legal Rulings

Many legal rulings began being implemented in stages

18

Battle of the Trench

The Quraysh and their allies converge on Medina and lay siege to the city, but return home defeated

EARLY MADINAH



Hijrah of the Companions



- Prophet ﷺ allows Companions to migrate
- 'Umar, Hisham, and 'Ayyash
- Prophet ﷺ receives permission to migrate and informs Abu Bakr RA
- Abu Bakr purchases two camels and awaits the command to travel

EARLY MADINAH



Hijrah of the Companions



- Umm Salamah
 - Marriage to the Prophet ﷺ
 - The forbearance of the Mother of the Believers
- Suhaib Ar-Rumi
 - Sacrificing a fortune

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ رَءُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ

And of the people is he who sells himself, seeking means to the approval of Allah.

And Allah is kind to [His] servants. (2:207)

EARLY MADINAH

|| ——— Assassination Plot of the Prophet ﷺ ——— ||

- Only a few Companions remained in Mecca
- A number of Meccan leaders gathered to discuss this predicament
 - Amongst them was Satan dressed like an old man
 - Abu Jahl proposed to assassinated the Prophet ﷺ by having a young man from each tribe stab him

EARLY MADINAH

|| ——— Assassination Plot of the Prophet ﷺ ——— ||

- Allah informed the Prophet ﷺ about the plot
- The Prophet ﷺ escaped his house reciting first few verses of Surah Ya-Sin
- Ali RA stayed in Prophet's ﷺ bed

EARLY MADINAH



Hijrah of the Prophet ﷺ



- Ali RA was given the task to return the trusts to their Meccan owners
- Prophet's ﷺ departing words to Mecca

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Cave of Thawr — ||

- The Prophet ﷺ was accompanied by Abu Bakr and they proceeded to Mount Thawr
 - Abu Bakr prepares the cave; the snake
 - Abdullah bin Abi Bakr gives daily reports on Quraysh
 - Asma brings food at night
 - Abu Jahl approaches Asma for information
- Miracles outside the cave: spider and dove

EARLY MADINAH

Cave of Thawr

- They stay in the cave for three nights
- Abdullah bin Uraiqit, the navigator, meets them with two camels for the journey

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا ۖ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَّمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَى ۗ وَالْكَلِمَةُ الَّتِي هِيَ الْعُلْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

If you do not aid the Prophet ﷺ - Allah has already aided him when those who disbelieved had driven him out [of Mecca] as one of two, when they were in the cave and he said to his companion, "Do not grieve; indeed Allah is with us." And Allah sent down his tranquillity upon him and supported him with angels you did not see and made the word of those who disbelieved the lowest, while the word of Allah - that is the highest. And Allah is Exalted in Might and Wise. (9:40)

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Cave of Thawr — ||

- Journey begins Rabi' Al-Awwal
 - Hakim: On Monday
 - Ibn Ishaq: On Thursday
- There are four people on the journey
- 100 camel bounty placed on the Prophet ﷺ
- Abu Bakr RA was well-recognized outside Mecca

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Cave of Thawr — ||

- After Thawr, a man caught sight of the Prophet ﷺ journeying and informed the Meccans
- Suraqah convinced them it was someone else and went after the Prophet ﷺ
- Suraqah could not get close as his horse would always fall to the ground
 - He realized the Prophet ﷺ was protected and offered to help them
 - The Prophet's ﷺ prophecy for Suraqah

EARLY MADINAH

Umm Ma'bad

- On the way, he passed by the tent of Umm Ma'bad, an incredibly hospitable woman
- The Prophet ﷺ came to her to buy some food but she had nothing
 - The miracle of the goat
- Umm Ma'bad was amazed and left an amazing description of him in a famous hadith

EARLY MADINAH

Masjid Quba

- The Prophet ﷺ arrived in Quba on Monday, 12th of Rabi al-Awwal
- He stayed there for 4 days and helped build the masjid – referred to as Masjid Taqwa in the Quran
- The Prophet ﷺ would visit this masjid every Saturday after Fajr
- On the 5th day, the Prophet ﷺ proceeded to Madinah and sent a message to the Bani al-Najjar to accompany him

EARLY MADINAH



The First Jumu'ah



- Between Quba and Madinah, the time of Jumu`ah came in and he stopped in the locality of Banu Salim to perform the prayer
- He gave the first Khutbah ever in Islam and led the first Jumu'ah
 - The masjid was thereafter called Masjid Jumu`ah

EARLY MADINAH



The First Jumu'ah



- Best advice for a Muslim to another: persuade another to harbor concern for the hereafter and to adhere to Taqwa
- Adopting anything contrary to Taqwa will cause the one to wish for a great distance between himself and his evil deeds
- Taqwa will illuminate the faces on the Day of Judgement
 - It wipes the sins and dispels the wrath of Allah
- Even after 13 years of tyranny, there was no mention of negativity towards the enemies of Islam in the first khutbah
 - Display of the Prophet's ﷺ beautiful character

EARLY MADINAH



Entry into Madinah



- After Jumu`ah, the Messenger ﷺ entered Medina
- Tribes and families streamed forth to greet him and invite him into their home
- Similitude of Abu Bakr and Prophet ﷺ
- The youth chanted beautiful verses that spoke of welcome, obedience, and dutifulness to the Messenger ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH

|| —

Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

— ||

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ وَكْفُرْتُمْ بِهِءِ وَشَهِدَ شَاهِدٌ مِّنْ بَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ عَلَىٰ مِثْلِهِ فَنَأْمَنَ
وَأَسْتَكْبَرْتُمْ ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ

Say, "Have you considered: if the Qur'an was from Allah, and you disbelieved in it while a witness from the Children of Israel has testified to something similar and believed while you were arrogant?" Indeed, Allah does not guide the wrongdoing people.

