



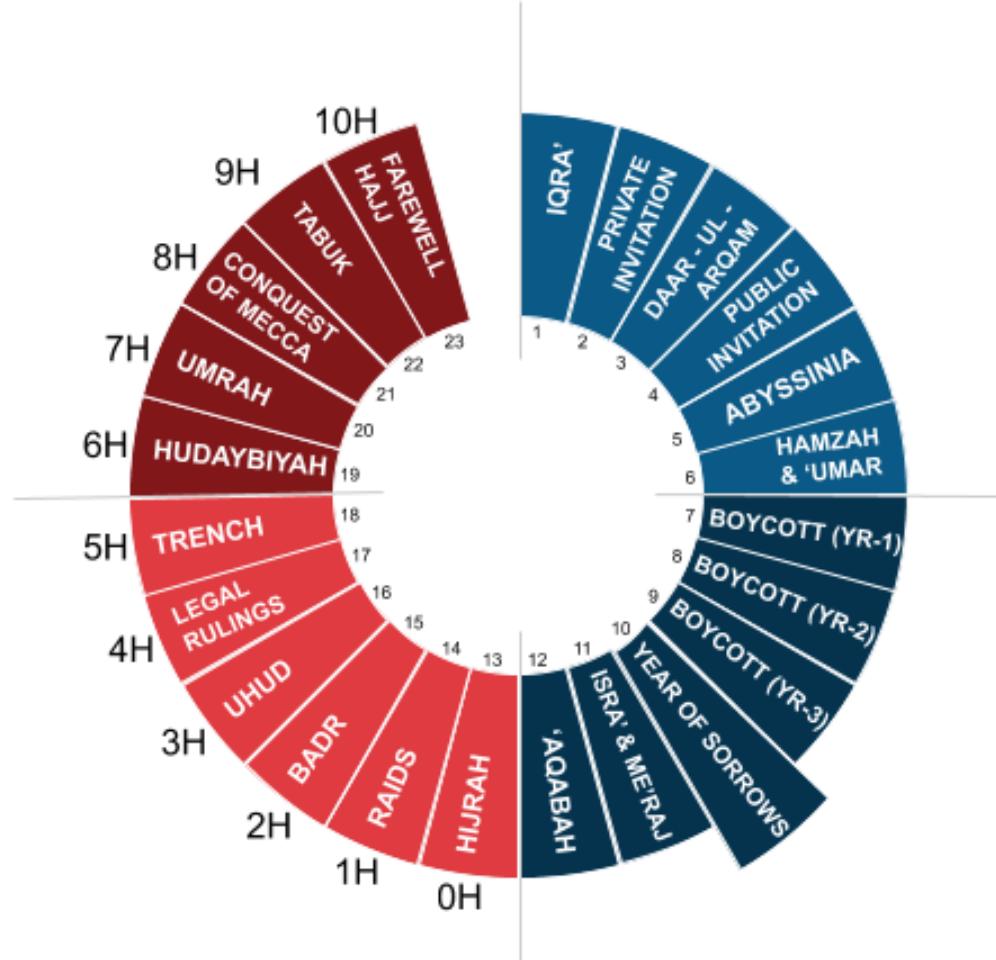
# SEERAH INTENSIVE

THE WHITE MOON ROSE OVER US

SHAYKH ABDULLAH WAHEED

# INTRODUCTION

## Prophethood Map: Overview



# INTRODUCTION

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- ❖ 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 رَزِّنِي 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?

سیرة

# Seerah

From the Arabic: سار - سیر to move/travel

# INTRODUCTION

## What is Seerah?

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

# INTRODUCTION

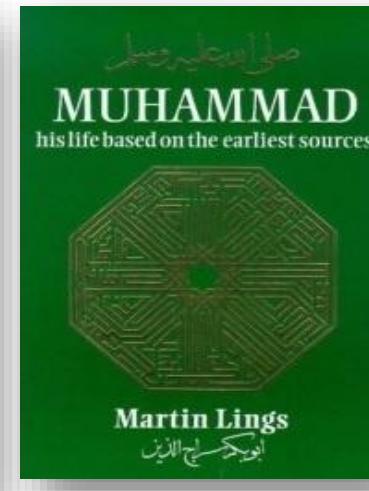
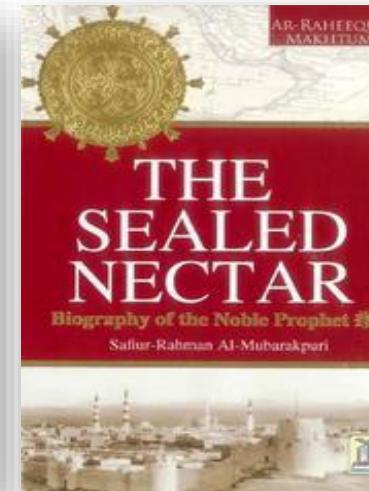
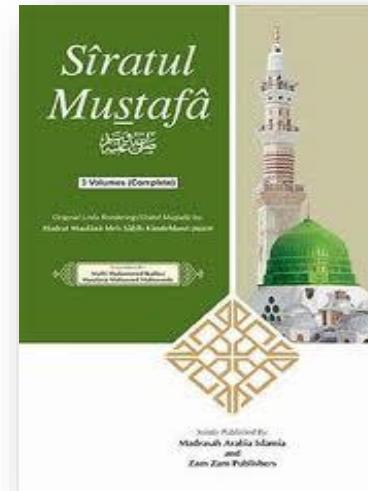
## Seerah Resources

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

# INTRODUCTION

## Seerah Sources

- Biography based Seerah
  - *Seeratul Mustafa*- Idrees Kandahlawi
  - *The Sealed Nectar*- Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri
  - *Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources* - Martin Lings



# INTRODUCTION

## Seerah Resources

- Shamail – Imam Tirmidhi
- Dalail – Al Bayhaqi
- Khasais
- Seerah through the lives of the Prophet's ﷺ Companions
- Speaker's favorites

# INTRODUCTION

## || — Intentions for Studying Seerah — ||

فُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي (3:31)

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

النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ (33:6)

*The Nabi is closer to the believers than what they are to their own lives*

# 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
- 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 — ||

Ultimate Objective

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 أَعْدَدْتُ لَهَا مِنْ كَثِيرٍ صَلَاةً وَلَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ " مَا أَعْدَدْتَ لَهَا " .

صَوْمٌ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ، وَلَكِنِّي أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ . قَالَ " أَنْتَ مَعَ مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ "

*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

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- ❖ Prophet Ibrahim AS
- ❖ Religion of the Early Arabs
- ❖ Three Distinct Groups of Arabs
- ❖ Pre-Islamic Traits of the Arabs
- ❖ Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca
- ❖ Hashim ibn ‘Abd Manaf
- ❖ Abdul Muttalib
- ❖ Prophet Muhammad’s ﷺ Parents
- ❖ Prophet Muhammad’s ﷺ Lineage

## PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

### Prophet Ibrahim AS

The Prophet SAW said:

أَنَا دَعْوَةُ أَبِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ

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

# PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

## Prophet Ibrahim AS

وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ (2:127)

رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ لَكَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِنَا أُمَّةً مُسْلِمَةً لَكَ وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَابُ الرَّحِيمُ (2:128)

رَبَّنَا وَأَبْعَثْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولاً مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ ءَايَاتِكَ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ (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)

### Prophet Ibrahim AS

- Salawat on both in Salat al-Ibrahimiyyah
- Prophet Ibrahim was the founder of Mecca
  - Hajar's Migration to Mecca
  - Safa and Marwa
  - Discovery of ZamZam

### Prophet Ibrahim AS

- Ibrahim AS and Ismail AS built the Ka'bah
- Sacrifice of Ismail
- All prophets which came after Ibrahim AS were from his lineage

# 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 – Christianity and Judaism
  - 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

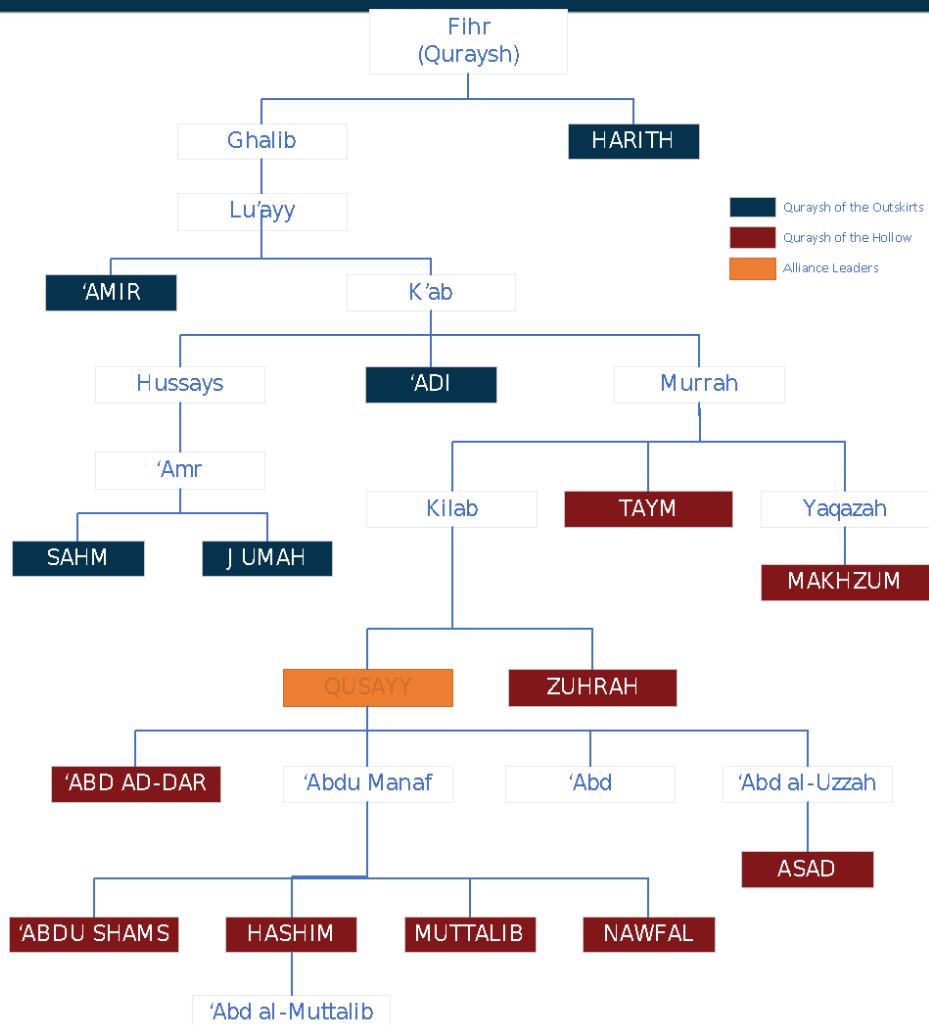
## The Traits of Arabs

### 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



# PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

## Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca

- Qusay from the tribe of Quraysh took control of Mecca
  - He established certain responsibilities that Quraysh had as the people in control of Mecca
    - Changing the cover of the Ka'abah
    - Taking care of ZamZam
    - Taking care of pilgrims for Hajj
    - Constructing the haram
- 'Abd Manaf
  - His real name was Mugheerah

