

# WINTER SEERAH INTENSIVE



**Shaykh Abdullah Waheed**



DAY 5 | EARLY MADINAH

|| — Hijrah of the Companions — ||

- The Prophet SAW could not order his companions to migrate until Allah SWT gave them the order to go.
- The first person to migrate was Umm Salamah RA.
  - She migrated along with her husband.
  - The family of Umm Salamah RA saw them leaving and they forced her to stay behind.
  - Her husband's family came and told her that she could not keep her child, so they took him child from her. She said that for one year she would come out to the valley and cry from sunrise to sunset. Finally, she got her child back and she migrated by herself to Madinah.
  - Uthmaan bin Math'oona, who was not yet Muslim, saw her travelling alone and he helped her travel through the desert to masjid Quba where she was united with her husband.
- Everyone who migrated had to hide during their migration.
  - If Quraysh found out that someone was migrating, they would abuse them and try to kill them.
- Umar RA was one of the only people to migrate publicly.
  - Before he migrated, he went to every gathering and leader and told them that he would be migrating and if they have a problem, he will be waiting for them in a valley.

- He said, "Anyone that wishes his wife to become a widow, his children to become an orphan, and his mother to cry over his loss, I am waiting for him."
- No one dared to show up in front of Umar.
- The Muslims who were afraid to migrate joined Umar RA when he left.
- Haarith bin Hishaam bin 'Ayaash was one of those who migrated with Umar RA.
  - Shortly after they arrived in Madinah, Abu Jahl came to Madinah and told Haarith that his mother took an oath that she would not comb her hair, shower, or eat until he came back.
  - He felt sympathy for his mother so he went back to Mecca.
  - The Prophet SAW would make dua for him every day that he comes back to Islam.
- Most Muslims migrated, but some people remained in Mecca.
  - Among them was Suhaib Al-Rumi RA.

### || — The Assassination Plot of the Prophet SAW — ||

- The Prophet SAW was given permission to migrate by Allah SWT. Jibreel told the Prophet SAW that Abu Bakr RA would travel with him.
- When the Prophet SAW got this news he went to the house of Abu Bakr RA and told him that he would be migrating.
- Abu Bakr RA asked if he would be allowed to accompany him and the Prophet SAW said yes.
- Abu Bakr RA began to cry.
  - Aisha RA said about this moment, “I did not know that men could cry out of happiness until I saw my father cry when the Prophet SAW told him he could be his companion on this journey.”
- Quraysh knew that the Prophet SAW would be migrating soon, so they met to discuss how they should stop him.
  - An old man who was not known by anyone came into this meeting.
  - People began to give their suggestions.
    - One person suggested that they imprison the Prophet SAW.
    - Another person suggested that they should banish him to another land where people can't find him.
    - Abu Jahl suggested that they kill him.
      - The old man spoke up and agreed with his idea.
      - This old man was Iblis.
  - Allah SWT spoke about this moment in the Quran:

وَإِذْ يَمْكُرُ بِكَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيُثْبِتُوكَ أَوْ يُقْتُلُوكَ أَوْ يُخْرِجُوكَ وَيَمْكُرُونَ وَيَمْكُرُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الْمَاكِرِينَ (8:30)

Remember how the Unbelievers plotted against thee, to keep thee in bonds, or slay thee, or get thee out (of thy home). They plot and plan, and Allah too plans; but the best of planners is Allah. (8:30)

### || — The Assassination Plot of the Prophet SAW — ||

- Quraysh realized if one tribe was to kill the Prophet SAW, a war would start between that tribe and the tribe of Banu Hashim.
  - Iblis suggested that they gather 10 youth from different clans to kill the Prophet SAW so that the tribe of the Prophet SAW would not be able to fight them all and they would have to settle for a fidya (blood money) to settle the death.
- The Prophet SAW called Ali RA to sleep in his bed that night.
  - He SAW knew that Quraysh would not harm Ali RA because he was the son of Abu Talib.
  - He SAW told Ali RA that he was responsible to return any trusts that Mecca has given him to keep safe.
    - Even though the Meccans were against the Prophet SAW, they would give him their money to the Prophet SAW to keep it safe because he was trustworthy.
- The Prophet SAW planned to leave his house at night.
- Quraysh was standing outside of his home with swords ready to kill him when he left.
- The Prophet SAW was informed that Quraysh would be outside of his house so he threw dirt in the air and recited the following verse as he walked out of his home.

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا | وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا | فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبَصِّرُونَ (36:9)

And We have put a bar in front of them and a bar behind them, and further,  
We have covered them up; so that they cannot see (36:9)

### || — The Assassination Plot of the Prophet SAW — ||

- The dirt blinded the hundreds of people who were waiting outside of his home.
- He met Abu Bakr RA who had prepared camels for their travel.
- Abu Bakr RA also had his free slaves, 'Amir bin Fuhail and Abdullah bin Uraiqid.
- As they were leaving, Asma RA, the daughter of Abu Bakr RA, wanted to give them a pouch with food but there was no place to put it on the camel.
  - She ripped off her belt and tied it around the camel and hung the food from it.
  - After this day, she was called Thaatul Nitaaqayn, The Possessor of 2 Belts.
- The Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA headed to Mount Thawr, which was south of Mecca.
  - The next morning, a man came and saw all of Quraysh standing outside of the house of the Prophet SAW. He asked them what they were doing and they said they were waiting for Muhammad (SAW). The man said that he saw him moving south.
  - Quraysh entered the house and found Ali RA sleeping in his bed.
- Why didn't Quraysh walk into the house of the Prophet SAW at night and assassinate him?
  - It was one of the etiquettes of Quraysh that they would not enter someone's home without their permission.
  - Although they were evil people, they held onto some morals and values.

- The Prophet SAW headed to the cave of Thawr.
  - He SAW knew that Quraysh was looking for him, so they took a detour to this cave.
- Abu Bakr RA and his family were at the service of the Prophet SAW throughout this entire journey.
- As they were walking to the cave, Abu Bakr RA would walk in front of the Prophet SAW, then behind him, then to the right of him, then to the left of him.
  - The Prophet SAW questioned Abu Bakr RA about why he was moving around him.
  - Abu Bakr RA responded, “I walk behind you fearing that someone is hunting for us so I try to protect you from the back. I walk in front fearing that someone is going to ambush us. I walk right and left to make sure that no one is coming to harm us.”
- The Prophet SAW asked, “Oh Abu Bakr, would you jeopardize your life to protect my life?”
  - Abu Bakr RA responded, “Any day oh messenger of Allah.”