- Jewish scholars were expecting the arrival of the Final Prophet ﷺ
- Yassir ibn Akhtab was the first to appear in front of the Prophet ﷺ and accept him

EARLY MADINAH



Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ



- ‘Abdullah bin Salaam: scholar of Tawrat
- Prophet ﷺ said: “Oh people! Feed people, observe widespread salaam, maintain favorable family ties and perform prayer at night whilst people are asleep, you will enter Jannah with ease.”
- Maymun bin Yameen: Jewish leader
 - He accepted Islam immediately
 - The people turned back on their loyalty to Maymun bin Yameen

EARLY MADINAH



House of Abu Ayyub



- The Prophet's ﷺ camel kept walking until it knelt in front of Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari's home
- Abu Ayyub is a descendant of the King of Tubba' whose house he still occupied
- Tubba' was a pious emperor of Yemen

EARLY MADINAH



House of Abu Ayyub



- He passed by Yathrib with 400 scholars
 - They asked him to settle there since a Prophet ﷺ would appear there as written in their scriptures
 - He built a house for the Prophet ﷺ so once he comes, he would live there
 - He composed beautiful poetry about the Prophet ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Islam of Salman Al-Farisi RA — ||

- Salman bin Islam (Al-Farisi)
 - Used to be from a fire worshipping people in Persia
- Traveled a long journey seeking the Prophet ﷺ
- Saw the signs of Prophethood but was currently enslaved by a Jew in Madinah
- Prophet ﷺ helped buy his freedom

Brotherhood

- [illegible]

And the first forerunners [in the faith] among the Muhajireen and the Ansar and those who followed them with good conduct – Allah is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him, and He has prepared for them gardens beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever. That is the great attainment. (9:100)

EARLY MADINAH

Brotherhood

Mecca

1. Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
2. Hamzah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Zaid bin Haarisah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
3. 'Usmaan Ghani رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Awf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
4. Zubair bin 'Awwaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
5. 'Ubaidah bin Haaris رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Bilal bin Rabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
6. Mus'ab bin 'Umair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & S'ad bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
7. Abu 'Ubaidah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Saalim, slave of Huzaifah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
8. Sa'eed bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
9. Sayyidina Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ & Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Madinah

1. Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Khaarijah bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
2. 'Umar bin Khattaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & 'Atbaan bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
3. Abu 'Ubaidah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & S'ad bin Mu'aaz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
4. 'Abdur-Rahmaan bin 'Awf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & S'ad bin Rab'i رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
5. Zubair bin 'Awwaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Salaamah bin Salaamah bin Wuqaish رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
6. 'Usmaan bin Affaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Aws bin Saabit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
7. Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & K'ab bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
8. Sa'eed bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Ubayy bin K'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
9. Mus'ab bin 'Umair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Abu Ayyub Khaalid bin Zaid Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
10. Abu Huzaifah bin 'Utbah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & 'Abbaad bin Bishr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
11. 'Ammmaar bin Yaasir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ & Huzaifah bin Yamaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

EARLY MADINAH



Acclimation to Madinah



- Meccans were not accustomed to the weather of Madinah
 - It was north of Mecca and had a colder climate
- Many companions became sick and struggled to acclimate
 - Abu Bakr RA
 - Bilal RA

EARLY MADINAH

Virtues of Madinah

Dua of the Prophet ﷺ

فَإِذَا ﷺ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ كَانَ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوْا أَوَّلَ الثَّمَرِ جَاءُوا بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي ثَمَرِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا وَبَارِكْ " قَالَ ﷺ أَخَذَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
لَنَا فِي مُدَّنَا اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَبْدُكَ وَخَلِيلُكَ وَنَبِيُّكَ وَإِنِّي عَبْدُكَ وَنَبِيُّكَ وَإِنَّهُ دَعَاكَ لِمَكَّةَ وَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ
"لِلْمَدِينَةِ بِمِثْلِ مَا دَعَاكَ بِهِ لِمَكَّةَ وَمِثْلِهِ مَعَهُ ثُمَّ يَدْعُو أَصْغَرَ وَلَدٍ يَرَاهُ فَيُعْطِيهِ ذَلِكَ الثَّمَرَ

When people saw the first fruits of the season, they brought them to the Messenger of Allah. The Messenger of Allah, took them and said, 'O Allah! Bless us in our fruits. Bless us in our city. Bless us in our harvest (Plentiful or little). O Allah! Ibrahim is Your slave, Your Khalil and Your Prophet. I am Your slave and Your Prophet. He prayed to You for Mecca. I pray to You for Madinah for the like of what he prayed to You for Mecca, and the like of it with it.' Then he called the smallest child he saw and gave him the fruits.

EARLY MADINAH

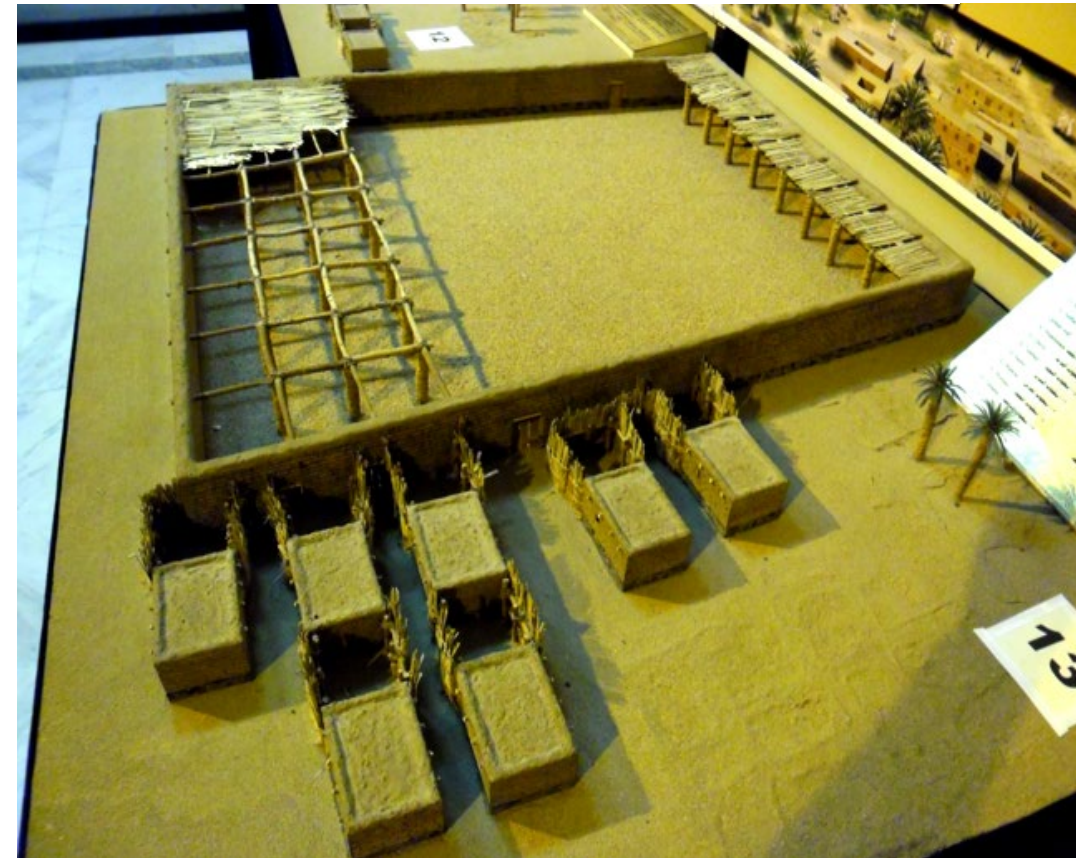
|| — Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi — ||