## 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
  - **هشيم** means to crush

### Hashim ibn 'Abd Manaf

- Exceedingly generous and handsome
- His marriage and child
  - Married Salma bint Amr from Yathrib, from Bani Najjar
  - She gave birth to a son named Shaybah
- His death and burial in Gaza

# PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

# Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca

Under the leadership of Hashim, Mecca became a commercial business hub.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
لِإِلَيْفِ قُرَيْشٍ {١} إِلْفِيْمَ رِحْلَةَ الشَّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ {٢} فَلَيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ  
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ {٣} الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مَنْ جُوعٌ وَأَمْنَهُمْ مَنْ خَوْفٍ {٤}

*(With the grace of Allah) Due to the habituated custom of the Quraysh, their habitual custom of setting forth in winter and summer, (as a form of gratitude), they should worship Allah, the Lord of this house, He who has fed them against hunger and shielded them from fear.[106:1-4]*

## PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

### Abdul Muttalib

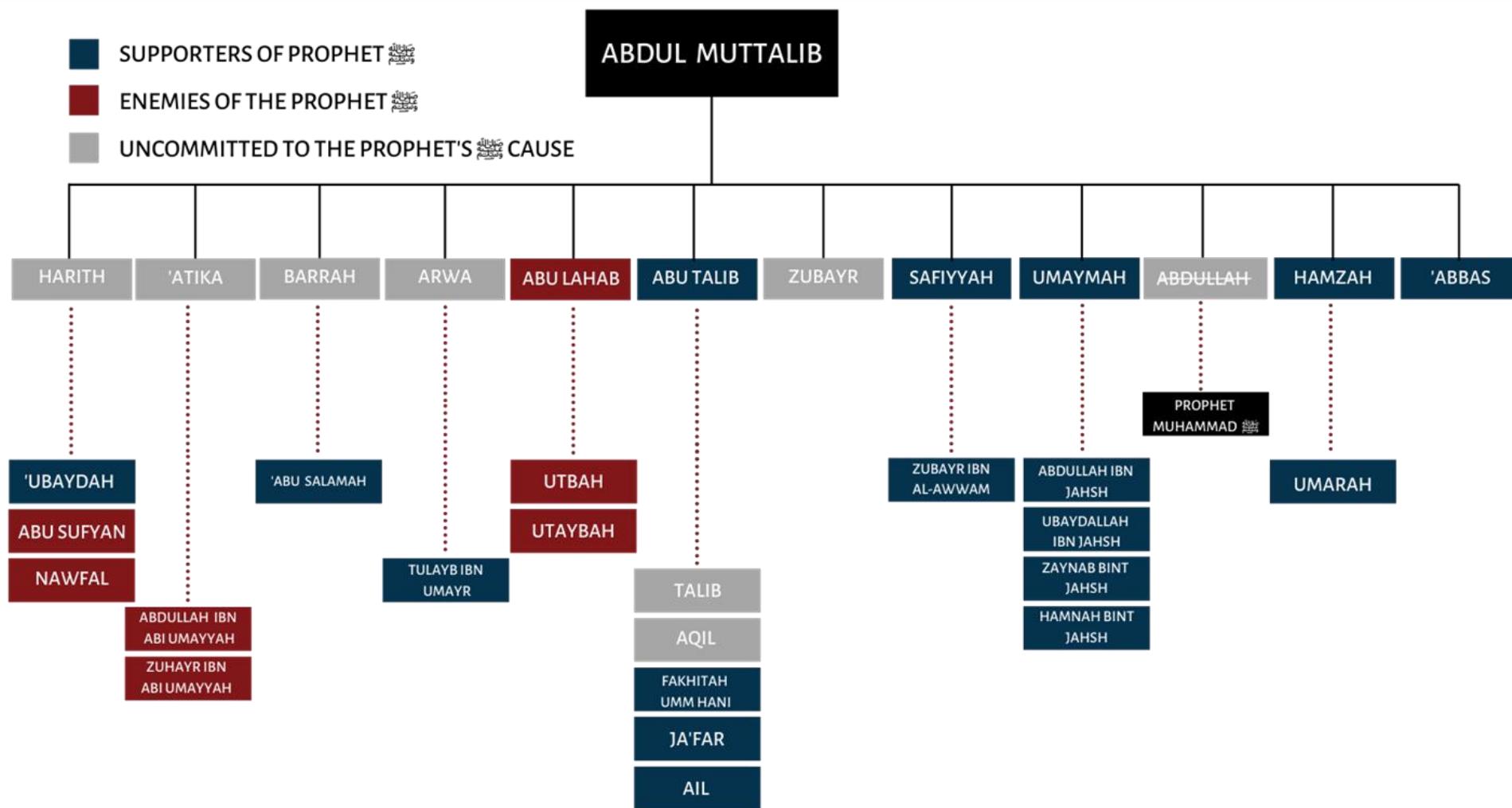
- The Grandfather of the Prophet ﷺ
- His Actual Name was Shayba (شيبة)
- Greatest Leader of the Quraysh
- Made alcohol forbidden on himself, fed the destitute in Ramadan, and originated the tradition of seclusion/isolation in the Cave of Hira

### 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



### Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Parents

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

### Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Parents

- He 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

## Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Parents

- The Prophet's ﷺ mother: Aaminah bint Wahb
- Her Noble Lineage
  - Father is chief of Bani Zahrah
  - Umm Ayman

أُمُّ أَيْمَنْ أُمِّي بَعْدَ أُمِّي

“Umm Ayman was my mother after my mother”

# PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

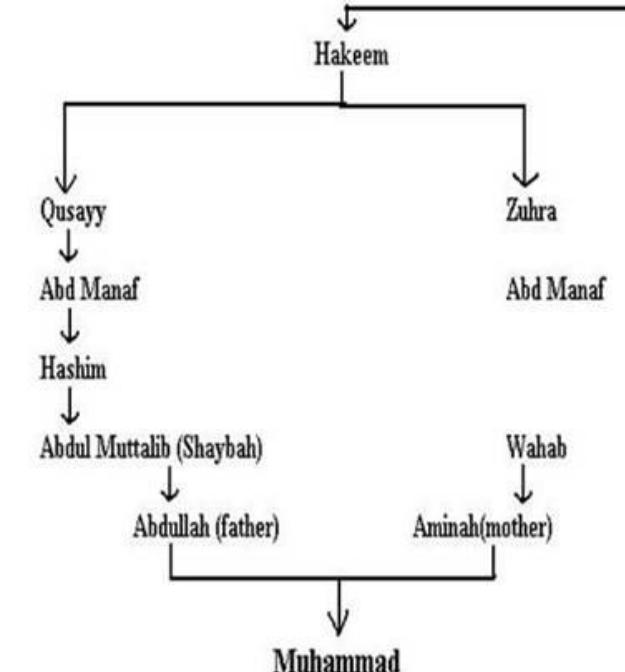
## Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Lineage

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

Ibrahim → Isma'il → Adnan → Ma'add → Nadhar → Mudar → Ilyas

Mudrikah → Khuzaymah → Kinanah → Al-Nadar

Malik → Fihrah → Ghalib → Lu'ayy → Ka'ab → Murrah → Kilab



# BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

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- ❖ 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 Aaminah 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 بِاَصْحَابِ الْفَيْلِ ﴿١﴾ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾  
وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَايِلَ ﴿٣﴾ تَرَمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعْصِفٍ مَّا كُوِلٍ ﴿٥﴾

*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
- The purpose of the miracles

## BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

### Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth

- Born in the month of Rabi' Al-Awal
- Miracles Experienced During Birth
  - She saw a dream in which 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 ecstatic
  - 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
- Aaminah and 'Abdul Muttalib were inspired with dreams to name him Muhammad; this name was unheard of
- He was known in previous books as Ahmad
- Sunnan after a baby is born

## BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

### Names of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet SAW had several names.
- Name mentioned 4 times in the Quran
- His kunya was Abul Qasim

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said :

سُوَابِسِي

*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 for many reasons
- Halima Al-Sa'diyah and her tribe came to Mecca to receive the new batch of children.
  - None of them wanted to take the Prophet ﷺ as he was an orphan
  - Halima Sa'diyah and her husband Abu Kabshah took him as there was no one else to take.
  - Miracles recounted by Halima

## BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

### Under the Care of Halima

- Along with Halima, the Prophet ﷺ had other wet nurses
  - Aaminah
  - Thuwaybah
  - Halima
  - Umm Hamzah

## 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 the incident, she returned him to Aaminah and informed her of what had happened.
- The Prophet's chest was split a total of 4 times in his life:
  - Second: 10 years old
  - Third: first revelation at 40 years old
  - Fourth: before the night journey at 51 years old

## BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

### Time with Aaminah 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
- What is the final fate of the parents of the Prophet ﷺ?

## BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

### Time with Abdul Muttalib

- Umm Ayman returned to Mecca with the Prophet ﷺ
- 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
  - Miracles witnessed

# BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

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- ❖ Early Teenage Years
- ❖ Harb Al-Fijar
- ❖ Hilf ul-Fudhul
- ❖ Time as a Merchant
- ❖ The Marriage Proposal
- ❖ Marriage to Khadijah bint Khawalid RA
- ❖ The Virtues of Khadijah bint Khuwaylid 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
  - Role every prophet had
  - Traits and Benefits of Being a Shepherd

## BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

### Harb Al-Fijar

- When the Prophet ﷺ was 20 years old, a war erupted between Quraysh and the tribe of Qays.
  - A man from Kananah, named Al-Barrad, killed a man from Qays, named 'Urwa ibn Qays. Quraysh allied with Kananah and fought against Qays.
- Violent war which lasted for 4 years
- Fighting continued in the forbidden months
  - Forbidden months
  - Meaning of fijar
- At the end, they realized there was a need to stop these violent wars.

## BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

### Hilf ul-Fudhul

- 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 ibn Jud'an with many honorable leaders of Quraysh
- The pact was made to stand with the oppressed
- 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 and the Prophet ﷺ was 25 years old
- She was widowed twice and had three children previously
- Abu Talib and Khadijah's uncle were the representatives
- 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 ﷺ accepted her marriage proposal
  - Khadijah was the first wife of the Prophet ﷺ and he did not marry another woman until she passed away
  - Khadijah believed in his ﷺ Prophethood without hesitation

# BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

## || — The Virtues of Khadijah bint Khawalid RA — ||

- Jibreel conveyed Allah's Salam to Khadijah RA
- 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 Ali 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 his own 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
- Surah Al-Kawthar was revealed to comfort the Prophet ﷺ
- Wisdom of the Prophet's ﷺ children passing away

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۝ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحِرْ ۝ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ۝

(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

إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لِلَّذِي بِنَكَهُ مُبَارَّكًا وَهُدًى لِلْعَالَمِينَ 3:96

*“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
- Abu Bakr RA
- Uthman RA
- People from Banu Asad
  - Khadijah RA
  - Waraqah ibn Nawfal

# EARLY MECCA

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- ❖ 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

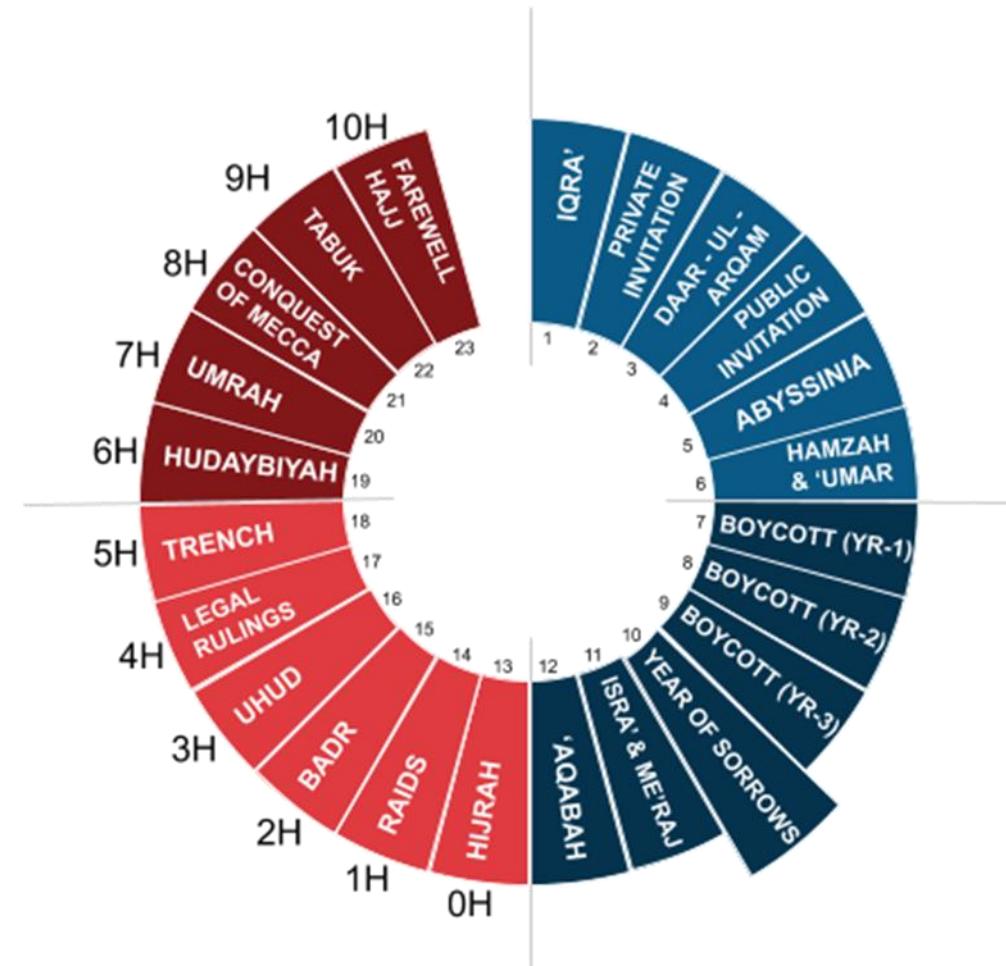
# EARLY MECCA

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- ❖ 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

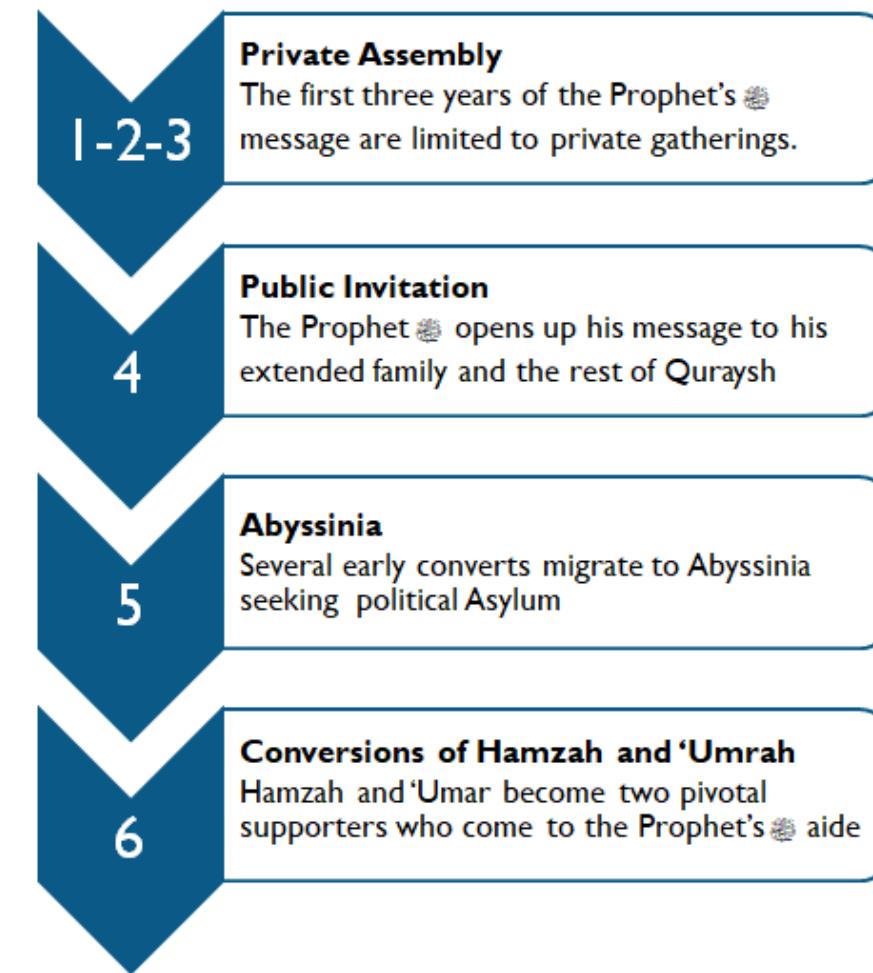
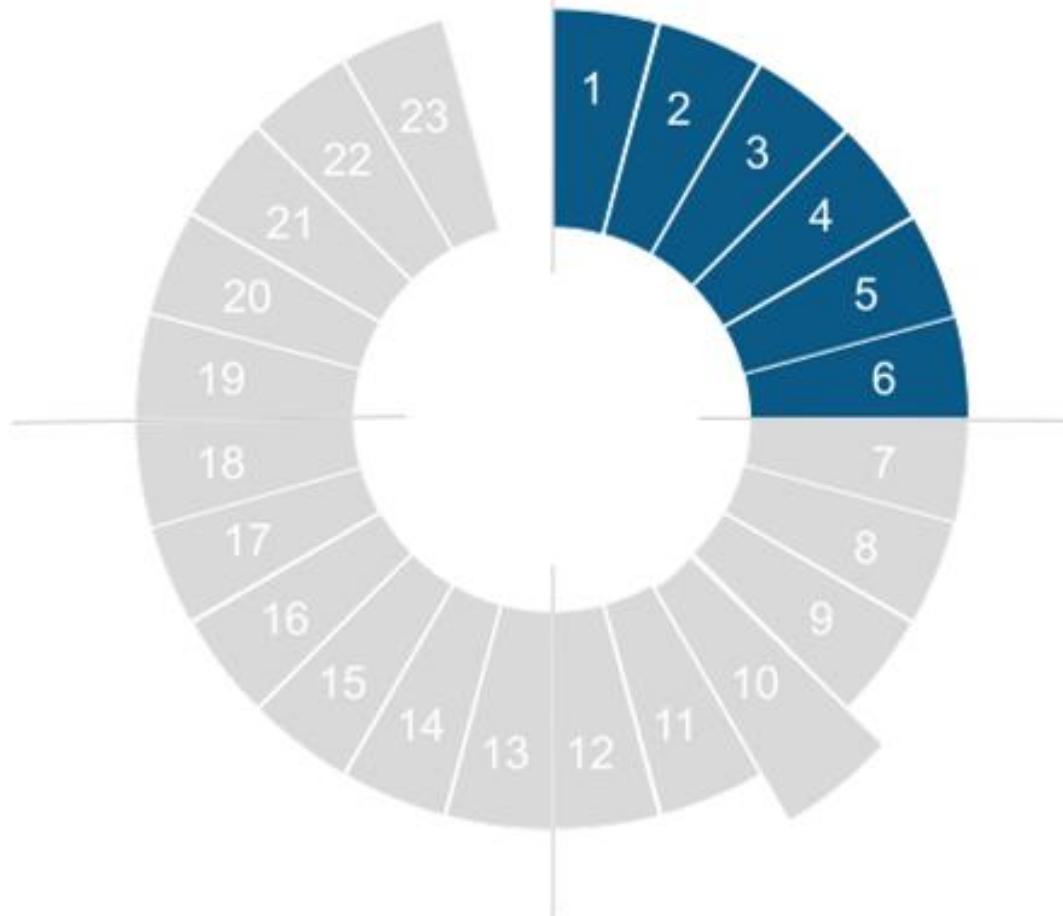
# INTRODUCTION

## Prophethood Map: Overview



# EARLY MECCA

## Prophethood Map



### 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
- The dreams would come as true as the crack of dawn

### Pre-Revelation Events

- Stones, trees and mountains would greet him
- He would hear voices and see light
- Thereafter isolation was made dear to him
- He would go to Cave Hira for seclusion – for dhikr, meditation and reflection.

### 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

### 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 said 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

# 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

### 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

### 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 comfort him
- Ibn Hajar said the pause was to relieve the Messenger ﷺ of the fear he experienced and to make him long for it

Next Revelations

- Muddathir
- Muzammil
- Qalam

### First Converts

- Khadijah RA
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq RA
- Waraqah RA
- Zaid ibn Harith RA
- Family of Abu Talib

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 ibn 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 Converts

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

### Early Converts

- Other notable converts
  - Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
  - Ja'far ibn Abi Talib
  - Family of Yasir
  - Suhaib ar-Rumi
  - Arqam ibn Abi Arqam

### Early Converts

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

### 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

Open Call to Islam

وَأَنذِرْ 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.