- When they arrived at the cave of Thawr, Abu Bakr RA asked the Prophet SAW to wait outside so that he could clean the cave.
  - Abu Bakr RA ripped the fabric of his turban and began to fill in any holes in the cave where there may be scorpions or snakes.
  - Then he removed his upper cloth and continued to plug any holes.
  - There was one hole which he was unable to fill because he ran out of cloth.
  - Then he invited the Prophet SAW inside and the Prophet SAW laid down, placing his head in the lap of Abu Bakr RA.
  - Abu Bakr RA placed his foot on top of the hole which was uncovered.
- As the Prophet SAW rested, a scorpion in the hole began to bite Abu Bakr RA.
  - It bit him 3 times while the Prophet SAW was sleeping in his lap.
  - Abu Bakr RA shed a tear from the pain of this bite and the tear dropped on the face of the Prophet SAW.
  - He SAW woke up and asked Abu Bakr RA what happened.
  - Abu Bakr RA informed him that he had been bit by a venomous creature.
  - The Prophet SAW then wiped his saliva over the leg of Abu Bakr RA and Allah SWT cured his leg.
  - Scholars say that animals know who pious people are, so they questioned why a scorpion would bite Abu Bakr RA.
    - They said that this scorpion's view of the Prophet's SAW face was being blocked by the leg of Abu Bakr RA.
    - Although the scorpion knew who Abu Bakr RA was, it had to bite him in order to get a view of the Prophet's SAW face.

- One day the Prophet SAW was traveling and he wanted to rest so he told Jaabir RA to guard him while he rested. All of a sudden, a large tree ripped through the ground and moved toward the Prophet SAW. When he SAW woke up, he saw that the ground was ripped apart. He asked Jaabir RA what happened. Jaabir's face was pale and he told the Prophet SAW what happened. The Prophet SAW said, "Yes, this tree said to Allah SWT three times, 'Oh Allah, Muhammad SAW is in the valley, please do not deprive me of this sight.' Allah SWT gave the tree permission, so it came."
- The people of Quraysh were able to track down the Prophet SAW and they arrived at the cave.
- A spider had built a web on the mouth of the cave. Because of this, Quraysh thought that no one was in the cave.
- When Quraysh was close to the Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA, Abu Bakr RA began to cry. He RA said to the Prophet SAW, "If they were to look beneath their feet, they would see us." The Prophet SAW said, "What do you expect? We are two people and Allah SWT is the third." This calmed Abu Bakr RA.
- Allah revealed the following ayah about the support of Abu Bakr RA:

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُونَ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَى وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ (9:40)

If ye help not (your leader), (it is no matter): for Allah did indeed help him, when the Unbelievers drove him out: he had no more than one companion; they two were in the cave, and he said to his companion, "Have no fear, for Allah is with us": then Allah sent down His peace upon him, and strengthened him with forces which ye saw not, and humbled to the depths the word of the Unbelievers. But the word of Allah is exalted to the heights: for Allah is Exalted in might, Wise. (9:40)

- Allah SWT is telling the disbelievers that if they don't want to support the Prophet SAW, he has the support of Abu Bakr RA and Allah SWT.
- They spent 3 days in the cave.
- While they were in the cave, Abu Jahl approached Asma bint Abu Bakr RA because he saw her returning from a distant area.
  - He told her to tell him where the Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA were.
  - Asma RA said, "I swear to Allah I know where they both are and I swear to Allah I will not tell you."
  - Abu Jahl threatened to abuse Asma RA but she refused to tell him anything.
  - Abu Jahl then hit Asma RA in the face and she began to bleed.
  - The next day, Asma RA came to the cave to deliver food to them, and the Prophet SAW saw the mark on her face.
  - He SAW made dua for the entire family of Abu Bakr RA. He SAW said, "Oh Allah, the entire family of Abu Bakr has supported me and I ask you to be pleased with them."
  - He SAW also said, "Abu Bakr is my companion here and he will also be my companion at the pond on the Day of Judgement."
- Aisha RA said that when Abu Bakr RA accepted Islam he had 40,000 dirhams and he spent all of that money on freeing slaves and sponsoring Muslims to migrate. He had only 5,000 dirhams with him when he migrated and he spent that money on the expansion of the masjid of the Prophet SAW.
- There were 4 people on this journey.
  - Abu Bakr RA
  - The Prophet SAW
  - 'Amir bin Fuhail
  - Abdullah bin Uraiqidh

- The people of Quraysh placed a bounty of 100 camels on the Prophet SAW and 100 camels on Abu Bakr RA. Whoever found him would get this prize.
- Suraqah bin Malik heard about this, so he decided to track down the Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA.
  - He was able to find them in the cave.
  - When Abu Bakr RA saw him approaching he began to cry.
  - The Prophet SAW said to let him come.
  - As Suraqah approached them, the Prophet SAW made dua and the hooves of his animal began to sink in the sand. Suraqah said, "Oh Muhammad, I know this is because of your prayer against me. If you relieve me from my trouble, I promise I will turn away." The Prophet SAW made dua and the animal was able to move. Rather than turning away, Suraqah began to move toward them, so the Prophet SAW made dua again and the animal began to sink. Again, Suraqah said that he will turn away, so the Prophet SAW let him go but he came toward them. After the third time that Suraqah asked to be released, the Prophet SAW told him to accept Islam. Suraqah refused to accept Islam but he told the Prophet SAW that when he goes back, he will mislead anyone who is trying to find him.
  - The Prophet SAW said to Suraqah, "Oh Suraqah, how will it be that one day you will wear the bracelets of Kisra." Suraqah asked the Prophet SAW to write his statement down so that when it happened, he would have evidence.
    - The Prophet SAW asked Abdullah bin Uraiqidh to write it for him on a leather patch.

- Years later, during the time of Umar's RA leadership, the Persian empire was conquered. The crown and bracelets of Caesar were brought to Umar RA. Suraqah came to Umar RA and told him that they belonged to him. Suraqah was not a part of the army which conquered Persia so Umar RA was hesitant to give it to him, but when he showed him the leather patch with the message of the Prophet SAW, he placed the bracelets on his arms.
- Men are not supposed to wear gold, so Umar RA placed the bracelets on his arms so show the truth of the Prophet's SAW prophecy, then he took them off and gave them to him to keep.
- Another person who spotted the Prophet SAW was Buraidah Al-Aslami.
  - He came with 70-80 people.
  - The name Buraidah comes from the word بَرَدْ which means to be cold or cool. The Prophet SAW took the positive aspect of his name and used it to reassure Abu Bakr RA.
  - He SAW said, "Matters are cooling down."
  - He SAW asked Buraidah where he was from and he responded that he was from Banu Aslam.
  - The Prophet SAW told him that he will become Muslim.
  - Buraidah, along with the people with him, became Muslim and they all migrated to Madinah.
  - Buraidah told the Prophet SAW that he wanted to be with him when he arrived in Madinah. He asked the Prophet SAW for a sign that he had met with.
  - The Prophet SAW took his turban and placed it on the staff of Buraidah and told him to show it to the people of Madinah so they would know that the Prophet SAW was coming.

- On their way to Madinah, they stopped at the tent of Umm Ma'bad.
- The best description of the Prophet SAW was given by her.
- The Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA stopped at her tent and asked if she had any food. She told them that she had nothing.
  - The Prophet SAW saw a small goat and asked her about it.
  - She said that it was very weak and had no milk.
  - The Prophet SAW asked her permission to milk the goat.
  - She responded, "May my parents be sacrificed to you if you think you can find milk in this animal."
  - The Prophet SAW said bismillah and wiped his hands over the animals udders and milk began to gush from it. He SAW asked for a utensil and they filled it with milk.
  - The Prophet SAW, Abu Bakr RA, Abdullah bin Uraiqidh, and 'Amr bin Fuhail drank from this milk.
  - The Prophet SAW filled the utensil again for the family to drink and they left.
- When the husband of Umm Ma'bad came home he asked her where the milk came from. She said, "A very blessed person just walked by." Abu Ma'bad asked her to describe him.
  - This is where we got the best description of the Prophet SAW.
  - Umm Ma'bad described the beauty of the Prophet SAW even when he was traveling in the middle of the desert.
  - Jaabir RA would say, "His face would glow like the full moon."
  - Aisha RA would say, "The women of Yusuf's time cut their fingers when they saw the beauty of Yusuf. If they saw my habib, they would cut their hearts in half."
  - Aisha RA said, "I was sowing one night and lost my needle. The Prophet SAW came in and the reflection of the noor of his face allowed me to find my needle."