- Among the first initiatives taken by the Prophet ﷺ
- Land gifted by Banu Najjar
- Prophet ﷺ actively participated in construction
 - Statements while building
 - 'Ammar ibn Yasir RA
- Structure of the Masjid

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Housing for the Prophet's ﷺ and His Wives — ||

- Surah Al-Hujurat
 - Etiquettes of the rooms of the wives
- Simplicity of the House of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Abu Umaamah: “If only the original structure of the rooms were left intact, people would have witnessed for themselves how the Messenger ﷺ who was divinely awarded the keys to the treasures of the world passed his life in such simple rooms and huts”



*Replica of the Prophet's ﷺ mosque and some of his houses.
Courtesy of the Hadarah Tayyibah Exhibition held in Madinah,
Saudi Arabia in 2010-2012.*

EARLY MADINAH



Inception of Athan



- Who saw the dream?
 - Abdullah ibn Zaid and Umar ibn Khattab RA
- Why Bilal RA?
 - Upheaval of status
 - Diversity and Prejudice
- Significance of Athan
 - The distinguishing factor between Muslims and Non-Muslims

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Treaty with the Jewish Tribes — ||

- History of Madinah
- The importance of alliance with non-Muslims
 - Reject but respect
- Major tribes
 - Banu Qaynuqa'
 - Banu Nadheer
 - Banu Quraydha

No Muslim will be permitted to execute another Muslim in retaliation of the murder of a disbeliever. Furthermore, no disbeliever will be assisted against a Muslim.

A lowest ranking Muslim will enjoy the same right of offering sanctuary and refuge as that of the highest-ranking Muslim.

The safety of Jews living under the Muslims will be the responsibility of the Muslims. They will not be harassed or tyrannised and their enemies will not be assisted against them.

A disbeliever will neither have the right against Muslims to offer asylum to the lives and wealth of the Quraysh nor will he have the right to interfere between the Muslims and the Quraysh.

In times of war, the Jews will be obliged to support the Muslims with their wealth and lives. They will not be permitted to assist the enemy against the Muslims.

If an enemy of Rasulallah ﷺ attacks Madinah, the Jews will be duty-bound to assist Rasulallah ﷺ.

From the tribes who are affiliated to this treaty, none of them will have the right to withdraw from the obligations of this treaty without the permission of Rasulallah ﷺ.

Assistance or asylum to a trouble monger will not be permitted. (He who assists or offers asylum to a Bid'ati attracts the wrath and curse of Allah. None of his good actions will be accepted right until Qiyaamah.)

If the Muslims enter into a peace treaty with anyone, the Jews will also be obliged to observe the conditions of this treaty.

EARLY MADINAH



The Water of Madinah



- The Water Crisis in Madinah
- Prophet ﷺ promised Jannah for whoever buys the well of Bi'r Ruma
 - Approx. cost= 35,000 dirhams (\$1.4 million)
- The companion who purchased Jannah twice

EARLY MADINAH



Marriage with 'Aisha RA



- 'Aisha's RA marriage to the Prophet ﷺ
 - Love of the Prophet ﷺ for 'Aisha RA
- Virtues of 'Aisha RA
 - Muhadditha: transmitted over 2000 ahadith
 - The Knowledge of 'Aisha RA
 - Remaining single after the death of Nabi ﷺ
 - Defense of 'Aisha RA in the Qur'an (Surah Noor)

EARLY MADINAH



Change of Qiblah



- Initial Qiblah: Jerusalem
- The decision from Allah
 - 15th of Sh'abaaan, 2 A.H.
 - Masjid Qiblatain
 - Salat-ul-Dhur
 - 16 months after Hijrah
- Why the Qiblah changed
 - Happiness of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Accommodation of the Jewish tribes
 - Limits of tolerance

EARLY MADINAH

|| —|| Ashaab al-Suffa || —||

- Relationship between Suffa (ledge) and the impoverished
- Dedication to Knowledge
- Abu Hurairah RA
- Impact of Ashaab al-Suffa in our lives
- Current Relevance:
 - Masjid support system for the poor
 - The masjid as a community center

EARLY MADINAH

|| ——— Ramadan, Eid, and Zakaat are legislated ——— ||

- Fasting Ramadan (Sh'abaaan, 2 A.H.)
- Eid al Fitr (conclusion of Ramadan)
- Eid Al-Adha
- Salawat
- Zakaat (after the compulsion of Ramadan)

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Military Expeditions — ||

- Jahada = Struggle
- The different types of (Juhud) Struggles
- The ideology of Islam
- The greatest struggle, according to the Quran.
- Most of the “violent” verses were revealed in context of defense

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Military Expeditions — ||

- If the Prophet ﷺ went out to fight with his companions, whether or not fighting took place, they referred to this as a 'GHAZWA'
- If the Prophet ﷺ sent companions to overtake the enemy, or to gather information about them, they refer to this group as a 'SARIYYA'
- Throughout the Madinah period there were:
 - 38 Sariyya
 - 21 Ghazwaat

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Military Expeditions — ||

- Sariyya of Hamza RA
- 30 Muhajiroon
- Sariyya of 'Ubaidah bin Haaris RA
- Sariyya of S'ad bin Abi Waqqaas RA
 - Hide during the day and travel during the night
- Where are the Ansar?