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

- 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

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

- Abu Jahl ('Amr ibn Hisham), Abu Sufyan, and Akhnas ibn Shurayq
- Utbah ibn Abi Rabi'
- Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet and Ummayah ibn Khalaf
- Al-Waleed ibn Al-Mugheerah

# Negotiations of Quraysh

- Tempting him with wealth, women, and leadership
- 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
- 'Utbah ibn Rabiah offers a bribe
  - Wealth, women, leadership
  - Prophet ﷺ responds with Quran [Fussilat 1-13]

## EARLY MECCA

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

- The next attempt was in the form of academic assessment and questioning.
  - Quraysh sent Nadhr ibn Harith and 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet to Yathrib
  - Question 1: People of the Cave
  - Question 2: Man who traversed the Earth
  - Question 3: The Soul's Nature
- Pause in revelation - Prophet ﷺ forgets to say Insha'Allah
- Revelation comes with answers

### Hostility of Quraysh

- Quraysh increased their hostility, especially against the weak
- They tried to dissuade pilgrims from listening to the Prophet ﷺ
  - They labeled him as a soothsayer, poet, and sorcerer
- Quraysh approach Abu Talib again
  - Quraysh offer a trade for the Prophet ﷺ
  - They questioned why the Quran was not revealed to someone more honorable in their society

## 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

### Persecution of Muslims

- Bilal ibn Rabah RA

- Abyssinian slave of Umayyah ibn 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

### 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

### Persecution of Muslims

- Suhaib ibn 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

### Enemies of the Prophet ﷺ

- Abu Lahab
  - Prophet's ﷺ daughters were divorced
  - Umm Jameel (Abu Lahab's wife)
- Abu Jahl
- 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet
  - Choked him during prayer
- 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
- Quraysh placed camel intestines on his back in prayer

### Migration to Abyssinia

- First Migration: Rajab, 5th year of Prophethood – 11/12 men and 5 women
  - Led by Uthman and Ruqqayah RA
  - Returned in Shawwal due to rumor
- Second Migration: 83 men, 18/19 women
  - Led by Ja'far RA
- Reasons for choosing Abyssinia

# EARLY MECCA

## Migration to Abyssinia



### Migration to Abyssinia

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

### Hamza's RA Conversion

- While walking to Mount Safa, Abu Jahl started saying vile things to the Messenger ﷺ
- Abdullah ibn 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

### 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 and is diverted to his sister's home by Nu'aym Ibn Abdullah
- In the house of Fatima and Sa'eed ibn Zaid
  - Umar reads the beginning of Surah Taha
- Accepts Islam at Dar al-Arqam with the Prophet ﷺ
- Impact of Umar's conversion
- Named Al-Farooq by the Prophet ﷺ

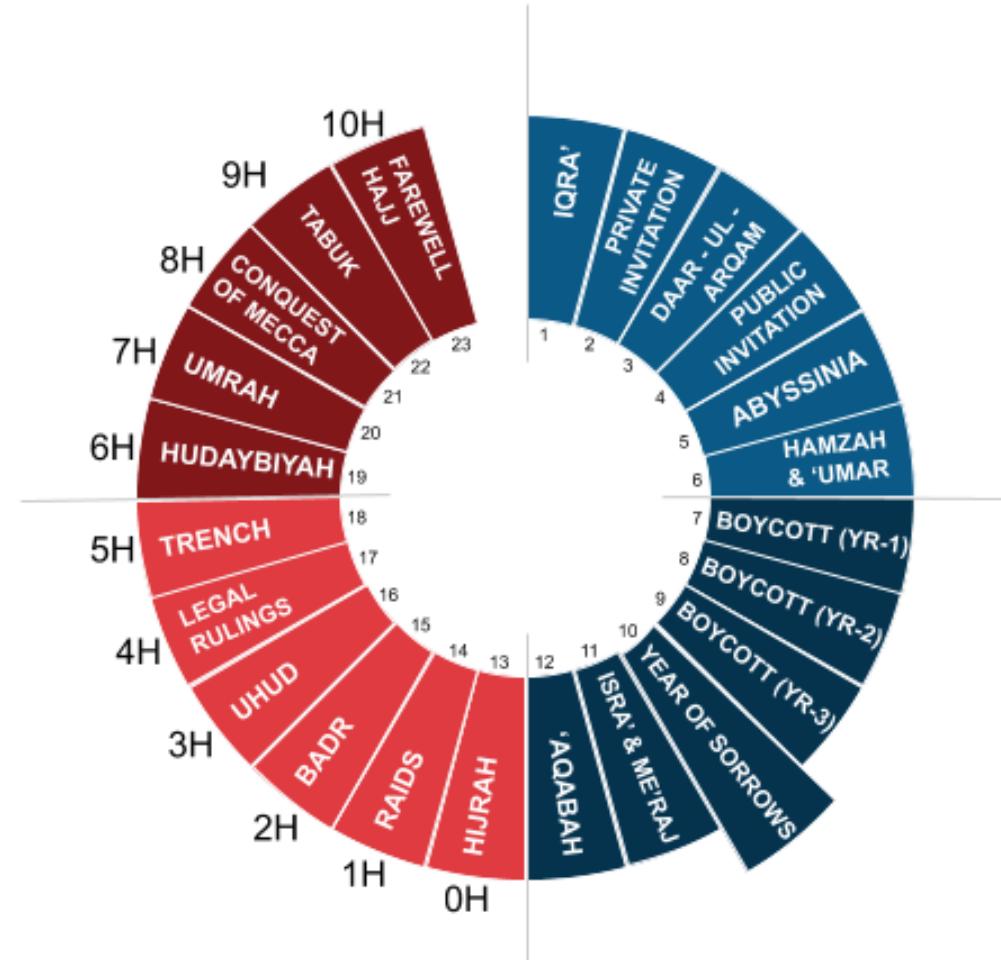
# LATE MECCA

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- ❖ 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

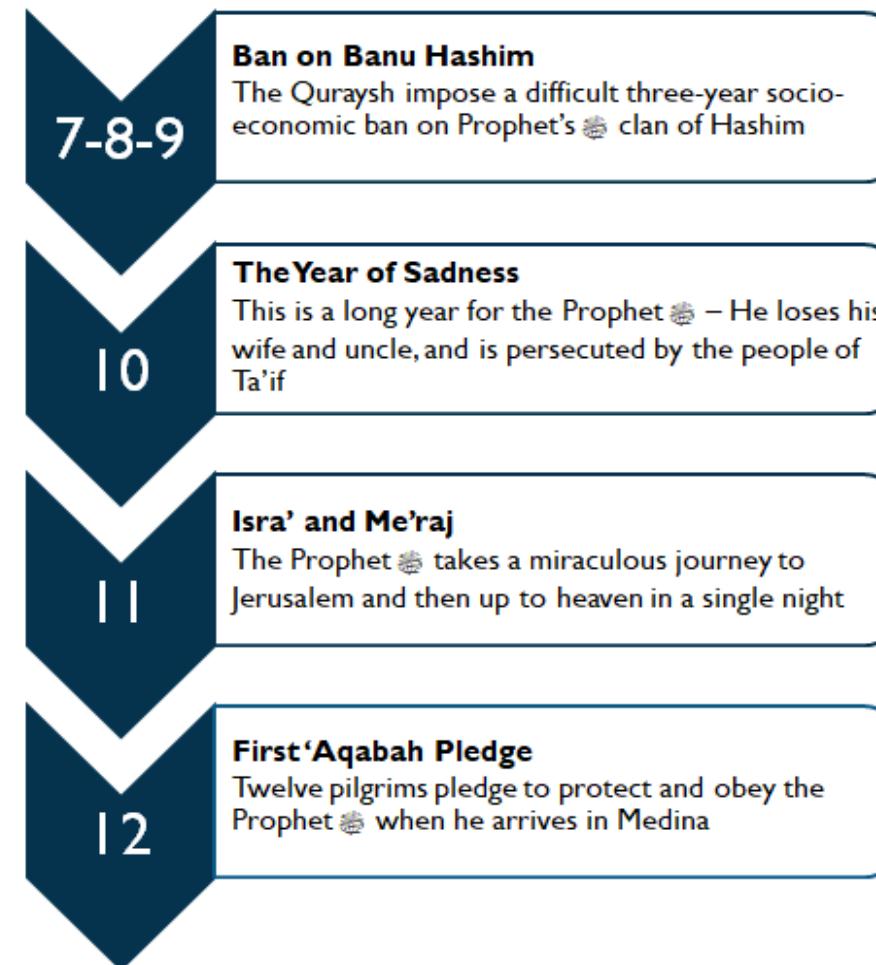
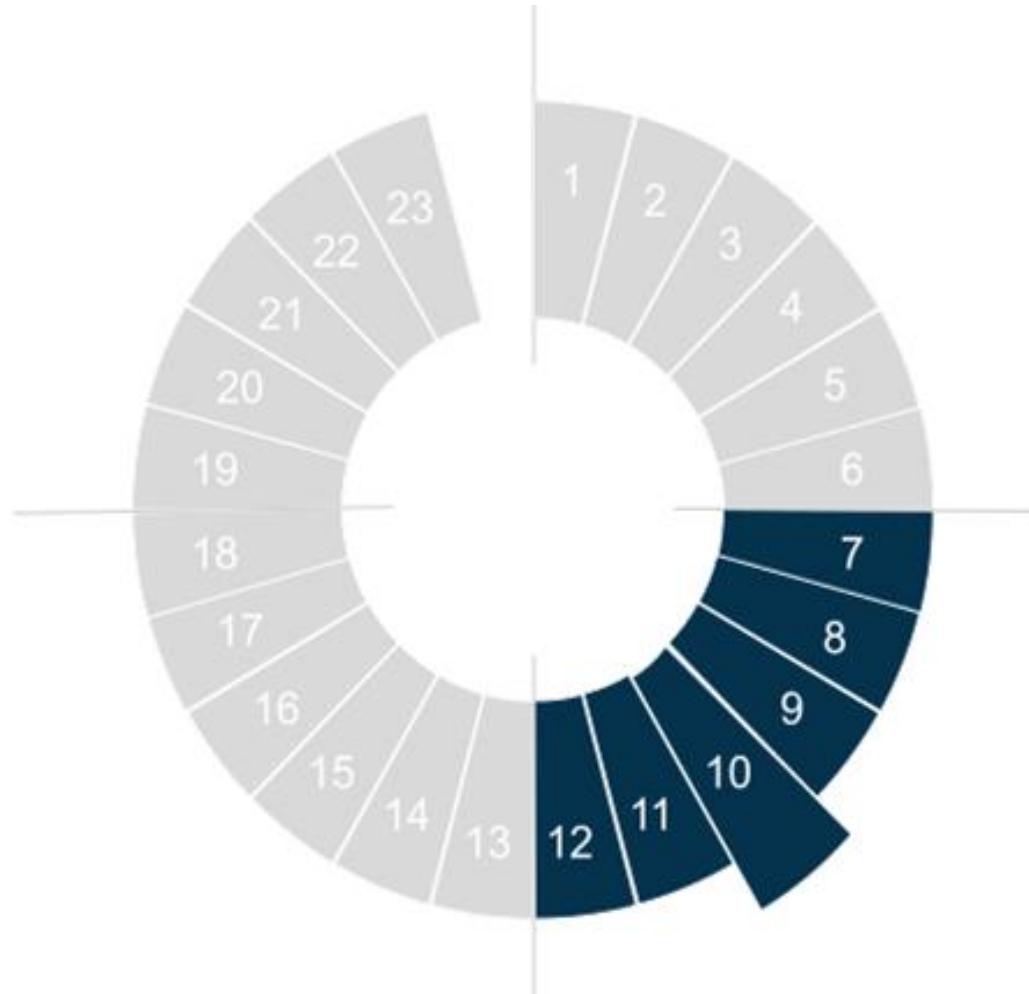
# INTRODUCTION