- The Prophet SAW arrived in Quba on the 12th of Rabi' ul-Awwal.
- He SAW stayed here for 4 days and built the first masjid.
- The Prophet SAW said, "*Whoever prays in Masjid Quba gets the reward of Hajj and Umrah.*"
- The Prophet SAW would go to Masjid Quba every Saturday.
- On the 5th day the Prophet SAW stopped in the community of Banu Salim.
  - The people of Banu Salim knew that he SAW built masjid Quba in the neighboring community and they wanted something special for their community.
  - The Prophet SAW prayed the first Jummah in this community.
  - Lessons from the first khutbah included having taqwa and not harboring animosity for anyone.
  - This masjid is known as Masjid Jumu'ah.

- Everyone was eager to welcome the Prophet SAW.
  - The Jews were particularly eager to see him SAW because they knew about him from their scriptures.
  - Safiya RA said, "My father and uncle heard about the Prophet SAW in Quba so they went and looked at him. They said that he looked like a real prophet. Then my uncle asked my father, 'Are we going to follow him?' My father said, 'No way! He is not from Bani Ishaaq.'"
- The people of Madinah would wait for the Prophet SAW to enter every day for the 5 days that he was in Quba.
  - The Prophet SAW finally entered Madinah with Abu Bakr RA.

- Anas RA said, "When the Prophet SAW entered Madinah, everything in it was illuminated and when the Prophet SAW passed away, the light was taken out of it."
- Anas RA also said, "When I saw Abu Bakr and the Prophet SAW, I had never seen 2 people who were so identical."
- Before the Prophet SAW entered Madinah, he met Zubair and Talha RA in an area before Quba.
  - They gave Abu Bakr RA and the Prophet SAW new white clothes which they wore when they entered Madinah.
- When the women and children came out and saw them coming in, they did not know which one was the Prophet SAW.
- When the sun began to beam on the Prophet SAW, Abu Bakr RA took off his cloak and shielded the Prophet SAW from the sun.
  - Only then did the people of Madinah realize who the Prophet SAW was and who Abu Bakr RA was.

## || — Rabbis and the Prophet SAW — ||

- Some of the Jews accepted Islam but many of them did not accept because of their jealousy.
- One of the Jews who accepted Islam was named Abdullah bin Salam.
  - The Prophet SAW gave a speech when he entered Madinah.
  - This is the first narration ever documented in Madinah and it was narrated by Abdullah bin Salam. He SAW said, "*Oh people, spread salam, feed people, join ties with your relatives, and pray at night while the world is sleeping so you may enter Jennah with peace.*"
- Maymun bin Yameen, who was a Jewish leader accepted Islam along with many others.

- The Prophet SAW was looking for a place to live and establish the masjid.
- Everyone in Madinah wanted to host him SAW.
- Everything that the Prophet SAW chose was divine. He SAW said, "My camel is under the command of Allah SWT."
- The camel stopped at the house of Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari.
  - Many years before this, a king from Yemen came to Madinah with several scholars.
  - They saw the geography and the people in the city and the scholars said that this land looks like the land which a prophet will live in.
  - The king said that he wanted to buy a property in this city in which the prophet can live in. He said, "If I live long enough, I will do anything to defend him."
  - The house which the camel stopped at was the house which this king sponsored.
- When the Prophet SAW moved into Abu Ayyub's RA house, he SAW requested to live on the bottom floor while Abu Ayyub's family lived on the top floor so that the guests of the Prophet SAW would not disturb his family.
  - Abu Ayyub RA did not want the Prophet SAW to sleep beneath him so he told him to take the top floor.
- After a few days, they realized that the Prophet SAW had too many guests so he took the bottom floor and Abu Ayyub's family took the top floor.
- Every day, Abu Ayyub's wife would make food and send it to the Prophet SAW.
  - The Prophet SAW would leave some food for their family.

- Abu Ayyub and his wife would look for the places which the Prophet SAW touched the food and they would try to touch where his fingers touched so that they could enjoy the blessings of the Prophet's SAW fingers.
- One day they sent the food and it was returned without being touched.
- Abu Ayyub RA asked the Prophet SAW if he did not like the food.
- The Prophet SAW said that there was garlic in the food and that he SAW would not eat garlic because he communicates with angels and the angels were sensitive to the smell of it.

## || — The Migration of Suhaib Ar-Rumi — ||

- When Suhaib Ar-Rumi was migrating, Quraysh told him he can't leave because he built a fortune in Mecca.
  - If he left, the economy of Mecca would be harmed because he was very wealthy.
- Suhaib RA negotiated with them and told them that he would give them all of his money and assets in Mecca if they allow him to leave peacefully.
- No one in Madinah knew that he had done this until Allah SWT spoke about it in the Quran. Allah SWT said:

**وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ رَءُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ (2:207)**

And there is the type of man who gives his life to earn the pleasure of Allah: And Allah is full of kindness to (His) devotees (2:207)

- When the Prophet SAW saw him coming from a distance, he said, "Oh father of Yahya, you made the best bargain of your life."

- His kunya was Abu Abdullah.
- He was from Persia.
- He said, "My father was the chief of the town in Persia. He was very possessive over my upbringing. My family was of the fire worshippers. We would go to the fire temples and engage in fire worshipping. My father always stressed upon me that I needed to be loyal to the culture of fire worship. Eventually, I began to come across people from the church and I noticed a group of Christians who were praying. I asked them about their religion and they told me. I felt that this religion made more sense so I asked them where I can learn more and they said to go to Palestine. I traveled to Palestine and began to serve under the Christian priests. I became their closest student. Every pope would die and I would continue to serve the next one. I would continue to search for the truth. One scholar told me that if I was looking for the truth I needed to go to Madinah and in Madinah there would be a person from the lineage of Ibrahim. So I took my animals and my earnings and I left for Madinah. In Madinah I was taken into custody of a Jewish community member from Banu Quraidha."
- Salman RA had been told about the signs of the Prophet SAW so he began to search for them.
  - He brought charity to the Prophet SAW, but the Prophet SAW did not keep it. He gave it away to someone else.
    - A sign of the Prophet SAW was that he would not take charity.
  - Then, he brought him a gift which the Prophet SAW accepted.
  - The third sign was the seal of prophethood.
    - The Prophet SAW went to a funeral and Salman RA also attended it. As they were seated, the Prophet SAW lifted his shirt and Salman RA saw the seal of the Prophet SAW on his back. He began to cry and he accepted Islam.