|| ——— || Military Expeditions

- The campaign of Abwa - The Prophet's ﷺ first expedition
 - Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah RA in charge of Madinah
- The Ghazwa of Bawaat
 - Sa'd ibn Mu'adh RA in charge
- 8/21 Ghazawaat where there was some extent of combat
- The 8 Ghazawaat that did have some extent of physical skirmish/confrontation/combat were:
 - **Badr, Uhud, Ahzab** (aka Khandaq), **Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca** (Fath Mecca), **Hunayn**

EARLY MADINAH



Military Expeditions



- Expedition of 'Ushayrah (Jumaadal-Ula, 2 A.H.)
 - Abu Salamah bin 'Abdul-Asad in charge of Madinah
 - 200 Muhajiroon
 - 30 camels
 - Peace treaty with Bani Mudlij
- Expedition of Safwaan: The First Battle of Badr
- Sariyya of 'Abdullah bin Jahsh
- The sacred months

EARLY MADINAH



Events that Led to Badr



- Abu Sufyan caravan to Syria
- Muslims attempt to intercept the caravan on the way back
- Dream of 'Atikah bint 'Abdul Muttalib
- Battleground speech of 'Utbah
- The Prophet's ﷺ consultation with the Companions RA
 - Strategic Position, Hubaab ibn Munthir RA
 - Miqdaad ibn Aswad and Sa'd ibn Mu'adh RA

EARLY MADINAH

Before the Battle

- The Du'a of the Prophet ﷺ, the night before Badr
- The Du'a of Abu Jahl

إِنْ تَسْتَفْتِحُوا فَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ الْفَتْحُ وَإِنْ تَنْتَهُوا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَإِنْ تَعُودُوا نَعُدْ وَلَنْ تُغْنِيَ عَنْكُمْ فِئَتُكُمْ شَيْئًا
وَلَوْ كَثُرَتْ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

- Meaning of “Badr” and its significance
 - 17th of Ramadan, 2 A.H.
- Mubaaraza (Combat)
 - Hamza v. Shaybah, Ali v. Walid, ‘Ubaydah v. ‘Utbah
- The battles within the battle

EARLY MADINAH

Battle of Badr

- The Du'a of the Prophet ﷺ during the battle
- Descent of the Angels
 - Led by Jibreel, Mikaeel, and Israfeel
 - 1000, 3000, then 5000 angels
- Tranquility of the Sahabah RA
- Slaying of:
 - Umayyah ibn Khalaf
 - Abu Jahl

إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَلَنْ يَكْفِيَكُمْ أَنْ يُمَدِّكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِثَلَاثَةِ آَلَفٍ مِّنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُنَزَّلِينَ

بَلَىٰ إِن تَصْبِرُوا وَتَتَّقُوا وَيَأْتُوكُم مِّن فَوْرِهِمْ هَٰذَا يُمَدِّدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مِثْقَالَيْنَ آَلَفٍ مِّنَ

[Remember] when you said to the believers, “is it not sufficient for you that your Lord should reinforce you with three thousand angels sent down? (3:124)

Yes, if you remain patient and conscious of Allah and the enemy come upon you [attacking] in rage, your Lord will reinforce you with five thousand angels having marks [of distinction]” (3:125)

EARLY MADINAH

|| ——— Aftermath of the Battle of Badr ——— ||

- Aftermath

- 70 Meccans killed
- Disposing of the Corpses in the well of Badr
- 70 prisoners
- 14 Sahaba were killed

- Prisoners of war

- Treatment of prisoners
- Allah is displeased with the ransom decided by Muslims [8:67]
- Treatment of prisoners of war
- Necklace of Khadijah RA

مَا كَانَ لِنَبِيٍّ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُ أَسْرَى حَتَّى يُثْخِنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
وَاللَّهُ يُرِيدُ الْآخِرَةَ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ تُرِيدُونَ عَرَصَ الدُّنْيَا

It is not for a Prophet to have captives [of war] until he inflicts a massacre [upon Allah's enemies] in the land. Some Muslims desire the commodities of this world, but Allah desires [for you] the Hereafter. And Allah is Exalted in Might and Wise. (8:67)

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- Guaranteed not to touch the fire of Hell
- The special Angels
- Guaranteed paradise and forgiveness
- Hatim bin Abi Balta'a
- Favor of people of Badr upon us

إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرِ فَقَالَ اعْمَلُوا مَا " قَالَ ﷺ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ

"سَلَّمْتُمْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ"

EARLY MADINAH



Events Leading to Uhud



- Death of Ruqayya RA
 - Uthman marrying Umm Kulthum RA
- First Eid Prayer
- State of Mecca
 - Investment of Quraysh for the next battle
- Marriage of Fatima RA to 'Ali RA
- Banishment of Banu Qaynuqa'
- Assassination of Ka'b ibn al-Ashraf
 - Famous poet who insulted the Prophet ﷺ
 - Incited war against the Muslims

EARLY MADINAH



Events Leading to Uhud



- Death of Uthman ibn Madh'oon
- The warning of Abbas RA to the Prophet ﷺ
- Consultation upon the strategy
 - The opinions of the Senior Sahaba vs the Junior RA
- The final decision of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Donning of his ﷺ armor
- Motivation of the Youth

EARLY MADINAH

|| — The Battle of Uhud — ||

- 15th of Shawwal, AH 3
- 50 archers of Jabal 'Aynain
 - Command of the Prophet ﷺ “Even if you see birds pecking at our bodies.”
- The Army
 - Initially 1000, but 300 Munafiqeen turned away
 - 700 Muslims with 100 armored
 - 2 horses
- Ubayy ibn Khalaf challenges the Prophet ﷺ
- The strategy of Khalid ibn Waleed RA against the Muslims

EARLY MADINAH

|| ——— Death of Hamzah and Mu'sab RA ——— ||

- The miscalculation of the archers
 - Only 20 remain on the mountain
- Death of Hamza and Mus'ab RA
- The injury of the Prophet ﷺ
 - 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqaas cracking the beloved teeth of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Helmet is cut into the blessed cheeks of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Talha ibn 'Ubaydillah RA defense of the Prophet ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH



Companions in Uhud



- The rumor of the Prophet's ﷺ death
- Mutilation of the Companions
 - 'Amr Ibn Jamuh RA
 - Mus'ab ibn Umair RA
 - Hamzah ibn Abd al-Muttalib RA
 - The Prayer of Abdullah ibn Jahsh/
Sa'd bin Waqas RA
 - Handhalah RA
 - Washed by the angels