## Prophethood Map: Overview



# LATE MECCA

## Prophethood Map: Overview



### The Boycott

- The Growth of Islam
- 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 Banu Al-Muttalib
- Mansoor ibn 'Ikramah wrote the agreement

### 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 ibn'Amr together with 4 others went to the Ka'bah and declared it broken
- Quraysh agree and find the agreement destroyed except for Allah's name

### Year of Sorrow

- A few days after the boycott, in the 10th year of Prophethood, Abu Talib passed away
  - Abu Talib refused to utter the Shahadah
  - The Prophet ﷺ pledged to continue to make dua for him
- Abu Bakr sought permission to migrate to Abyssinia
- 2-3 months later, Khadijah RA passed away at 65 years old
  - Jibreel conveys greetings to Khadijah from her lord
- The Meccans increased their opposition towards the Prophet ﷺ

### Journey to Ta'if

- With Zaid ibn Haritha, the Prophet ﷺ set out to Ta'if in hopes of guiding them and finding support
- He presented Islam to the chiefs ('Abdiyaalil, Mas'ood, and Habib)
- 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 the garden of 'Utbah and Shaybah
  - His supplication to Allah

## Journey to Ta'if

اللَّهُمَّ إِلَيْكَ أَشْكُوْ أَسْعَفَ قُوَّتِ وَقِلَّةَ حِيلَقِ وَهَوَانِ عَلَى النَّاسِ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ، أَنْتَ رَبُّ الْمُسْتَضْعِفِينَ إِلَى  
مَنْ تِكْلِفُ إِلَى عَدُوٍّ بَعِيْدٍ يَتَجَهَّمُ فِي أَمْرِ إِلَى صَدِيقٍ قَرِيبٍ مَلْكُتَهُ أَمْرِي إِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ بِكَ غَبَّانًا عَلَىٰ فَلَا أَبَايِ غَيْرَكَ  
أَنْ عَافِيَتَكَ، أَوْ سَعْيٍ أَعُوذُ بِنُورِ وَجْهِكَ الَّذِي أَشْرَقَ ثَلَاثَ الْظُّلُمَاتِ وَصَلَحَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ مِنْ أَنْ  
تُنَزِّلَ إِنْ غَبَّاكَ أَوْ يَحْلَّ إِنْ سَخْطَكَ وَلَكَ الْعُثْمَى حَتَّىٰ تَرْضَى وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا 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.*

### Journey to Ta'if

- Offer from the angel
- Addas meets the Prophet ﷺ and accepts Islam
- 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 under the protection of Mut'im ibn 'Adi

### 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
- In route to Jerusalem, Jibreel asked the Prophet ﷺ to descend at various places and pray including Yathrib and Bethlehem

### Al-Isra'

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

### Al-Mi'raj

- The Prophet ﷺ ascended to the heavens on a ladder decorated with gems
  - 1st heaven: Prophet Adam
  - 2nd heaven: Prophet Yahya 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

### Al-Mi'raj

- The Prophet ﷺ went to Sidratul Muntaha where he saw Jibreel in his true form
- Then he ascended to Dharif al-Aqlam
- He then traversed further and was presented before Allah
  - Conversation between the Lord of the Universe and the Master of Messengers
  - 3 gifts from Allah
    - Prayer (from 50 to 2)
    - Last 2 ayat of Surat Al-Baqarah
    - Forgiveness of his ummah
- Returned to Mecca on Buraq



# 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 when he met Allah
- The Prophet ﷺ was taken up during the night, not the day
- Every prophet which he met in the skies had a significance
- The Prophet ﷺ witnessed the angels praying in only one position

### 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 the Prophet ﷺ gave them exact descriptions

### Return from Al-Mi'raj

- The Prophet ﷺ told them about returning caravans and they came exactly as he described
  - He made Du'a by which the sun was stalled
  - The believer's Ascension

### First Pledge of 'Aqabah

- During 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
  - Terms of the pledge
- Mus'ab ibn Umair رضي الله عنه was sent to Yathrib to give da'wah
  - Sa'd ibn Mu'ath رضي الله عنه and Usayd ibn Hudair

### Second Pledge of 'Aqabah

- 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
  - Pledged their lives to the Prophet ﷺ
  - Bukhari and Muslim report that Ka'ab ibn Malik T said: "*I would not trade my attendance of this pledge for the attendance of Badr, despite Badr being more well known to the people*".
  - Paved the way for Hijrah to take place

# EARLY MADINAH

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- ❖ Propehthood 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'eah
- ❖ Entry into Madinah
- ❖ Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

# EARLY MADINAH

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- ❖ 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

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- ❖ 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

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- ❖ 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

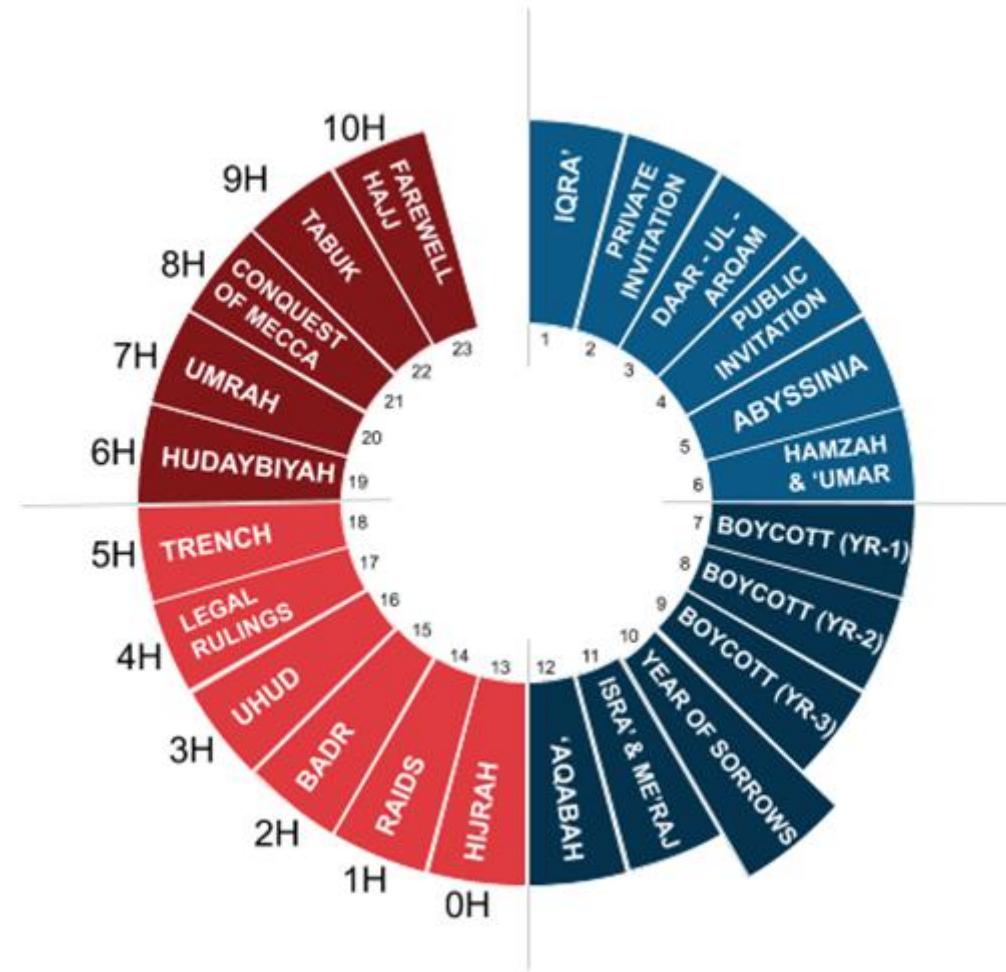
# EARLY MADINAH

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

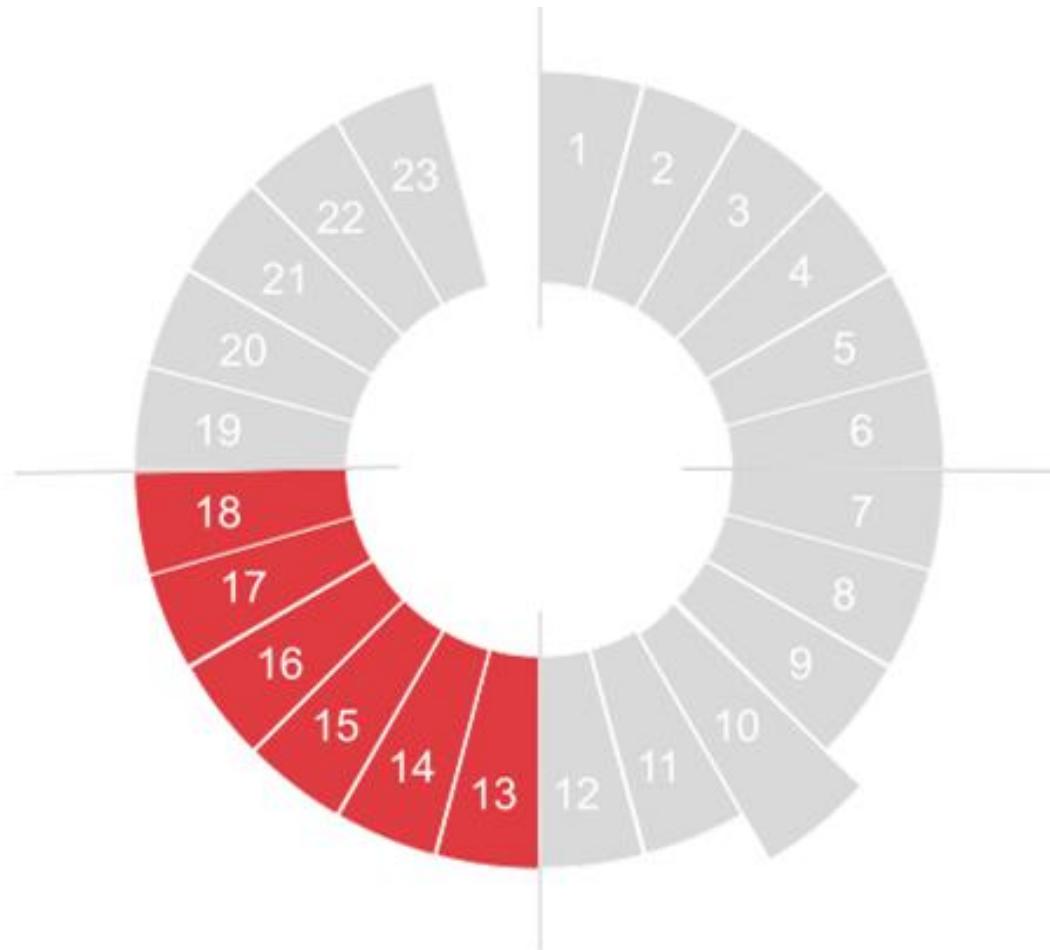
# INTRODUCTION

## Prophethood Map: Overview



# EARLY MADINAH

## Prophethood Map



### Hijrah

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

### Raids

This is a year of caravan raids directed against the Quraysh

### Battle of Badr I

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

### Battle of Uhud

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

### Legal Rulings

Many legal rulings began being implemented in stages

### 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

- The Prophet ﷺ gave permission for companions to migrate
- Umm Salamah
  - Marriage to the Prophet ﷺ
  - The forbearance of the Mother of the Believers