- When he accepted Islam, Salman RA began to tell the Prophet SAW the story of his journey to Islam.
- The Prophet SAW suggested that he should try to free himself from slavery.
  - Salman RA asked his master if he would be able to pay for his own freedom.
  - His master told him that he must pay 40 gold coins and he must plant 300 date palm trees.
  - He told him that after the 300 date palm trees begin to bear fruits he can be free.
- Salman RA informed the Prophet SAW about this deal.
  - The Prophet SAW told him to go to the orchard and dig 300 holes to plant the trees.
  - The Prophet SAW then came and planted each seed in each hole.
  - A few days later someone gave the Prophet SAW 3 pieces of gold which were the size of an egg as charity.
  - The Prophet SAW called for Salman RA and he gave him the gold to be able to free himself.
- After a few months, the date palm trees had grown and Salman RA was free.
- Salman Al-Farisi RA was not able to participate in Badr or Uhud because he was a slave.

- One of the first things which the Prophet SAW did when he arrived in Madinah was establish brotherhood between the Muslims from Mecca and the Muslims of Madinah.
- Those who migrated were known as the Muhajireen.
- Those who lived in Madinah were known as the Ansaar.
  - The word Ansaar means the ones who provide help/support.
  - They were given this name because they helped and supported the Muhajireen.
- The Prophet SAW paired companions together.
  - The companions from Madinah would be responsible for the financial burden, education, and social aspects of the Muhajireen.
  - In Mecca there was an established trade system while in Madinah most of the people made their money from farming.
  - The environment in Madinah was very different from Mecca, so the Muslims needed help assimilating.
- The Ansaar said that they would do the farming and then give the Muhajireen half of the profit.

- Madinah was north of Mecca and had a cooler climate.
- Many companions became sick when they arrived there.
- Abu Bakr, Aisha, and Bilal RA had a particularly difficult time when they migrated.
- Abu Bakr RA would say while he was sick, “Every person wakes up in the morning and leaves his house and their death is closer to them than their shoe lace.”
- Bilal RA would say, “Someone tell me one day that I will be taken back to the valley of Mecca and I will be able to see the trees of Mecca.”

- The Prophet SAW would always make dua for Madinah.
  - When someone would bring a fruit to the Prophet SAW, he SAW would say, "Oh Allah, bless us in our fruits, bless us in our city, bless us in our harvest. Oh Allah, Ibrahim is Your slave, Your friend, and Your prophet. I am Your servant 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."
  - Then he SAW would give the fruit to the youngest child in the group.
  - He SAW would also say, "Oh Allah, I want You to give double the barakah to Madinah that you gave to Mecca."
- Even the Prophet SAW was not happy when he had to leave Mecca.
  - As he left, he turned to the Ka'bah and said, "If it was not for the people forcing me to leave I would never leave."
- The Prophet SAW said, "Iman comes to Madinah just like a snake goes back to its hole."
- He SAW said, "Anyone who intimidates the people of Madinah, Allah SWT will punish them."
- He SAW said, "Whoever has a chance to die in Madinah should try to die in Madinah because anyone that dies in Madinah and is buried there will get my intercession."
- Umar RA would make the dua, "Oh Allah I ask you for martyrdom and I ask you for death in the city of your beloved (Madinah)."
  - While praying fajr, Umar RA was stabbed and he passed away a few days later.

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

- The land of the masjid was gifted by a man from Banu Najjar.
  - The Prophet SAW asked who the owner of the land was and people told him it was owned by orphans.
  - The Prophet SAW asked them if he could buy it from them.
  - They offered to give him the land as a gift but the Prophet SAW refused to take it as a gift and he paid them for it.
  - Abu Bakr RA also funded the building of the masjid.
- The qibla during this time was to Masjid Al-Aqsa.
  - The structure of the masjid and the Prophet's SAW house was very simple.
  - There were date palm trees as pillars and twigs and branches as a roof.
  - Companions would say that when it would rain, water would drip into the masjid.
  - While they were building the masjid, every companion would carry one stone at a time.
    - Ammar bin Yasir RA would carry 2 stones.

### || — Inception of Athan — ||

- The masjid was established and now they needed a way to call the people to prayer.
- The Prophet SAW asked the companions how they think they should call the people to prayer.
  - He SAW would always include the companions in his decisions.
  - Someone suggested lighting a fire and going around Madinah with it to notify people it was time for salah.
  - Someone else suggested ringing a bell.

- The Prophet SAW was very particular about not mimicking the people of other religions.
- That night, Abdullah bin Zayd and Umar ibn Al-Khattab RA saw a dream about the athan.
  - Abdullah bin Zayd RA came to fajr that morning and told the Prophet SAW about the dream and the words which he heard.
    - The Prophet SAW liked the words.
    - They sounded similar to what he heard during Isra' and Mi'raj.
- The Prophet SAW told Abdullah bin Zayd RA to teach the words to Bilal RA.
- Bilal RA called the athan for several reasons.
  - He had a beautiful and loud voice.
  - This was a way of elevating Bilal RA.

- The Jews lived on the outskirts of Madinah.
- The Prophet SAW made a treaty with them.
- It included the 3 main Jewish tribes:
  - Banu Qaynuqa'
  - Banu Nadheer
  - Banu Quraydha
- The conditions of the treaty were:
  - The Jews would not financially support Mecca in any way.
  - If the Meccans come against the Muslims then the Jews must protect the Muslims.
  - If someone comes against the Jews then the Muslims must protect them.

- The Jews agreed to the treaty, but a year later they broke it.
- This would not be the only time that they would break a treaty.
- In Mecca they had Zamzam, but in Madinah they had difficulty getting access to fresh water.
- The Prophet SAW told the owner of a well that if he donates the well he will be promised paradise.
  - The man was not interested.
- The Prophet SAW went to the Muslims and asked them who would buy this well and donate it to the Muslims.
- Uthman RA came to the Prophet SAW and asked if he would get Jennah if he bought this well and donated it to the Muslims.
  - The Prophet SAW promised him Jennah, so Uthman RA paid 35,000 dirhams for the well and then donated it to the Muslims.
  - Before this, when the Muslims wanted water, they would go to the Jewish owner of this well and he would tell them to give him 2 handfuls of dates in exchange for one bucket of water.
- Uthman RA purchased Jennah 2 times from the Prophet SAW.
  - Once for this well and once during the battle of Tabuk.

- The Prophet SAW was engaged to Aisha RA in Mecca.
- The Prophet SAW loved Aisha RA the most out of his spouses.
- Prior to this, the Prophet SAW married Sawda' RA after the death of Khadijah RA.
  - They got married after the journey to Ta'if.
- The Prophet SAW said, "Any woman who I married in my life, and any of my daughters who I got married were all under the command of Allah SWT."

- He SAW did not marry anyone or marry his daughters to anyone on his own.
- Before the Prophet SAW married Aisha RA, he had a dream in which there was a young girl and Jibreel told the Prophet SAW to lift the veil and the person under the veil will be his wife.
  - That person was Aisha RA.
- Aisha RA said that she married the Prophet SAW at the age of 9.
- Discussion on the age of Aisha RA.
  - In the 1800s the average age of marriage in American was 10-12 years old.
  - In 1980, the age of marriage was standardized to 16.
  - People in the past got married earlier and passed away much earlier.
  - In the past, people were much more mature.
  - It is not fair for a person in this present society to judge someone from another society from another time.
  - If it was an open mistake for the Prophet SAW to marry Aisha RA, Quraysh would have criticized him for it.
    - Quraysh were looking for any reason to blame the Prophet SAW for something.
    - His SAW marriage to Aisha RA was never brought up to criticize the Prophet's SAW character.
    - This is because it was a norm in the society at that time.
  - This criticism only began in the modern times.
  - Even historians of the past did not criticize it because it was normal in their times as well.