EARLY MADINAH



Companions in Uhud



- Hamnah bint Jahsh RA
- Nusaybah RA
- Qatadah bin Nouman RA
- Jabir RA

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud — ||

- Abu Sufyan
- Prophet ﷺ prays upon the martyrs
- Prophet ﷺ reacts to Hamza's RA death
- Allah SWT forgave the archers

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ الْتَقَى الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا اسْتَزَلَّهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ بِبَعْضِ مَا كَسَبُوا
وَلَقَدْ عَفَا اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ ۝

Indeed, those of you who turned back on the day the two armies met, it was Satan who caused them to slip because of some [blame] they had earned. But Allah has already forgiven them. Indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Forbearing. (3:155)

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Lessons from the Battle of Uhud — ||

- Following the order of the leaders
- Disobeying the Prophet ﷺ in his presence, you lose the help of Allah
- Importance of the Prophet's ﷺ traditions
- Preference of Akhirah over Dunya

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Lessons from the Battle of Uhud — ||

▪ Dua of Istikhara:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخِيرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ، وَأَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ، وَأَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيمِ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا أَقْدِرُ، وَتَعْلَمُ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ، وَأَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أُمْرِي عَاجِلِهِ وَأَجَلِهِ فَأَقْدِرْهُ لِي وَيَسِّرْهُ لِي ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِي فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أُمْرِي عَاجِلِهِ وَأَجَلِهِ فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّي وَاصْرِفْنِي عَنْهُ وَاقْدِرْ لِي الْخَيْرَ حَيْثُ كَانَ ثُمَّ أَرْضِنِي بِهِ

• O Allah, I seek the counsel of Your Knowledge, and I seek the help of Your Omnipotence, and I beseech You for Your Magnificent Grace. Surely, You are Capable and I am not. You know and I know not, and You are the Knower of the unseen. O Allah, if You know *that this matter [then mention the thing to be decided]* is good for me in my religion and in my life and for my welfare in the life to come, - [or say: in this life and the afterlife] - then ordain it for me and make it easy for me, then bless me in it. And if You know *that this matter* is bad for me in my religion and in my life and for my welfare in the life to come, - [or say: in this life and the afterlife] - then distance it from me, and distance me from it, and ordain for me what is good wherever it may be, and help me to be content with it. [Bukhari]

EARLY MADINAH

Events of 3 A.H.

- Marriage of Prophet ﷺ to Hafsa bint 'Umar RA
- 15th of Ramadan, Hasan RA was born
- First prohibition of liquor was issued

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Incident of Raji' and Bi'r Ma'unah — ||

- Incident of Raaji' (ῥαζαῖ τοῦ αἰ)
 - One of the biggest treachery from the disbelievers
 - Why didn't Allah SWT inform the Prophet ﷺ about their plot?
- Bi'r Ma'unah (بئر معونة)
 - 70 scholars among the companions were sent; one survived
 - The inception of Qunoot

EARLY MADINAH



Battle of Banu Nadheer



- Causes of the battle
 - Two men from Banu 'Aamir were killed
 - Banu 'Aamir was allied with Banu Nadheer
- The plot of the Jewish tribes of Madinah
- Dua of the Prophet ﷺ for the Ansaar

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Prohibition of Liquor and Thaath ur Tiqaa' — ||

- Complete prohibition of liquor
 - The incidents that lead to prohibition:
 - 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab RA
 - Salah of a companion
 - The love and addiction of the Arabs
- The expedition of Thaath ur Riqaa'
 - Rabi'ul-Awwal to Jumaadal-Awwal
 - Significance of the word "Riqaa"

EARLY MADINAH



The Expedition of Banu Mustaliq



- This occurred in 5 A.H
 - First expedition of the hypocrites
 - Muslims defeat Banu Mustaliq
- The marriage of Juwayriya RA to the Prophet ﷺ
- Ruling of tayammum was revealed on the way back from Banu Mustaliq.

EARLY MADINAH

Incident of Slander

- 'Aisha's RA separation from the expedition
 - Safwaan bin Mu'attal Al-Sulami RA
- The cry of the Mother of the Believers
- The first conversation between the Prophet ﷺ and 'Aisha RA
- Muslims Involved in Gossip
 - Mista' ibn Uthaathah (fought in Badr)
 - Hassaan ibn Thaabit
 - Hamnah bint Jahsh

EARLY MADINAH

Battle of Khandaq

- When: Shawwal, 5 A.H.
- The Matchup: 3,000 Muslims vs 10,000 Non-Muslims
- Salman al-Farisi's idea
 - Incidents while digging the trench
- The Non-Muslims could not cross the trench

إِذْ جَاءُوكُم مِّن فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ الْأَبْصَارُ وَبَلَغَتِ الْقُلُوبُ الْحَنَاجِرَ وَتَظُنُّونَ بِاللَّهِ الظُّنُونَا هُنَالِكَ ابْتُلِيَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَزُلْزِلُوا زِلْزَالًا شَدِيدًا

[Remember] when they came at you from above you and from below you, and when eyes shifted [in fear], and hearts reached the throats and you assumed about Allah [various] assumptions. (33:10)

There the believers were tested and shaken with a severe shaking. (33:11)

EARLY MADINAH

Battle of Khandaq

وَإِذْ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ يَا أَهْلَ يَثْرِبَ لَا مُقَامَ لَكُمْ فَارْجِعُوا ۚ وَيَسْتَأْذِنُ فَرِيقٌ مِّنْهُمُ النَّبِيَّ يَقُولُونَ إِنَّ بُيُوتَنَا عَوْرَةٌ وَمَا هِيَ بِعَوْرَةٍ ۖ إِن يُرِيدُونَ إِلَّا فِرَارًا

And when a faction of them said, “ O people of Yathrib, there is no stability for you [here], so return [home].” And a party of them asked permission of the Prophet ﷺ, saying, “Indeed, our houses are unprotected,” while they were not exposed. They did not intend except to flee. (33:13)

وَلَمَّا رَأَى الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْأَحْزَابَ قَالُوا هَذَا مَا وَعَدَنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَصَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ۚ وَمَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا إِيمَانًا وَتَسْلِيمًا