## EARLY MADINAH

### Hijrah of the Companions

- Suhaib Ar-Rumi
  - Sacrificing a fortune

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ أَبْتِغَاءَ 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)*

- 'Umar, Hisham, and 'Ayyash
- Bani Jash
- Salim Mawla Abi Hudhaifa

## EARLY MADINAH

### Assassination Plot of the Prophet ﷺ

- Allah gave permission to the Prophet ﷺ to migrate
- Abu Bakr asks to join him
- A number of Meccan leaders gathered to plot the assassination of the Prophet ﷺ
  - 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 through Jibreel
- Abu Bakr prepared camels for them to take
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered Ali RA to stay in the Prophet's ﷺ bed
  - He was given the task to return the trusts to their Meccan owners
- Quraysh arrive and the Prophet ﷺ escaped his house reciting verses of Surah Ya-Sin
- Quraysh found Ali instead of him

# EARLY MADINAH

# Hijrah of the Prophet ﷺ

- Prophet's ﷺ departing words to Mecca

*“I know that you are the best place on the earth, and the most beloved place to Allah and if your people did not remove me I would have not left you.” [Bayhaqi-Dalail]*

- Abdullah ibn Uraiqit was the hired guide

## EARLY MADINAH

### Cave of Thawr

- The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr and detoured South to Mount Thawr
  - Abu Bakr prepares the cave
  - Abu Bakr gets stung
- Miracles of the cave - spider and dove
- Abu Bakr's fear of Quraysh and the Prophet's ﷺ response

## EARLY MADINAH

### Cave of Thawr

- They stay in the cave for three nights and Abu Bakr's children helped
  - Abdullah ibn Abi Bakr gives daily reports on Quraysh
  - Asma brings food at night
    - Abu Jahl approaches Asma for information
- A bounty is placed on the Prophet ﷺ - 100 camels

### Cave of Thawr

- Abdullah ibn Uraiqit and A'mr ibn Fuhayrah meet them for the journey to Madinah
- Journey begins Rabi' Al-Awwal
  - Hakim: On Monday
  - Ibn Ishaq: On Thursday
- Abu Bakr RA was well-recognized outside Mecca

## Cave of Thawr

- When they left, 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 himself.
- Every time Suraqah got close, his horse would fall to the ground
  - He realized the Prophet ﷺ was protected and offered to help them
  - The Prophet's ﷺ prophecy for Suraqah

### 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 first 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 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 in Islam and led the first Jumu`ah there
  - The masjid was thereafter called Masjid Jumu`ah

## The First Jumu'ah

### Lessons from the first Khutbah

- Best advice for a Muslim to another: persuade another to have concern for the hereafter and to adhere to Taqwa
- 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, they head to Madinah
- Zubair & Talha meet them outside of Madinah
- The people gathered 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

- 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
- Abdullah ibn Salam: scholar of Torah

قُلْ أَرَعِيهِمْ إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ وَكَفَرُتُمْ بِهِ وَشَهِدَ شَاهِدٌ مِّنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ عَلَىٰ مِثْلِهِ فَأَمَنَ وَأَسْتَكْبَرُتُمْ 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.*

## EARLY MADINAH

### Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

- 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.”
- The rabbis assembled in Baitul-Mirdas and put forth questions for the Prophet to answer.
- The Jews found Surah Yusuf to be similar to the Torah
- They looked for the seal of prophethood on him
- Islam of Maymun ibn Yaameen, a Jewish leader

## 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 ibn Islam (Al-Farisi)
  - Used to be from a fire worshipping people in Persia
- He converted to Christianity secretley
- Traveled a long journey seeking the Prophet ﷺ
- He went to Madinah and saw the signs of Prophethood but was currently enslaved by a Jew in Madinah
- Prophet ﷺ helped buy his freedom

## EARLY MADINAH

### Brotherhood

- Brotherhood was established
- Aws and Khazraj became known as the Ansaar
  - Ansaar: أَنْصَارٌ the ones who provide support
  - Chief of Khazraj: Sa'd ibn Ubadah
  - Chief of Aws: Sa'd ibn Mu'ath

# EARLY MADINAH

## Brotherhood

### Mecca

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

### Madinah

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

# EARLY MADINAH

## Brotherhood

وَالسَّابِقُونَ الْأَوَّلُونَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارَ وَالَّذِينَ آتَيْتَهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَّضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ  
وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ وَأَعَدَ اللَّهُمَّ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي تَحْتَهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَلِيلِ الدِّينِ فِيهَا أَبْدُهُ ذَلِيلُ الْفَوْزِ الْعَظِيمُ

*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)*

- Modern day challenges:
  - Socio Economic imbalance in our communities
  - The challenge of converts
  - New community members

## 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

عَنْ أَيِّ هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ كَانَ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوْا أَوَّلَ الثَّمَرِ جَاءُوا بِهِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ "اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي شَمْرِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدِنَّا اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَبْدُكَ وَخَلِيلُكَ وَبَنِيُّكَ وَإِنِّي عَبْدُكَ وَبَنِيُّكَ وَإِنَّهُ دَعَكَ لِمَكَّةَ وَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ لِلْمَدِينَةِ بِمِثْلِ مَا دَعَكَ لِمَكَّةَ وَمِثْلِهِ مَعَهُ". قَالَ ثُمَّ يَدْعُو أَصْغَرَ وَلِيَدِهِ لَهُ 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

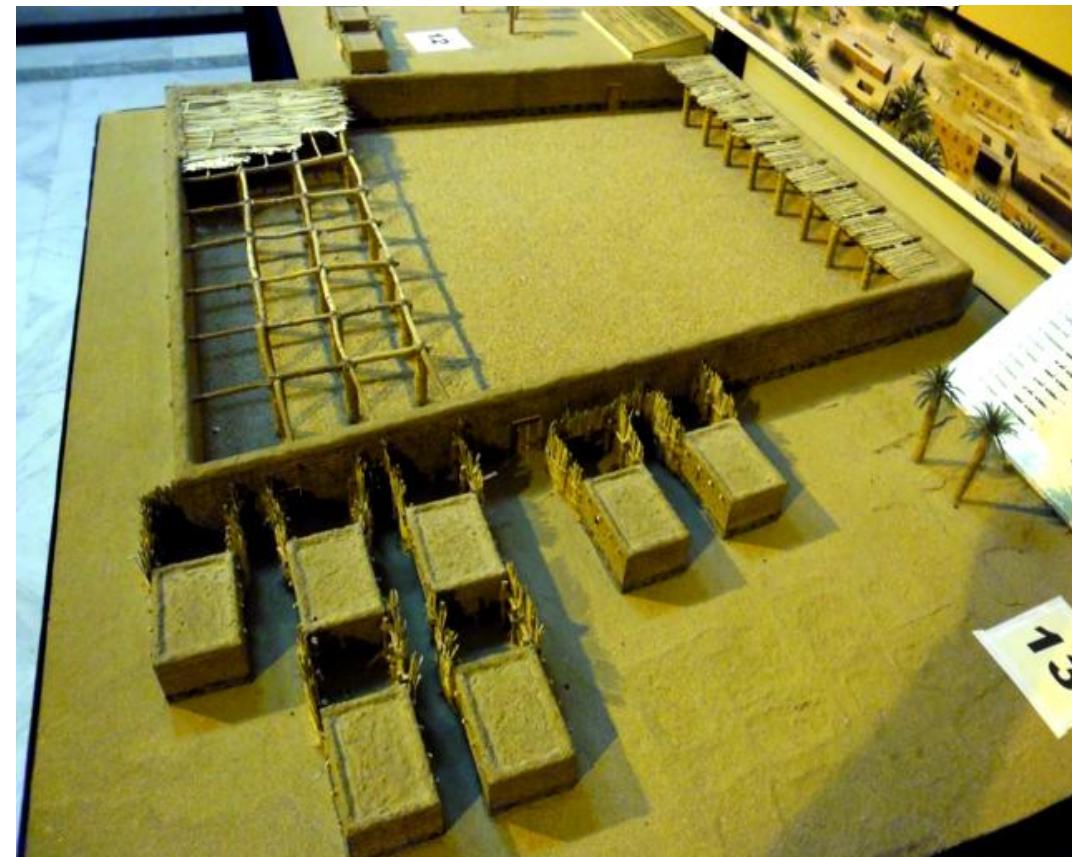
### || — Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi — ||

- Among the first initiatives taken by the Prophet ﷺ was establishing an area for a masjid.
- Land gifted by Banu Najjar
- Prophet ﷺ actively participated in construction
  - Statements while building
  - 'Ammar ibn Yasir RA
- Structure of the Masjid
- Virtue of praying in Masjid An-Nabawi

# EARLY MADINAH

## || — Housing for the Prophet 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 simples 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.*

### Inception of Athan

- The Prophet ﷺ and the companions discussed how prayer should be announced
- Ideas for the call to prayer
- Abdullah ibn Zaid and Umar ibn Khattab RA saw dreams
- 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

- 2 main tribes: Aws and Khazraj
- 3 main Jewish tribes:
  - Banu Qaynuqa'
  - Banu Nadheer
  - Banu Quraydha
- Alliance with non-Muslims: reject but respect
- Treaty was broken less than a year later

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 Rasulullah ﷺ attacks Madinah, the Jews will be duty-bound to assist Rasulullah 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 Rasulullah 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.

### The Water of Madinah

- The Water Crisis in Madinah
  - Meccans were accustomed to ZamZam
  - 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
  - Difference of opinion on the age of 'Aisha عَنْ أَنْبَيَاٰ
  - Virtues of 'Aisha RA
    - The Knowledge of 'Aisha RA
      - Muhadditha: transmitted over 2000 ahadith
    - Defense of 'Aisha RA in the Qur'an (Surah Noor)
    - Beloved to the Prophet ﷺ

## Change of Qiblah

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

## Ashaab al-Suffa

- Some companions in Madinah were very poor
  - 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 was legislated in Sh'abaan, 2 A.H.
- Eid al Fitr and Zakaat Al-Fitr were legislated at the end of Ramadan
- Eid Al-Adha
- Salawat

## EARLY MADINAH

### Military Expeditions

- Jahada = Struggle
- There is internal and external juhud
- The ideology of Islam
  - The greatest struggle, according to the Quran.
  - Most of the “violent” verses were revealed in context of defense
- Sariyya (38): when the Prophet ﷺ sent companions to overtake the enemy or gather information about them
- Ghazwa (21): when the Prophet ﷺ went out to fight with his companions, whether fighting took place or not

### Military Expeditions

- Sariyya of Hamza RA made up of 30 Muhajiroon
- Sariyya of 'Ubaida ibn Harith RA
  - First arrow fired in Islam, no battle took place
- Sariyya of S'ad ibn Abi Waqqas RA
  - Hide during the day and travel during the night
- Expeditions were mostly made up of muhajireen. Where are the Ansar?