- It is said that one half of the knowledge of Islam was with Aisha RA.
- After the Prophet SAW passed away, his wives were not allowed to marry anyone else.
  - According to narrations, Aisha RA was 18 when the Prophet SAW passed away.
- If anyone criticized Aisha RA, the Prophet SAW would always defend her.
- She was the most beloved to him SAW.
- He SAW would race with her while they were on their travel journeys.
- Aisha RA would drink and the Prophet SAW would place his lips in the same place that she would put her lips.
- The Prophet SAW wanted to be cared for in the house of Aisha RA when he was on his deathbed.

## Change of the Qiblah

- The Prophet SAW would always look up at the sky and hope for a change in the qiblah.
- The first qiblah was toward Masjid Al-Aqsa.
- The first salah to be mandated upon the Muslims was duhur.
- The Muslims were facing Masjid Al-Aqsa to accommodate the Christian and Jewish tribes.
- While in Mecca, the Prophet SAW was able to position himself so that he faced Bait Al-Maqdis and the Ka'bah.
- In Madinah, he SAW could not face the Ka'bah and Bait Al-Maqdis.
  - He SAW wanted to face the Ka'bah so he would hope for Allah SWT to change the qiblah.

- The Prophet SAW was praying dhuhr or asr 16 months after hijrah. In the middle of salah, Allah SWT revealed:

قَدْ نَرَى تَقْلُبَ وِجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلَّ وِجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ أَوْتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ (2:144)

We see the turning of thy face (for guidance to the heavens: now Shall We turn thee to a Qibla that shall please thee. Turn then Thy face in the direction of the sacred Mosque: Wherever ye are, turn your faces in that direction. The people of the Book know well that that is the truth from their Lord. Nor is Allah unmindful of what they do (2:144)

- This ayah informed the Prophet SAW that the qiblah was changed toward the Ka'bah to make the Prophet SAW happy.

- In Madinah, there were several Muslims who had no home.
  - Their home was the masjid.
  - These people were known as Ashaab al-Suffa.
- Suffa means ledge.
- At one point there were around 70 people in this group.
- They would eat what the Prophet SAW had at home.
  - There were days where the Prophet SAW had no food.
- Amongst these people was Abu Hurayrah RA.
  - One day Abu Hurayrah RA brought one glass of milk to the Prophet SAW and offered him the drink.
  - The Prophet SAW told him to call upon Ashaab al-Suffa.
  - All 70 people came.

- The Prophet SAW told him to serve everyone the milk.
- All 70 people drank from the glass of milk and then Abu Hurayrah RA brought it back to the Prophet SAW.
- The Prophet SAW then told him to drink.
- Abu Hurayrah RA drank and the Prophet SAW told him to drink more until Abu Hurayrah RA was too full to drink any more.
- Then the Prophet SAW drank.
- Abu Hurayrah RA would say that he would be so hungry that he would have seizures and faint from his hunger.
- One day Abu Hurayrah RA saw Abu Bakr RA and followed him in hopes that they would invite him over for food. Abu Bakr RA went home without inviting him because he had no food. He did the same with Umar RA but he also had no food. Then he saw the Prophet SAW so he began to walk with him. The Prophet SAW brought him home and gave him from the little food that he SAW had.

|| — Ramadan, Eid, and Zakat are Legislated — ||

- During the second year of hijrah, in the month of Shaban, Ramadan was legislated.
- In the same year, Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha were mandated. Allah SWT also revealed the ayah:

**إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوْا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا**  
**تَسْلِيْمًا (33:56)**

Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet: O ye that believe! Send ye blessings on him, and salute him with all respect (33:56)

- This ayah was the first time which people were encouraged to send salutations upon the Prophet SAW.
- Zakat was also obligated upon the Muslims during this year.

- The word jihad comes from the root word **جَهَّ** which means to struggle.
  - There are different types of struggles.
  - The greatest type of jihad is the jihad against our own self desires.
  - The Prophet SAW returned from a battle and said, "We have returned from a minor jihad (struggle) to a larger jihad."
    - This shows that the struggle against one's own desires is much more difficult than any physical struggle.
  - There are different struggles for every era.
  - There is also jihad against the shaytan and his whispers.
  - The word jihad has also been used in the Quran when speaking about spreading the message of Islam to other lands.
    - This was not done through invading the land and conquering it violently.
    - People would be sent to teach other nations the religion.
    - The Prophet SAW sent Mu'adh ibn Jabal RA to teach people Islam. He SAW told him that if they do not accept Islam, then you must legislate a tax on the non-Muslims.
    - Non-Muslims paid a tax because the Muslims had to pay zakat.
    - They would pay this tax and the Muslim governor would be in charge of their protection, education, and overall care.
  - The only time that Muslims fought the non-Muslims was when they fought them first.
  - Most of the verses which people consider to be violent verses were revealed in the context of self defense.
- When the Muslims settled down in Madinah and there was an apparent threat, Allah SWT told the Muslims that they must defend themselves.

- There were 2 types of battles during the life of the Prophet SAW.
  - A ghazwa was a battle in which the Prophet SAW participated.
    - There were 21 of these battles.
  - A sariyya was a battle in which the Prophet SAW was not present, but he sent an army to fight.
    - There were 38 of these battles.
- The first sariyya to take place was led by Hamza RA and it was made up of 30 Muhajireen.
  - The Prophet SAW had information that there was money being collected to be used against the Muslims.
  - He SAW sent the Muslims to scout the trade caravan of Abu Jahl to see what was happening.
  - There was no fighting.
- The next sariyya was sent out one month later in Shawwal and it was led by 'Ubaida ibn Harith.
  - It consisted of 60-80 Muhajireen and they also went to scout a caravan.
  - The first arrow to ever be fired was fired by Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas.
  - No battle took place.
- Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas led a sariyya in Dhul Qa'dah in the first year of hijrah.
  - 20 Muhajireen were sent in pursuit of a caravan.
  - They would hide during the day and travel at night.
  - Again, no battle took place.
- The expeditions were made up mostly of Muhajireen.
  - This was because the Prophet SAW did not have a pact with the Ansaar that they would go out and fight.
  - The pact with the Ansaar was that when the Muslims are attacked in Madinah, the Ansaar must support them.