And when the believers saw the companies, they said, “This is what Allah and His Messenger had promised us, and Allah and His Messenger spoke the truth.” And it increased them only in faith and acceptance. (33:22)

EARLY MADINAH

|| — The Expulsion of Banu Quraydha — ||

- Violation of the treaty
- Salat-ul-Asr
- Abu Lubabah
- The decision of Sa'd bin Mu'adh RA
 - The shaking of Allah's (SWT) throne

EARLY MADINAH



Events After the Expulsion



- The Prophet's ﷺ marriage to Zaynab bint Jahsh RA
- Islam of Thumamah ibn Uthaal RA
- Avenging the martyrs of Raajii'

EARLY MADINAH



Year of Expeditions



- Expedition of Muhammad bin Maslamah
- Expedition of Abu 'Ubaidah bin Jarrah
- Expedition of Tarif
- Expedition of Hasma
- Expedition of Dawmat-ul-Jundul
- Expedition of Kurz bin Jaabir Fihri
- Expedition of Amr bin Umayyah Dhamri

EARLY MADINAH



Year of Expeditions



- The questions of the Ansaar:
 - *Who is the best Muslim?*
 - *Who is the most intelligent?*
- 5 evil practices the Prophet ﷺ sought refuge from

LATE MADINAH

- ❖ Prophethood Map
- ❖ Hdaybiyya
- ❖ Treaty of Hdaybiyya
- ❖ Year of Delegations
- ❖ Black Magic
- ❖ Battle in Khaybar
- ❖ Aftermath of Khaybar
- ❖ Wadi Al-Qura'
- ❖ 'Umratul Qada'
- ❖ Death of Zaynab bint Muhammad ﷺ

LATE MADINAH

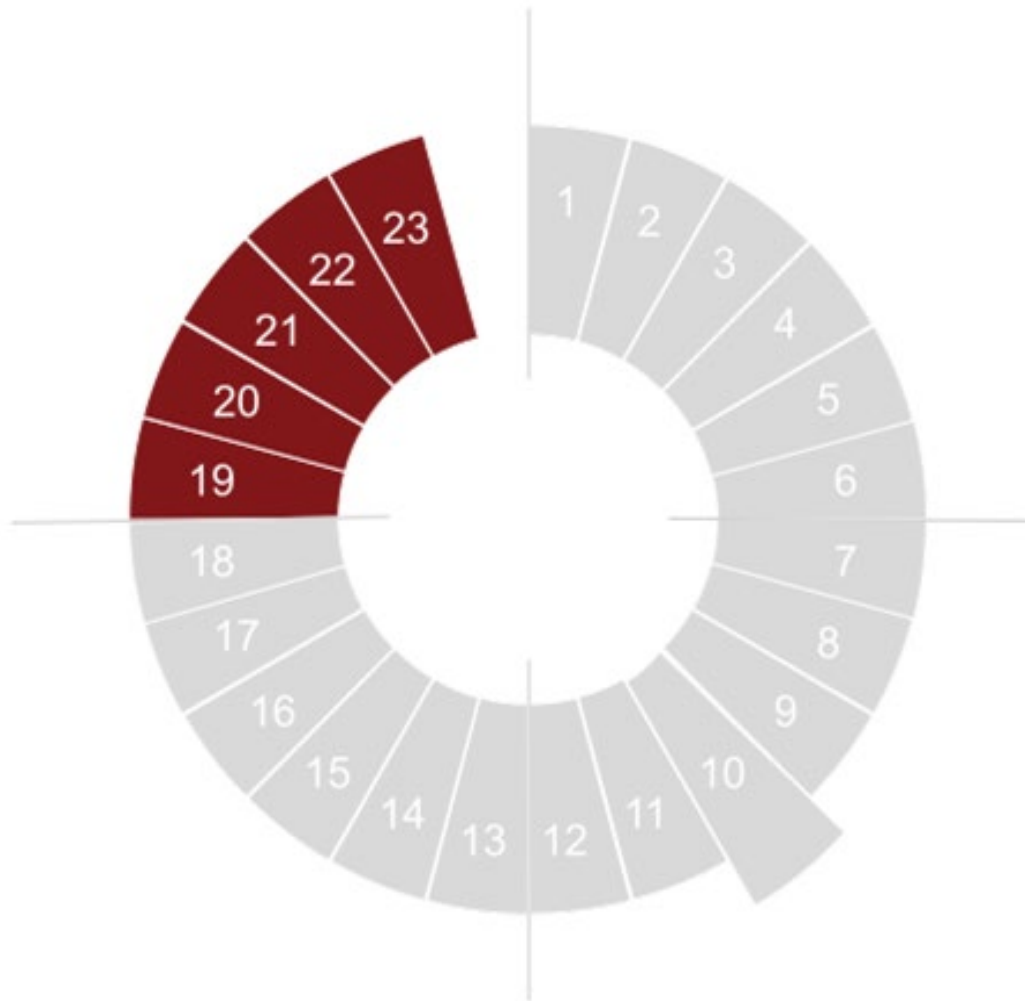
- ❖ Khalid ibn Al-Waleed and 'Amr ibn Al'Aas RA
- ❖ Construction of the Pulpit
- ❖ Battle of Muta
- ❖ Tha'at us-Salaasil
- ❖ Saif ul-Bahr
- ❖ Conquest of Mecca
- ❖ Battle of Hunayn
- ❖ Siege of Ta'if
- ❖ Aftermath of Hunayn
- ❖ Expedition of Tabuk

LATE MADINAH

- ❖ Between Tabuk and the Farwell Pilgrimage
- ❖ Farewell Pilgrimage
- ❖ Ghadir Khum
- ❖ Army of Usama ibn Zayd
- ❖ Indications of the Prophet's ﷺ Death
- ❖ Fatal Illness
- ❖ Last Sermon
- ❖ Last Prayer
- ❖ The Passing of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ The Reactions of the Companions

LATE MADINAH

Prophethood Map



19

Hudaybiyah

The Muslims sign a peace treaty that ends hostilities with Makkah

20

Conquest of Makkah

The Prophet ﷺ marches with 10,000 followers and peacefully reclaims Makkah

21

Battle of Tabuk

The Prophet ﷺ leads the largest Arabian army ever assembled to confront the Romans at the border city of Tabuk

22

Year of Delegations

Once hostile tribes from all over Arabia come to form peaceful alliances with Medina