## EARLY MADINAH

### Military Expeditions

- The ghazwa 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'ath RA in charge of Madinah
- 8/21 Ghazwat involved some extent of combat
- The 8 Ghazwat were:
  - Badr, Uhud, Ahzab (aka Khandaq), Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca (Fath Mecca), Hunayn

### Military Expeditions

- Expedition of 'Ushayrah (Jumaadal-Ula, 2 A.H.)
  - Abu Salamah ibn 'Abdul-Asad in charge of Madinah
  - 200 Muhajireen and 30 camels
  - Peace treaty with Bani Mudlij
- Expedition of Safwaan: The First Battle of Badr
- Sariyya of 'Abdullah ibn Jahsh
  - The sacred months
  - Surah Baqarah, ayah 217 revealed

## Events that Led to Badr

- Abu Sufyan's caravan from Syria
  - Muslims attempt to intercept the caravan
  - 313 Muslims went on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan with little resources
- A few youngsters were sent back to Madinah
- 3 battle flags being carried by the Muslims
- Retaliation of Abu Sufyan
  - Meccans gather their army
  - Banu 'Adi is the only tribe that does not participate

## Events that Led to Badr

- The Prophet ﷺ consulted the companions
  - Muhajreen expressed their allegiance
  - Miqdaad ibn Aswad and Sa'd ibn Mu'ath
- Dream of 'Atikah bint 'Abdul Muttalib
- Battleground speech of 'Utbah
- The Prophet's ﷺ consultation on where to set-up
  - Strategic Position, Hubaab ibn Munthir RA

## Before the Battle

- The day before the battle, the Prophet ﷺ pointed out where certain people would die
- The Du'a of the Prophet ﷺ the night before Badr
- While straightening the lines of the soldiers a companion named Sawaad ibn Ghaziyyah was out of line
  - The Prophet ﷺ nudged him into line and he complained that he was pushed harder than the others
  - The justice of the Prophet ﷺ

## Before the Battle

- Mubaarazah: 3 v. 3
  - Ali v. Waleed, Hamzah v. Shaybah, 'Ubaidah v. 'Utbah
- Abu Jahl made dua before the battle

إِنْ تَسْتَفْتِحُوا فَقَدْ جَاءَكُمُ الْفَتْحُ ۝ وَ إِنْ تَنْتَهُوا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۝ وَ إِنْ تَعُودُوا نَعْدُ ۝ وَ لَنْ تُغْنِيَ عَنْكُمْ فِتْنَكُمْ شَيْئًا ۝ وَ لَوْ  
كَثُرَ ۝ وَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ۝ ۱۹

(O disbelievers!) You were seeking victory. So, here victory has come unto you. And if you desist (from evil) it will be better for you. And if you return (to fight) so shall We return and your forces will be of no avail to you however numerous they may be Verily Allah is with the believers.[8:19]

# 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:
  - Abu Jahl
  - Umayyah ibn Khalaf

إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَلَّا يَكْفِيْكُمْ أَنْ يُمْدِدُكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِشَلَّةٍ أَلْفِ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُنْزَلِينَ

بَلَىٰ إِنْ تَصْبِرُوا وَتَتَّقُوا وَيَأْتُوكُمْ مِنْ فَوْرِهِمْ هَذَا يُمْدِدُكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُسَوَّمِينَ أَلْفِ مِنَ

*[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)*

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

- The Prophet sent messengers to Madinah to inform the people of victory
- 70 Meccans killed and 70 taken as prisoners
  - Disposing the corpses in the well of Badr
- 14 companions were martyred
- Muslims fought their own family members
  - Abu Ubaydah and his father
  - Abbas fought against the Muslims
  - Abu Bakr and his son
  - Mus'ab ibn Umair and his brother

# EARLY MADINAH

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

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

مَا كَانَ لِنَبِيٍّ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُ أَسْرَى حَتَّىٰ يُشْخَنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ  
وَاللَّهُ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَعَذِّبَ أَهْلَهَا وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ تُرِيدُونَ عَرَضَ 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 — ||

- Zaynab's migration
- Abu Al-'Aas accepted Islam in the 7<sup>th</sup> year after Hijrah
- Other prisoners of war
  - Abu Aziz, the brother of Mus'ab ibn Umair
  - Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet

## EARLY MADINAH

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

- Hatim ibn Abi Balta'a
- The people of Badr were guaranteed forgiveness

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَطْلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ أَعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ

"فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ"

- Guaranteed not to touch the fire of Hell
- The special Angels

## EARLY MADINAH

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

- Reaction of the Meccans after defeat
- The Meccans invested the loot of the Badr caravan into preparations for Uhud
- The first person from Quraysh to enter Mecca announced the names of the people who were killed in the battle.
- The death of Abu Lahab

# EARLY MADINAH

## || — Madinah After the Battle of Badr — ||

- Death of Ruqayya RA
  - Uthman's grief and marrying Umm Kulthum RA
- Marriage of Fatima RA to 'Ali RA
- First Eid Prayer
- Umair ibn Wahab accepts Islam
- Banishment of Banu Qaynuqa'
- Assassination of Ka'b ibn al-Ashraf
  - Famous poet who insulted the Prophet ﷺ and incited war against the Muslims
- Uthman ibn Madh'oon passes away

# EARLY MADINAH

## Events Leading to Uhud

- Meccans wanted revenge for what happened at Badr
- The warning of Abbas RA to the Prophet ﷺ
- Consultation upon the strategy
  - Senior companions suggested to stay at the boundaries of Madinah
  - Junior companions suggested to fight outside of Madinah
- The final decision of the Prophet ﷺ
  - Donning of his ﷺ armor and the guilt of the young companions
- Motivation of the Youth

## The Battle of Uhud

- 11th of Shawwal, AH 3
- The Army
  - Initially 1000, but 300 Munafiqeen turned away
  - 700 Muslims, 100 armored, and 2 horses
- Commencement of the battle and initial victory of the Muslims
- Abu Dujanah
- Ubayy ibn Khalaf challenges the Prophet ﷺ
- 50 archers of Jabal 'Aynain
  - Command of the Prophet “ ﷺ Even if you see birds pecking at our bodies.”
  - 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 Hamzah and Mus'ab RA
  - Hamzah was killed by Wahshee
  - The flag was given to Ali after the death of Mus'ab
- Rumor of the Prophet's death

# EARLY MADINAH

## Companions in Uhud

- 14 companions did not leave the side of the Prophet ﷺ
  - 7 ansar and 7 muhajireen
  - Talha ibn Ubaidillah
  - Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
  - Abu 'Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah
- The injury of the Prophet ﷺ
  - 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas cracked the teeth of the Prophet ﷺ
  - Helmet is cut into the blessed cheeks of the Prophet ﷺ

### 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 ibn Abi Waqqas RA
  - Handhalah RA
    - Washed by the angels

### Companions in Uhud

- Other notable companions
  - Hamnah bint Jahsh RA
  - Nusaybah RA
  - Qatadah ibn Nouman RA
  - Jabir RA

# EARLY MADINAH

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

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

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا أَسْتَرْلَهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ بِعَضِ 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
- Importance of the Prophet's ﷺ traditions
- Preference of Akhirah over Dunya
- Disobeying the Prophet ﷺ in his presence, you lose the help of Allah

# EARLY MADINAH

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

### Dua of Istikhara:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخِرُكَ 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 أَمْرِي عَاجِلٌ وَآجِلٌ فَاقْدُرْهُ لِي وَيَسِّرْهُ لِي ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِي فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي عَاجِلٌ وَآجِلٌ فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّي وَاْصْرِفْنِي عَنْهُ وَاقْدُرْ لِي الْخَيْرَ حِيثُ 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
  - Umar رضي الله عنه proposes Hafsa رضي الله عنه to Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and Uthman رضي الله عنه
- Hasan RA was born, 15<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan
- First prohibition of liquor was issued

## EARLY MADINAH

### Incident of Raji'

- Incident of Raji' (سرية الرجيع)
- Members from the 'Adal and Qura' tribes approach the Prophet asking to be taught about Islam
- 10 companions were sent. 7 were martyred and 3 were captured
  - Zaid ibn Dathinnah, Khubayb ibn Abi, and 'Asim ibn Thabit
- One of the biggest treachery from the disbelievers
- Why didn't Allah SWT inform the Prophet ﷺ about their plot?

### Bi'r Ma'unah

- Bi'r Ma'unah (بئر معونة)
- The Prophet ﷺ was requested to send some companions to teach Islam near the region of Najd
- 70 scholars among the companions were sent
  - Ka'b ibn Zaid was the only survivor
- The news of Raji' and Ma'unah reached the Prophet at the same time
- The inception of Qunoot

### Battle of Banu Nadheer

- Causes of the battle
  - Two men from Banu 'Aamir were killed out of revenge for the incident of Bi'r Ma'unah
  - Banu 'Aamir was allied with Banu Nadheer
  - The treaty was broken
- Blood money
- The plot of the Jewish tribes of Madinah
- Muslims besieged Banu Nadheer
  - Dua of the Prophet ﷺ for the Ansaar

# EARLY MADINAH

## || — Prohibition of Liquor and Thaat ur Riqaa' — ||

- The love and addiction of the Arabs
  - The incidents that lead to prohibition:
    - 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab RA
    - Salah of a companion
  - The expedition of Thaat ur Riqaa'
    - Rabi' ul-Akhir, 4 AH
    - Banu Mahaarib and Banu Tha'laba were preparing for war against the Muslims
    - Salatul-Khawf
    - Significance of the word "Riqaa"

# EARLY MADINAH

## The Expedition of Banu Mustaliq

- Cause of the expedition: Banu Mustaliq was planning an attack against the Muslims
- This was the 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.