- The first ghazwa to take place was the ghazwa to Abwa.
  - This took place in the month of Safar.
  - The Prophet SAW placed Sa'ad bin Ubadah in charge of Madinah.
  - No battle took place.
  - The Prophet SAW made a truce with the tribe of Banu Damra.
- Only 8 out of the 21 ghazwat which took place involved physical combat.
  - These were Badr, Uhud, Ahzab (Khandaq), Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca, and Hunayn.
  - The expedition of Ushayrah occurred 2 years after hijrah.
    - The Prophet SAW left Abu Salamah bin 'Abdul-Asad in charge of Madinah.
    - He SAW set out with 200 Muhajireen and 30 camels in pursuit of a caravan.
    - The Prophet SAW formed a peace treaty with the tribe of Bani Mudlij.
    - No battle took place.
  - Minor battle at Badr
    - A Muslim shepherd was grazing his animals at night when Kurz bin Jabir Al-Fahri killed him and stole all of his animals.
    - The Prophet SAW found out and immediately set out to find this man, but he escaped.
- The next sariyya was led by Abdullah bin Jahsh RA.
  - He set out with 11 Muhajireen.
  - The Prophet SAW gave them a letter and told them not to open the letter until they reach a certain point.
    - It would take about 2 days to reach this area.
  - He SAW told him that when he opens the letter, he has the option of partaking in what is written in it or not partaking in it.

- When Abdullah bin Jahsh RA opened the letter he saw that it said that the Prophet SAW wanted the Muslims to go near Ta'if and scout the activities of Quraysh.
- Abdullah bin Jahsh RA told the people that were with him that they have the option of going back but he will go to scout Quraysh.
- They all said that they will join him.
- Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas RA was also on this journey and he lost his animal as they were moving.
- He told Abdullah bin Jahsh RA to continue moving and he would look for his animal with one other person and then meet them again.
- As the Muslims were scouting, one companion saw a few people from Quraysh coming with a trade caravan and he suggested to the Muslims that they attack them because the Muslims outnumbered the non-Muslims in that group.
- Abdullah bin Jahsh RA said that they would not attack anyone, however, the Muslims attacked that caravan.
- They killed one non-Muslim, captured 2 of them, and one of them escaped.
- They brought the 2 captured disbelievers and the goods from their caravan with them to Madinah.
- When they came back, the Prophet SAW was very angry because he did not order them to fight anyone and it was one of the sacred months in which they were not supposed to kill.
- The Prophet SAW was so upset that he refused to speak to them.
- The companions were extremely saddened by this.
- The Meccans began to rile up the Jews from Madinah.
- They told them that the Prophet SAW was a liar and that they killed one of their people and he SAW would cause trouble for them too.

- The Prophet SAW was worried because he knew that they did something wrong. He SAW wanted to mend the situation. The Meccans came and demanded that the Muslims return the 2 men who they captured to them.
- At this point, Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas RA and the other companion who went with him had not returned, so the Prophet SAW said that he would return their 2 men to them once Sa'ad RA and the other companion returned to Madinah safely.
- Sa'ad RA and the other companion returned safely, so the Prophet SAW returned the disbelievers to the Meccans and he paid the blood money for the man who the Muslims killed.
- By now, there was a fitnah in Mecca because the people were saying that the Muslims killed someone.
- After a few days, Allah SWT revealed:

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ قِتَالٌ فِيهِ كَبِيرٌ وَصَدٌّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ  
وَكُفْرٌ بِهِ وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِخْرَاجٌ أَهْلِهِ مِنْهُ أَكْبَرُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَالْفِتْنَةُ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ  
وَلَا يَزَالُونَ يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَرْدُوْكُمْ عَنْ دِينِكُمْ إِنْ اسْتَطَاعُوْا وَمَنْ يَرْتَدِدْ مِنْكُمْ  
عَنْ دِينِهِ فَيَمْتَهِنْ وَهُوَ كَافِرٌ فَأَوْلَئِكَ حِبَطْتُ أَعْمَالُهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأَوْلَئِكَ  
أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ (2:217)

They ask thee concerning fighting in the Prohibited Month. Say: "Fighting therein is a grave (offence); but graver is it in the sight of Allah to prevent access to the path of Allah, to deny Him, to prevent access to the Sacred Mosque, and drive out its members." Tumult and oppression are worse than slaughter. Nor will they cease fighting you until they turn you back from your faith if they can. And if any of you Turn back from their faith and die in unbelief, their works will bear no fruit in this life and in the Hereafter; they will be companions of the Fire and will abide therein (2:217)

- In this ayah, Allah SWT told the Prophet SAW that what his people had done was wrong but what the disbelievers had been doing to them for so many years was also wrong.
- This ayah also told the Prophet SAW that the fitnah which Quraysh was creating was a bigger deal than the killing which took place.

### Events that Led to Badr

- The Prophet SAW heard that Abu Sufyan, along with 30 people, were coming back from Shaam and all of this was to attack the Muslims.
- The Prophet SAW planned to intercept this caravan from the non-Muslims.
- They did not prepare or plan for a battle because they were simply trying to stop the caravan before it got to Quraysh.
- Abu Sufyan sent someone to Quraysh to tell them that the Muslims were going to attack their caravan.
- Abu Jahl gathered an army of 1000 people. This took place during the month of Ramadan, so the Muslims were fasting.
- 'Atikah bin Abdul Muttalib, the aunt of the Prophet SAW, had a dream in which there was a rider who came to the city of Mecca and screamed to the people of Mecca that they must clear the city or they would be destroyed. He made this announcement 3 times, but no one took him seriously. Then all of a sudden, boulders and rocks fell down and crushed the city of Mecca. She told her dream to Abbas.
- Abbas went to the Ka'bah and told the people that they should not go out because they would get destroyed.

- Sa'ad bin Mu'ath RA was a good friend of Umayyah bin Khalaf before he accepted Islam.
  - When Umayyah would come to Madinah, Sa'ad RA would host him and when Sa'ad RA went to Mecca, Umayyah would host him.
  - One day Sa'ad RA was in Mecca and he was walking around the Ka'bah. Abu Jahl saw him and said, "If you were not under the custody of Umayyah I would kill you right now." Sa'ad RA spoke back to Abu Jahl in a loud voice. Umayyah bin Khalaf saw this and said, "This is Abu al-Hakam, the leader of Mecca. How dare you disrespect him!"
  - Umayyah would no longer keep Sa'ad under his protection.
  - Then Sa'ad RA said, "I heard the Prophet SAW saying that you all will die soon." Umayyah then said, "Did he say when?" Sa'ad RA said that the Prophet SAW did not say when they would die.
- Because of instances like this and dreams that they had, the Meccans were very afraid to participate in Badr.
  - Abu Lahab was one person who did not want to fight in this battle. One person owed him a large amount of money and Abu Lahab told him that if he fought in the battle on his behalf, he would not have to pay him the money.
- The Muslims were not prepared to fight so the Prophet SAW consulted them.
  - The Muhajireen stood up and showed their support to the Prophet SAW.
  - Abu Bakr and Umar RA told the Prophet SAW that they would fight with him.
    - The Prophet SAW told them to sit down because he knew he would have their support.

- Miqdaad bin Al-Aswad RA stood up and said, "Oh Prophet of Allah we will not act like the people of Bani Israel."
- Sa'ad bin Mu'adh and Sa'ad bin Ubadah RA stood up.
  - They were the 2 leaders of the major tribes of Madinah, Aws and Khazraj.
- Sa'ad bin Ubadah RA said, "If you tell us to run our horses to Yemen, we will run our horses to Yemen. If you tell us to run our horses to the water, we will run."
- Sa'ad bin Mu'adh RA said, "Oh Messenger of Allah, join ties with anyone you want. Show animosity to whoever you want. Give amnesty to whoever you want. If you want to wage war against someone, even if they are our relatives, we are with you. Take any money from our wealth that you need."