23

Farewell Hajj

The Prophet ﷺ leads his first and only Hajj pilgrimage, in the foot steps of Abraham

LATE MADINAH

Hudaybiyya

- The dream of the Prophet ﷺ
- Negotiation with Quraysh
 - 'Urwah ibn Mas'ood
- Prophet ﷺ sent Uthman ibn Affan RA to negotiate with Quraysh
- Rumor of Uthman's death RA
 - Bay'aat-ur-Ridwaan

LATE MADINAH



Treaty of Hdaybiyya



- Conditions of Treaty
 - Peace for 10 years
 - Makkans seeking refuge in Madinah will have to be returned but Madinans moving to Mecca will not be returned
 - Muslims will return to Madinah and perform Umrah the next year but can only remain in Mecca for 3 days
 - Any tribe wanting to be allied with Muslims or Quraysh can do so (Banu Khuzaa'ah and Banu Bakr)
- Abu Jandal RA escapes Quraysh but is returned due to the treaty
 - The reaction of the Companions RA

LATE MADINAH



Treaty of Hdaybiyya



- Surat ul Fath was revealed
- Lessons:
 - Sometimes you feel that something isn't good for you but Allah (SWT) has hidden some goodness in it
 - The Prophet ﷺ took the advice of his wife, Umm Salamah, to deal with the distressed sahaba who were forced to return to Madinah without performing umrah.
 - The Sahaba's love and obedience for the Prophet ﷺ even at difficult times

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— || Year of Delegation

- After Hdaybiyyah the Prophet ﷺ began sending out companions and letters to various nations
- Delegations sent to:
 - The emperor of Rome, Persia, Abyssinia, Egypt
 - Najashee and Umm Habeebah
 - Heraclius and Abu Sufyan

Black Magic

- Black Magic and Evil Eye
- Affect on the Prophet ﷺ
- Surahs of Refuge
- Effects of Evil Eye

LATE MADINAH

Battle of Khaybar

- People of Khaybar

لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ
عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَتَتْهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا

Certainly was Allah pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you, [O Muhammad], under the tree, and He knew what was in their hearts, so He sent down tranquillity upon them and rewarded them with an imminent conquest (48:18)

وَمَغَانِمَ كَثِيرَةً يَأْخُذُونَهَا ۚ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا

And much war booty which they will take. And ever is Allah Exalted in Might and Wise. (48:19)

LATE MADINAH



Battle of Khaybar



- 6th year of Dhul Hijjah
- Treachery of the Jewish tribes
- 1400 infantry and 200 cavalry
- Aamir bin Awka RA recites a beautiful poem
- Hypocrites not permitted to attend the battle

LATE MADINAH



Battle of Khaybar



- The Jews used forts as their main method of defense
- The 5 main forts of Khaybar:
 - Naim
 - Qamus
 - Saab bin Muaz
 - Qullah
 - Watih and Salalim

LATE MADINAH

|| — Battle of Khaybar — ||

- Ali RA given the flag
 - Curing of his eye
- Ali RA and Marhab
- Conquer of the forts
- Prophet ﷺ was poisoned
 - Eventually was a cause of his death
- Approx. 10 Muslims were killed

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— Aftermath of Khaybar and Wadi Al-Qura ——— ||

- Prohibitions
- Arrival of Ja'far, Abu Musa, and Abu Hurayrah RA with their people
- Prophet's ﷺ marriage to Safiyyah bint Huyayy RA
- Battle of Wadi Al-Qura

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— 'Umratul Qada' and Death of Zaynab RA ——— ||

- Umrat-ul-Qadha
 - 2000 companions perform Umrah in accordance to Hudaibiya
- Death of Zaynab RA

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— Khalid ibn al-Waleed and 'Amr ibn al'Aas RA ——— ||

- Islam of Khalid ibn Al-Waleed RA
- Islam of 'Amr ibn Al-'Aas RA
 - Both Khalid and Amr RA escape Mecca
 - Both accept Islam without the other knowing
- Islam of Uthman ibn Talha RA

LATE MADINAH



Construction of the Pulpit



- A Muslim woman from the Ansar suggests Pulpit
- Difference between a king and a Prophet ﷺ
- The tree trunk
 - Location of the tree
 - Statement of Imam Malik
- Garden of Paradise

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— || Battle of Muta

- Jamaadal Awal, 8 A.H.
- Haaris bin 'Umair RA killed by Shurahbeel from Ghassan
- “Army of the Leaders”
- 3,000 Muslims vs 100,000 Non-Muslims
- Couplets of Abdullah ibn Rawahah

LATE MADINAH



Battle of Muta



- The deaths of Zaid, Ja'far, and Abdullah \mathbb{R} A
- The strategy of Khalid bin Waleed \mathbb{R} A

LATE MADINAH

Battle of Muta

The 12 Martyrs (RA)

1. Zaid bin Haarithah
2. Ja'far bin Abi Taalib
3. 'Abdullah bin Rawaahah
4. Mas'ood bin Aws
5. Wahab bin S'ad
6. Haaris bin Nu'maan
7. Suraaqah bin Umar
8. 'Abbaad bin Qays
9. Abu Kulaib bin 'Amr
10. Jaabir bin 'Amr
11. 'Amr bin S'ad bin Haaris
12. Amer bin S'ad

LATE MADINAH



Thaat us Salaasil



- ‘Amr bin ‘Aas RA led this expedition
- Jumaaduth Thani 8 A.H.
- Banu Quda’ah, a tribe who instigated the Muslims since Khaybar

LATE MADINAH

|| —|| Saif ul-Bahr

- Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah RA led this expedition
- Rajab 8 A.H.
- “Battle of Khabt”
 - Muslims had to eat Khabt, dry leaves, to survive

LATE MADINAH



Conquest of Mecca



- Ramadan of 8 A.H. the Muslims left Madinah
- Violation of Treaty of Hdaybiyyah
- Banu Khuza'a attacked by Banu Bakr
- The visit of Abu Sufyan to Madinah

LATE MADINAH

Conquest of Mecca

- Departure from Medina with 10,000 companions
 - The chant of Sa'ad RA
- Hijrah of Abbas RA
- Hatim ibn Abi Balta'a RA
- Grave of the Prophet's ﷺ mother
- Zubair RA given the flag of the Muhajireen
- Ansar feared the Prophet ﷺ would remain in Mecca