## Incident of Slander

- 'Aisha's RA separation from the caravan & Safwaan ibn Mu'attal Al-Sulami RA
- 'Aisha returns to Madinah and falls sick
- Rumors start spreading & Umm Mista' tells Aisha
- The cry of the Mother of the Believers
- Prophet ﷺ asks Bareera, the servant of 'Aisha ﷺ about the rumors.
- The first conversation between the Prophet ﷺ and 'Aisha RA
- Surah Noor is revealed in her defense
- Muslims Involved in Gossip
  - Mista' ibn Uthaathah (fought in Badr)
  - Hassaan ibn Thaabit
  - Hamnah bint Jahsh

### Battle of Khandaq

- Cause: Jews from Banu Nadheer incited Quraysh to attack the Muslims
- When: Shawwal, 5 A.H.
- The Matchup: 3,000 Muslims vs 10,000 Non-Muslims
- Salman al-Farisi's idea
  - Miracles while digging the trench

# EARLY MADINAH

## Battle of Khandaq

- Ali v. 'Amr ibn 'Abd-Wud
- The Prophet's ﷺ dua
- The hypocrites & believers in Surah Al-Ahzab

وَإِذْ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ يَأْهَلَ يَثْرِبَ لَا مُقَامَ لَكُمْ فَأَرْجِعُوْا وَيَسْتَغْذِنُ فَرِيقٌ مِّنْهُمْ النَّبِيَّ يَقُولُوْنَ إِنَّ بُيُوتَنَا عَوْرَةٌ وَمَا

هِيَ بِعَوْرَةٍ إِنْ يُرِيدُوْنَ إِلَّا فِرَارًا

وَلَمَّا رَأَهَا الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ الْأَخْزَابَ قَالُوا هَذَا مَا وَعَدَنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَصَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَمَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا

إِيمَانًا وَتَسْلِيْمًا

## EARLY MADINAH

### || — The Expulsion of Banu Quraydha — ||

- Violation of the treaty
- Jibreel told the Prophet to attack Banu Quraydha
  - Salat-ul-Asr
- The Muslims besiege Banu Quraydha for almost a month
  - Abu Lubabah sent to mediate
- The decision of Sa'd ibn Mu'ath 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 Raji'

## EARLY MADINAH

### Year of Expeditions

- Expedition of Muhammad ibn Maslamah
- Expedition of Abu ‘Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah
- Expedition of Tarif
- Expedition of Hasma
- Expedition of Dawmat-ul-Jandal
- Expedition of Kurz ibn Jaabir Fihri
- Expedition of Amr ibn Umayyah Dhamri

## EARLY MADINAH

### Year of Expeditions

- The Prophet's ﷺ advice
  - The Ansar asked the Prophet before Dawmat-ul-Jandal:
    - *Who is the best Muslim?*
    - *Who is the most intelligent?*
  - 5 evil practices the Prophet ﷺ sought refuge from

# LATE MADINAH

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

# LATE MADINAH

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

# LATE MADINAH

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- ❖ Between Tabuk and the Farewell 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

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### **Hudaybiyah**

The Muslims sign a peace treaty that ends hostilities with Makkah

### **Conquest of Makkah**

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

### **Battle of Tabuk**

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

### **Year of Delegations**

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

### **Farewell Hajj**

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

## Hudaybiyya

- The dream of the Prophet ﷺ to make ‘Umrah
- Muslims set out to Madinah
  - Khalid ibn Waleed attempts to intercept the caravan
  - Miracle of water from the fingers of the Prophet ﷺ
- Meccans prevent the Muslims from entering
  - Negotiation with Quraysh
  - ‘Urwah ibn Mas’ood
  - Uthman ibn Affan RA sent to negotiate with Quraysh
- Rumor of Uthman’s death RA
  - Bay’aat-ur-Ridwaan

## LATE MADINAH

### Treaty of Hudaybiyya

- Conditions of Treaty
  - Peace for 10 years
  - Meccans 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
  - Advice of Umm Salamah ﷺ
  - Umar ﷺ

### Treaty of Hudaybiyya

- 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

### Year of Delegations

- After Hudaybiyya the Prophet ﷺ began sending out companions and letters to various nations
- Delegations sent to:
  - Hawazin and Thaqeef, Daws, the Ash'ariyyin, and Najran
  - The emperor of Rome, Persia, Abyssinia, Egypt
    - Najashee and Umm Habeebah
    - Heraclius and Abu Sufyan

## Black Magic

- Black magic was done on the Prophet ﷺ
  - The people of Khaybar called upon Labid, a sorcerer
  - Effect on the Prophet ﷺ
- Surahs of Refuge
  - Surah Al-Falaq
  - Surah Al-Naas
- Effects of Evil Eye

## LATE MADINAH

### Battle of Khaybar

لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَثْبَتَهُمْ 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)*

### Battle of Khaybar

- 6<sup>th</sup> year of Dhul Hijjah after Hudaybiyya
  - Hypocrites not permitted to attend the battle
- Cause of the battle: treachery of the Jewish tribes
- Muslims had 1400 infantry and 200 cavalry
  - The Jews were warned by Abdullah ibn Ubayy, so they prepared and were supported by other tribes. They had 14000 men
- Aamir ibn Awka RA recites a beautiful poem

### Battle of Khaybar

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

### Battle of Khaybar

- Ali RA and Marhab
- Ali RA given the flag
  - Curing of his eye
- Conquering of the forts
- Prophet ﷺ gets poisoned by a Jewish woman
  - Eventually was a cause of his death

## LATE MADINAH

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

- Approx. 10 Muslims were killed
- More prohibitions are legislated
- Arrival of Abu Musa, Abu Hurayrah, and Ja'far RA with their people
  - Umm Habiba returns from Abyssinia with Ja'far
- Prophet's ﷺ marriage to Safiyyah bint Huyayy RA
- Battle of Wadi Al-Qura
  - 'Amr ibn Sa'eed ibn Al-'Aas leads the expedition

## LATE MADINAH

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

- Umratul Qada'
  - 2000 companions perform Umrah in accordance to Hudaibiya
- Death of Zaynab RA
  - Died from a wound inflicted Habbar ibn Aswad

## 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

### Construction of the Pulpit

- A Muslim woman from the Ansar suggests Pulpit
- Made of a few steps and a platform
- The tree trunk
  - Location of the tree
  - Statement of Imam Malik
- Garden of Paradise

### Battle of Muta

- Jamaadal Awal, 8 A.H.
- Cause: Haaris ibn ‘Umair RA killed by Shurahbeel from Ghassan
- 3,000 Muslims vs 100,000 Non-Muslims
- Chain of command: Zaid ibn Haritha, Ja’far ibn Abu Talib, and Abdullah ibn Rawaha
- Couplets of Abdullah ibn Rawahah
- The strategy of Khalid ibn Waleed

## LATE MADINAH

### Battle of Muta

#### The 12 Martyrs (RA)

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

### Thaat us Salaasil

- Jumaadul Akhir 8 A.H.
- ‘Amr ibn Al-‘Aas RA, a new Muslim, leads the expedition
- Muslims set out with 500 men to Banu Quda’ah, a tribe who instigated the Muslims since Khaybar
- Muslims are victorious

### Saif ul-Bahr

- Took place near the coastal areas of Hijaz
- Abu Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah RA led this expedition
- Rajab 8 A.H.
- Battle of Khabit
  - Muslims had to eat Khabit, dry leaves, to survive
  - They found a large sea creature which they ate from

## LATE MADINAH

### Conquest of Mecca

- Ramadan of 8 A.H. the Muslims left Madinah
- Violation of Treaty of Hudaybiyya
  - Banu Khuza'ah was attacked by Banu Bakr
  - The Prophet attempted to reconcile, but Quraysh refused
- The visit of Abu Sufyan to Madinah
  - The people in Madinah ignored him

## LATE MADINAH

### Conquest of Mecca

- Hatim ibn Abi Balta'a RA
- Departure from Madinah with 10,000 companions
- Grave of the Prophet's ﷺ mother
  - Stopped at Abwa
  - The grief of the Propeht ﷺ

## Conquest of Mecca

- The last muhajir: Abbas RA
- The Muslims camp outside of Mecca
- Abbas RA 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
- Zubair RA given the flag of the Muhajireen and Sa'd ibn Ubadah given the flag of the Ansar
  - The chant of Sa'd & Abu Sufyan ibn Harb's reaction

### Conquest of Mecca

- The Prophet ﷺ enters into Mecca 20th of Ramadan
- Safety is given to those who enter Umm Hani's home
- Difference between a king and a prophet
- Keys of the Ka'bah
  - Destruction of the idols
  - Uthman ibn Talha
- The Prophet ﷺ pardons the Meccans
- The Athan is given on the roof of the Ka'bah
  - Quraysh are shocked at Bilal's RA adan

### Conquest of Mecca

- Several people accepted Islam at this time
  - 'Ikramah ibn 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
  - Fudalah
- Forgiveness of the Prophet ﷺ

### 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
- Cause: Hawazin and Banu Thaqeef planned to attack the Muslims
- Jubayr ibn Mut'im witnessed the angels descend in aid of the Muslims
- Shaybah ibn Uthmaan ibn Abi Talha

### Siege of Ta'if

- Some of the defeated armies of Hunayn fled to Ta'if and took shelter in a fortress.
- The Muslims besieged the fortress
- The Prophet made dua for the guidance of Banu Thaqeef

### Aftermath of Hunayn

- Distribution of the spoils of war
  - Reaction of the Ansar
- Foster sister of Prophet ﷺ, Sheema RA
- Umrah Ji'irraanah
  - 8<sup>th</sup> of Thul Qa'dah

## LATE MADINAH

### Expedition of Tabuk

- Took place in Rajab 9 A.H.
- It was the final expedition of the Prophet ﷺ
- Roman empire amasses 100,000 soldiers
- The journey was one of extreme heat, drought, and financial struggle
- All eligible Muslims were obligated to participate
- Generosity of Abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman RA
- The poor companions desired to participate

## LATE MADINAH

### Expedition of Tabuk

- Ali was placed in charge of Madinah
- The journey to Tabuk
  - Abu Thar
  - The Prophet prayed Fajr behind Abdul Rahman ibn 'Awf
  - Drinking from the river of Tabuk
- Roman army did not come forth
- Total of 30,000 Muslims marched out of Madinah

### Expedition of Tabuk

- The hypocrites gave excuses to the Prophet ﷺ for not attending
- There were 3 companions who did not participate
  - Ka'ab ibn Malik
  - Murarah ibn Al-Rabee'
  - Hilal ibn Umayyah
- The social boycott

## LATE MADINAH

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

- Umm Kulthoom RA passes away
- Death of Abdullah ibn Ubayy
- Hajj of Abu Bakr RA
- Mu'ath 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 Pilgimage

- The Prophet ﷺ announces Hajj in 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
- The information about the Hajj of the Prophet is gathered from this one incident of Hajj
- One of the final verses revealed on the day of 'Arafah

## 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 & The Army of Usama — ||

- Sermon at Ghadir Khum in support of Ali RA
- Virtues of the family of the Prophet
- Expedition of Usama ibn Zaid RA
  - Usama RA was a teenager when he led this army
  - Army of 3000 soldiers set out for Sham near Muta on the 26<sup>th</sup> of Safar 11 A.H.
  - The companions questioned Usama's leadership
  - 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
- Hadith Jibreel
- Extensive Worship
- Verbal indication during hajj
- Uhud and Baqi'
- Conversation with Fatima RA

## 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
- Virtues of Abu Bakr
- Last instruction and advice

## LATE MADINAH

### Last Prayer

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

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

- Last glimpse of the Prophet ﷺ
- The Prophet's health improves
  - Abu Bakr was not in Madinah
- Final moments of the Prophet's Life
  - The miswak of Abd-ul-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr RA
  - Du'a for Ar-Rafiqul-A'laa
- Pangs of Death
  - Returned to Allah on Monday, the 12<sup>th</sup> of Rabi' Al-Awwal at 63 years old

## LATE MADINAH

### || — The Reaction of the Companions — ||

- Umar's RA Reaction
- Uthman's RA Reaction
- Reaction of other companions
- Abu Bakr RA Addresses Madinah
  - *"For all of those who had worshiped Muhammad, verily Muhammad ﷺ has passed. As for those who worship Allah ﷺ, for Allah ﷺ is everlasting and He will never die"*
- The Funeral and Burial of the Prophet ﷺ