## Before Battle

- The Prophet SAW went to the ground of Badr and began to point at various locations and named who would die in that location.
  - He named people including Abu Jahl, Ubayy bin Khalaf, and Umayyah.
  - It is said that their bodies were found in the exact locations which the Prophet SAW pointed.
- The Prophet SAW settled his camp in a specific location.
  - Hubaab bin Munthir RA came to the Prophet SAW and asked him if he settled the camp there based on revelation or based on his own opinion. The Prophet SAW said that he thought it was the best place to settle.

- Hubaab RA suggested that they should settle somewhere where all of the wells were located so that the non-Muslims would have no access to water.
- There were 313-317 Muslims and they had 2 horses and 70 camels.
  - Ali RA said that he was sharing a camel with the Prophet SAW. He said that when it would be his turn to sit on the camel he would offer his turn to the Prophet SAW so he could sit for longer. The Prophet SAW would respond, "Do not think that you are stronger than me and do not think that I am not in need of the reward."
  - Not only were the companions sacrificing, but the Prophet SAW was sacrificing just like them.
- There were several young companions who wanted to participate in Badr but the Prophet SAW told them they were too young and they had to go back.
- The flags of the Muslims were given to Ali RA, Mus'ab bin Umair RA, and Sa'ad bin Mu'adh RA.
- The non-Muslims were led by Abu Jahl.
  - They had 1000 people, 100 horsemen, 600 men in armor, and 700 camels.
  - Almost every tribe in Mecca participated.
  - Abu Lahab did not participate.
- Sa'ad ibn Khaythama RA came to the Prophet SAW and said, "Oh Prophet of Allah you said that if there are 2 men in the household only one can participate and both me and my father want to participate."
  - The Prophet SAW told them to draw lots to see who would be able to participate.
  - The name of Sa'ad bin Khaythama, the son, was drawn.

- The father told him that he must let him go because he is his father.
- Sa'ad RA said, "If it was not a matter of paradise, I would give it to you. I want to die as a shaheed in the path of Allah."
  - Sa'ad RA participated and died as a martyr in the battle.
- One of the first martyrs to die in the battle was Umair bin Hamam.
  - When the battle began, the Prophet SAW saw Umair RA eating.
  - He SAW said, "Get up and go to paradise whose width is equal to the sky and the earth."
  - Umair stood up and threw the dates which were in his hands. He said, "I have nothing to present except for piety" and he fought until he was martyred.
- On the night before Badr, Ali RA said, "Everyone was sleeping except the Prophet SAW."
  - The Prophet SAW was up all night making dua.

- On the day of the battle, the men were lined up and the Prophet SAW was checking their rows. One man was out of place so the Prophet SAW nudged him into place with a spear. The man told the Prophet SAW that he nudged him too hard and hurt him. The Prophet SAW asked for his forgiveness but the man said he wanted revenge. The Prophet SAW allowed him to nudge him back. The man said that he wanted to nudge the Prophet SAW without a shirt on because when he SAW nudged him, he was not wearing a shirt. The Prophet SAW took off his upper garment and the man kissed the Prophet SAW and went back to his place. The Prophet SAW asked him what he was doing. The man said, "I know this will be the last time I will ever meet you and I wanted this to be the last greeting of mine."

- This man fought in the battle until he became a shaheed.
- Badr was the first example of the true love which the companions had for the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Bakr RA was watching the Prophet SAW make dua. He SAW lifted his hands very high and said, "Oh Allah if this group of people are destroyed, I am afraid there won't be anyone to worship you."
- Before the battle, 3 of the best fighters from each side would fight each other.
  - The Muslims sent 3 of the Ansaar to fight in this beginning battle.
  - The Meccans said that they did not want to fight the people from Madinah.
    - They wanted to fight their own people.
    - This was the arrogance of the Meccans.
  - The Prophet SAW then called upon Ali RA, Hamza RA, and Ubaidah RA to fight.
    - Ali RA fought Waleed bin Utbah
    - Hamza RA fought Shaybah bin Rabi'ah
    - Utaibah bin Al-Harith RA fought 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah
  - Ali and Hamza RA beat their opponents.
  - Ubaidah RA was hit in the leg and injured.
  - Ali and Hamza RA defended Utaibah.
  - Utaibah RA fell in front of the Prophet SAW and said, "Oh Muhammad, if only Abu Talib was alive today, he would know who the true followers are."
- The slogan of the battle of Badr was, "Ahad".
  - The Muslims continued to chant this throughout the battle.
- Umayyah bin Khalaf, who used to torture Bilal RA, was killed during this battle.

- Bilal RA saw Umayyah and said, “If he survives, I will not survive.”
- All of the Ansaar ran to attack Umayyah.
- He was circled by the Muslim army.
- Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf stood in front of Umayyah and said that Umayyah would surrender.
  - Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf RA was friends with Umayyah before Islam.
  - As the fight continued, Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf RA laid on top of Umayyah to shield him.
  - The Ansaar continued to attack Umayyah and they accidentally hit Abdul Rahman RA.
  - Umayyah bin Khalaf was killed and Abdul Rahman bin Awf RA was permanently injured after this.
- The young Ansaar came to Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf and asked him what Abu Jahl looked like. They said that they heard that Abu Jahl did wrong to the Prophet SAW and they wanted to kill him.
  - Abdul Rahman RA pointed him out, so the Ansaar ran towards him and attacked him.
  - Abu Jahl fell off of his animal and Abdullah bin Masood RA killed him.
  - As he was dying, Abu Jahl said to Abdullah bin Masood RA, “Cut my neck at the lowest part possible so that my neck looks longer when I'm dead.”
  - He also said, “I wish I had not been killed by a farmer. I wish I was killed by someone more noble.”
- Allah SWT sent 1000 angels, then 3000 angels, and finally 5000 angels were sent to fight in this battle with the Muslims.
  - Jibreel led the army of the angels.
  - It was said that anyone who was found with a burn mark was killed by an angel.

### || — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- A total of 70 Meccans were killed.
  - The Prophet SAW threw their corpses into a well.
  - He SAW said to the bodies after they threw them into the well, "Have you received the promise of your lord." Umar RA said, "Oh Prophet, they are dead. They can't hear what you say." The Prophet SAW said, "They can hear me better than you can hear me."
- The Muslims took 70 of the Meccans as prisoners.
- 14 companions were martyred.
- This battle was extremely difficult for the Muslims because they were fighting their own family members who were non-Muslim.
  - While on the battlefield, a man continued to appear in front of Abu Ubaydah RA and Abu Ubaydah would avoid fighting him. Eventually the man attacked Abu Ubaydah, so he had to fight back and defend himself. Abu Ubaydah killed the man. This man was his father.
  - Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet SAW, was fighting against him.
  - The son in law of the Prophet SAW, Abu al-'Aas ibn Rabi', was also fighting against him.
  - Abu Bakr's RA son, Abdul Rahman, was not Muslim at this point and he was fighting against his father.
  - Mus'ab bin Umair RA was fighting against his brother and his brother was captured as a prisoner after the war.
- Since this was the first battle, the Prophet SAW did not know what to do with the prisoners of war.
  - He SAW asked for the opinions of the companions.
  - Umar RA suggested that they kill them because he was concerned that they would come back and fight them again later.
  - Abu Bakr RA suggested that the prisoners must pay a ransom to be freed and if they can not afford it, then they must educate 10 of the Muslims on how to read and write.

### || — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- The Prophet SAW liked the opinion of Abu Bakr RA so they implemented it.
- A short while later, Umar RA saw the Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA crying under a tree. He approached them to see what was happening. The Prophet SAW said that Allah SWT revealed an ayah which said that the punishment of Allah SWT was right above this tree and if the Prophet SAW had not consulted with the companions about this matter (prisoners of war), the punishment would have come down.
  - Allah SWT favored the opinion of Umar RA.
  - The prisoners who were released came back the next year and fought the Muslims in Uhud.
- One night, the Prophet SAW was restless while he was trying to sleep, so a companion asked him what was wrong. The Prophet SAW said, "How can I sleep comfortably when my uncle, Abbas, is chained up."
  - The companion went and loosened the chains of Abbas and then informed the Prophet SAW.
  - He SAW said, "If you have loosened the chains of my uncle, then you must loosen the chains of every prisoner."
  - The chains of all the prisoners were then loosened.
  - The Prophet SAW would also say, "Feed the prisoners from the same food which you eat."
- Due to the treatment of the Muslims to their prisoners of war, some of the prisoners accepted Islam.
- Abu al-'Aas was the son in law of the Prophet SAW.
  - He was married to Zaynab RA.
  - He was captured as a prisoner after Badr but he had no money to pay his ransom.

### || — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- One day, a necklace came into the gathering of the Prophet SAW and he began to cry.
- The companions had never seen the Prophet SAW cry in this way.
- This necklace was the necklace of Khadijah RA.
  - He SAW saw the position that his daughter was in.
  - She had to send the necklace of her mother because they had no money to free Abu al-'Aas.
- The Prophet SAW asked the companions if they would allow him to free his son in law without any ransom and the companions allowed him.
- The Prophet SAW freed Abu al-'Aas under the condition that he would send Zaynab RA to Madinah to be with the Prophet SAW.
- Abu al-'Aas agreed to this, but he was not able to do this easily.
- When Abu al-'Aas got back to Mecca, he told Zaynab RA that her father wanted her to join him in Madinah.
  - Zaynab RA packed her bags and began to head to Mecca.
  - The relative of Abu al-'Aas was in charge of taking her to Madinah.
  - Habbar bin Aswad, an enemy of the Muslims, saw Zaynab traveling, so he speared her camel.
  - Zaynab RA was pregnant and she fell off of the camel and had a miscarriage.
  - When Abu Sufyan saw this, he ordered them to take Zaynab RA to her house and she was given medical attention.
  - Later on, the Prophet SAW sent Ali and Zubair RA to Mecca to get Zaynab RA and bring her safely to Madinah.
  - Zaynab RA was very ill for the rest of her life due to this injury.
  - She passed away in the 8th year of Hijrah due to this injury.
  - Every day, if the Prophet SAW was in Madinah, he would visit her after dhuhr.

### || — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- In the 7th year of Hijrah, Abu al-'Aas ibn Rabi' was sent on a trip to Shaam. On his way back, the Muslims intercepted the caravan because they believed that it had goods which would be used against them. Abu al-'Aas escaped and ran to the house of Zaynab RA because they were still married. He hid in her house and at fajr time, when it was all dark, Zaynab came out of her house and announced to the companions that she, the daughter of the Prophet SAW, has given amnesty to Abu al-'Aas, so none of them can kill him.
- The Prophet SAW then asked the companions if, for the sake of his daughter, they would return the goods to Abu al-'Aas and free them to go back to Mecca.
  - The companions agreed to return everything to them.
- He took the goods to Mecca and dropped them in front of Quraysh then got back on his animal and came back to Madinah. He came to the Prophet SAW and accepted Islam.
  - Zaynab and Abu al-'Aas RA lived together for less than a year before Zaynab RA passed away.
  - Less than a year later, Abu al-'Aas also passed away.
- Abu Aziz was the brother of Mus'ab bin Umair RA.
  - He was captured after the battle of Badr.
  - Mus'ab RA walked past his brother as he was captured and said, "Tighten the chains because his mother is wealthy." Abu Aziz said, "Aren't you my brother?" Mus'ab RA responded, "He (the Prophet SAW) is my brother, not you."
  - The most expensive ransom was for Abbas and Abu Aziz.

### || — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- When Abbas was captured, the man that brought him to the Prophet SAW was very skinny and small.
  - Abbas was a very large man so the Prophet SAW did not believe that he was able to capture Abbas.
  - It was important to know who captured a person because the one who captured them would be the one to get all of their armor.
  - The companion told the Prophet SAW that he captured Abbas but Abbas swore that he did not capture him.
  - Then Abbas said that there were 2 men in white who pinned him down and this man only tied his hands.
  - The Prophet SAW said that these were angels.
- When the news of defeat got back to Quraysh, they were shocked. Abu Sufyan al-Mughirah went to Abu Lahab and told him that the Muslims won the battle.
- He said, "We were fighting the Muslims and I do not know who those people were. They would pick us up on their shoulders and throw us around. They were people covered in white on horses."
  - Abu Sufyan, although he was not at the battle, said that these people were angels.
  - Abu Sufyan told the people of Mecca that they must all reinvest their money to prepare for the next war with the Muslims.
- There are several virtues of those who participated in Badr.
  - The Prophet SAW said to them, "Do as you wish, Allah SWT has forgiven all of your sins."
  - They were guaranteed Paradise no matter what they did.

## || — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- Badr was the definition of the oneness of Allah SWT.
  - Allah SWT revealed:

فَلَمْ تَقْتُلُوهُمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ قَتَلَهُمْ وَمَا رَمَيْتَ إِذْ رَمَيْتَ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ رَمَنَ وَلَيْلَيِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
 مِنْهُ بَلَاءً حَسَنًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ (8:17)

It is not ye who slew them; it was Allah: when thou threwest (a handful of dust), it was not thy act, but Allah's: in order that He might test the Believers by a gracious trial from Himself: for Allah is He Who heareth and knoweth (all things). (8:17)

- Allah SWT says that it was not the Muslims who fought but it was Allah SWT who fought with them.
- The battle of Uhud, on the other hand, showed what happened when the Prophet SAW was not obeyed.
- The best companions were Abu Bakr, Omar, Uthman, and Ali RA.
- After them it was those who participated in Badr.
- The 5000 angels which fought in this battle were also special.
  - Even the angels knew who the angels that participated in Badr were.
  - These angels were considered of a higher status just like the people who participated in Badr.
- If a companion who participated in Badr made a mistake, the Prophet SAW would forgive them because of their participation in Badr.
- Allah SWT knew that those who participated in Badr would never commit shirk which was why He told them that they were forgiven for anything that they did.

- When the Meccans came back and began to describe what happened at Badr, the servant of Abbas said that those who fought against you were angels.
  - Abu Lahab hit him because he was speaking on behalf of the Muslims.
  - Abbas's wife became angry and she said, "Why are you taking advantage of a vulnerable man while his master can't defend him."
  - She picked up the spear and hit Abu Lahab in the face.
  - A few days later, Abu Lahab passed away from a sickness.