LATE MADINAH

Conquest of Mecca

- Abbas R.A invites Abu Sufyan to the Prophet ﷺ
 - Omar RA disapproved and wanted revenge
 - The Prophet ﷺ ignores Abu Sufyan
 - Umm Salama's RA wise words
 - Ali RA's advise to Abu Sufyan

LATE MADINAH

Conquest of Mecca

- The Prophet ﷺ enters into Mecca 20th of Ramadan
- Safety is given to those who enter Umm Hani's home
- Entering the Sacred Masjid
- Destruction of the idols
- Uthman ibn Talha
- The Adan is given on the roof of the Ka'bah
 - Quraysh are shocked at Bilal's RA adan

LATE MADINAH

Conquest of Mecca

- Several people accepted Islam at this time
 - 'Ikramah Bin Abi Jahl (Fled initially then returned)
 - Hind bint Utbah the wife of Abu Sufyan
 - Safwan ibn Umayyah
 - Harith ibn Hisham
 - Habbar ibn al-Aswad
 - Abu Quhafah
- Forgiveness of the Prophet ﷺ

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— || Battle of Hunayn

- Took place in Shawwal 8 A.H.
- 12,000 Muslims vs 20,000 Non-Muslims
- Quantity over quality
 - Allah's SWT displeasure

LATE MADINAH



Battle of Hunayn



- Tribes of Saqif and Huawazzin planned to attack the Muslims
- Muslims fleeing from battle
 - Conversion of Shayba ibn Uthmaan ibn Abi Talhah RA
- Jubayr ibn Mut'im RA witnessing the angels descend

LATE MADINAH

|| —|| Siege of Ta'if

- The Siege of Taif
- Distribution of Spoils
- Foster sister of Prophet ﷺ, Sheema RA
- The Prophet ﷺ addressing the Ansaar
- Umrah Ji'irraanah
 - *8th of Zul Qa'dah*

LATE MADINAH



Expedition of Tabuk



- The Battle of Tabuk - Rajab 9 A.H.
- The final expedition of the Prophet ﷺ
- Rumors of Roman army forming against Muslims
- The journey to Tabuk
 - Poverty and Famine
- Verses of Surah Tawba

LATE MADINAH

Expedition of Tabuk

- Prophet ﷺ called upon the companions
 - Only three companions didn't attend
 - Social boycott of these companions
- Generosity of Abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman RA
- “Nothing will harm Uthman after this day”
- Total of 30,000 Muslims marched out of Madinah
- Roman army did not come forth

LATE MADINAH

|| — Between Tabuk and the Farwell Pilgrimage — ||

- Umm Kulthoom RA passes away
- Death of Abdullah ibn Ubayy
- Hajj of Abu Bakr RA
- Mu'adh and Abu Musa RA are sent to Yemen
- Ibrahim ibn Muhammad's death
- Ali and Khalid ibn Walid RA are sent to Yemen

LATE MADINAH



Farewell Pilgrimage



- The Farewell Hajj
 - 9 A.H.
 - The only hajj the Prophet ﷺ performed
- 90,000 to 114,000 Muslims entering Mecca
 - Came from every corner of Arabia
- Journey to Hajj
- Rituals of Hajj

LATE MADINAH

Farewell Pilgrimage

“O people! Listen attentively to what I have to say. It is possible that I will not meet you next year. O people! Your lives, your honour and your wealth are all sacred to each other just as this day, this month, and this city are all sacred. All the matters related to jaahiliyyah are all crushed beneath my feet. All the jahili claims of blood are forgiven. I first of all forgive the Banu Huzayl for the blood of Rabi’ah ibn Haaris ibn ‘Abdil Muttalib. All the interest and usury of jaahili times is written off. You may only keep the capital wealth. I first of all write off the usury of ‘Abbaas ibn ‘Abdul Muttalib.” Rasulullah then explained the mutual rights of husband and wife. “I am leaving behind such a firm thing, that if you hold on to it, you will never go astray: The Book of Allah and the Sunnah of Rasulullah. On the day of resurrection you will be asked about me. What reply will you give?” The Sahaabah replied: “We will testify that you conveyed Allah’s message to us, that you fulfilled the trust of Allah and that you desired the well-being of the ummah.” Rasulullah pointed his index finger to the sky and said three times:

اللهم اشهد

LATE MADINAH

Ghadir Khum

- Sermon at Ghadir Khum in support of Ali R A
- Expedition of Usama ibn Zayd R A
 - Usama RA was a teenager when he led this army
 - Set out for Sham near Muta
 - *26th of Safr, 11 A.H.*
 - *Sickness of the Prophet ﷺ* caused them to delay departure

LATE MADINAH

|| ——— Indications of the Prophet's ﷺ Death ——— ||

- The first indication of the Prophet's ﷺ death
 - Surah An-Nasr
- Revision of Quran
- Extended 'Itikaf
- Extensive Worship
- Verbal indication during hajj
- Uhud and Baqi'
- Conversation with Fatima RA

LATE MADINAH

Fatal Illness

- Cause of sickness
- Early signs of sickness
- Nursed in 'Aisha's RA home
- Supplications during sickness

LATE MADINAH

Final Sermon

- 11 A.H.
 - After Thuhr prayer
- The choice between Dunya and Akhirah
- Hadith Jibreel

LATE MADINAH

|| — Last Prayer — ||

- Salat-ul-Maghrib was the last prayer he ﷺ led
 - 4 days before demise
- Ordering Abu Bakr R A to lead prayer
 - Aisha's RA concern
 - “You are like the women of Yousef”

LATE MADINAH

|| — The Passing of the Prophet ﷺ — ||

- The emotions of the Companions RA
 - Last glimpse of the Prophet ﷺ
- Abu Bakr was not in Madinah
- The miswak of Abd-ul-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr R A
- Du'a for Ar-Rafiqul-A'laa

LATE MADINAH

|| — The Passing of the Prophet ﷺ — ||

- Afternoon of Monday, 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal
- 63 years of age
- “His soul had traversed this realm towards the upper realm and his hands (which had been raised) fell down”

LATE MADINAH

|| — The Reaction of the Companions — ||

- Umar R A Reaction
- Uthman's R A Reaction
- Abu Bakr R A Addresses Madinah
- Funeral and Burial of the Prophet ﷺ