

WINTER SEERAH INTENSIVE



Shaykh Abdullah Waheed



DAY 5 | LATE MECCA

Wisdoms of Al-Mi'raj

- Why didn't Ibrahim AS tell the Prophet SAW to reduce the number of prayers?
 - The quality of Ibrahim AS is 'khaleel' which is a person who accepts anything that Allah SWT says.
 - The quality of Musa AS is 'kaleem' which is a person who speaks with Allah SWT.
 - Musa spoke to Allah SWT a lot throughout his prophethood.
 - He would prolong his conversations with Allah SWT as much as possible because he loved speaking to Allah SWT.
- The greatest miracles that happened during the life of the Prophet SAW are the splitting of the moon and his ascension to the heavens.
 - There are several narrations to prove that it was a physical ascension, not a spiritual one.
 - This is important to understand because when the Prophet SAW returned to Mecca the disbelievers would refuse this journey.
 - If it was just a dream, they would have accepted it.

- When the Prophet SAW was spoken to as a messenger to mankind, Allah SWT called him with all of his attributes, but when he was being introduced to Allah SWT, all titles were left behind and he was introduced as a slave of Allah SWT.
- The Prophet SAW was taken up to Allah SWT during the night.
 - Allah SWT wants His slaves to speak to Him at night when there is privacy and they are only focused on Him.
- Why did the Prophet SAW go to Bait al-Maqdis?
 - Allah SWT wanted to honor the Prophet SAW of going to Bait al-Maqdis because all other prophets had gone there.
- Every prophet that the Prophet SAW met had a symbolic meaning.
 - The Prophet SAW would be kicked out of his home of Mecca just like Adam AS was kicked out of Jennah.
 - The Prophet SAW would be persecuted by his family just like Yusuf AS was persecuted by his family. Yusuf As forgave his brothers just like the Prophet SAW would forgive the people of Mecca when they come back and conquer it.
- How did the Prophet SAW meet the other prophets in Bait al-Maqdis when they have all passed away and been buried?
 - The Prophet SAW said that Allah SWT has made the bodies of prophets forbidden for the earth to consume.
 - The scholars say that it is possible that Allah SWT resurrected the prophets and brought them to Bait al-Maqdis.
 - The most authentic opinion is that Allah SWT made the prophets' souls enter physical bodies which were made in the skies which resembled their actual features when they were alive.
 - Isa AS is the only prophet who did not die, so he is still in his physical body in the heavens.

- When the Prophet SAW went to the skies, he saw angels worshipping Allah SWT in different positions.
 - Some were standing, some sitting, some were bowing, and some were prostrating.
 - An angel which has been fixated to worship Allah SWT in a specific position will not be able to worship Allah SWT in any other position.
 - Every creation of Allah SWT worships Him.
 - Trees worship Allah SWT standing.
 - Cattle worship Allah SWT bowing.
 - Reptiles worship Allah SWT in sajdah.
 - Rocks worship Allah SWT sitting.
 - Allah SWT has honored our ummah with the ability to do all positions in one rakah.

- When the Prophet SAW returned, he began to tell the people of Mecca what happened and they refuse to believe it.
- When Abu Jahl heard this he gathered more people and brought them to listen to the Prophet SAW.
- They all began to mock the Prophet SAW after he spoke.
- The Prophet SAW continued to tell them that he was telling the truth, so they asked him to describe Bait al-Maqdis.
 - While the Prophet SAW was at Bait al-Maqdis, he did not look at the details of it.

- Allah SWT displayed Bait al-Maqdis in front of the Prophet SAW in that moment so that he was able to describe it to the people of Mecca.
- The Prophet SAW counted the windows of Bait al-Maqdis and the people were shocked.
- Then he SAW told them that on his way back, he saw a caravan coming to Mecca.
 - He SAW described the caravan in detail.
 - The people of Mecca asked when this caravan would be arriving and he said it would arrive in 3 days before sunset.
 - On this caravan's journey there was a delay and it was going to arrive after sunset.
 - Allah SWT halted the sunset so that the caravan would arrive when he SAW said it would.
- The people of Mecca refused to believe this journey.
 - Some people who had accepted Islam left after they heard this.
- Abu Jahl went to Abu Bakr RA and told him what was happening. Abu Bakr RA asked who was claiming that they went on this journey. Abu Jahl said, "Your friend." Abu Bakr RA said, "If Muhammad claims to have traveled to Bait al-Maqdis to the seventh heaven, then I believe it."
 - This was another reason why Abu Bakr RA was known as Al-Sideeq
 - Abu Bakr's iman was greater than all of the sahabah's iman.
 - This journey was even difficult for some of the sahabah to understand.
 - Abu Bakr RA was also known as Al-Ateeq because he was freed from the hell fire.
 - Even though he was guaranteed Jennah from early on, he continued to do good actions to seek it.

- Lessons from the return include:
 - Take permission before entering someone's house
 - There are blessings in traveling early in the morning, around tahajjud time.
 - If we want an intimate relationship with Allah SWT, the best time to worship Him is the night time.
- Quraysh demanded miracles again, but Allah did not give them what they asked for.
 - One of the reasons why Allah did not give them what they asked was because if He did and Quraysh still chose not to believe, then they would all be subject to complete destruction at that point.
 - Another reason is that the Quran is the greatest miracle. So sending other miracles would be of no use since they already had the greatest miracle right in front of them.
 - The Prophet SAW split the moon in half with the permission of Allah
 - He made the motion with his finger and it split in half.
 - Then, he motioned for each half to move away from the other
 - Even after this, Quraysh did not believe and they called him a magician.

First Pledge of 'Aqabah

- The Prophet SAW would continue to spread the message of Islam to tribes around Mecca.
- Quraysh sent Dhimaad, who could cure people from the effect of Jinns, to see the Prophet SAW and cure him from his "illness." When Dhimaad met the Prophet SAW, the Prophet SAW started by mentioning the beginning phrases of a khutbah. Dhimaad asked him 3 times to repeat what he said. He was amazed by his speech and said that these words have broken all laws of language and it is like a dictionary of an ocean because the words are so deep. Then, Dhimaad accepted Islam.
- The tribe of Khazraj was having conflict with the other tribes of Madinah, so they came to Mecca to try to make allies with Quraysh.
- Before the entire group came from Yathrib, Eyas bin Mu'aath and Abu al-Haseel came to speak to the Prophet SAW on behalf of the people of Khazraj.
- The Prophet SAW heard their case and then gave them the message of Islam.
 - Eyas bin Mu'aath said that he had heard this from the Jews of Madinah and he believed that the Prophet SAW was truthful.
 - He went to Abu al-Haseel and suggested that they accept Islam.
 - Abu al-Haseel began to pelt him with stones and called him crazy, so Eyas decided to stay quiet and did not accept Islam.
 - A few days after they arrived back in Madinah, Eyas bin Mu'adh became ill and he was on his deathbed.
 - Before he passed away he said subhanallah, la ilaaha illah allah, and allahu akbar.

First Pledge of 'Aqabah

- The Prophet SAW said that this man was a believer.
- He was the first believer of Madinah.
- During the 11th year of prophethood, a group of 6 pilgrims from Yathrib (Madinah) came to Mecca.
 - As'ad bin Zurarah was their leader and he came with 'Awf ibn Haarith, Uqbah bin 'Amir, and 3 others.
 - They came to Aqabah, near Mina, and met the Prophet SAW.
 - He gave them the message of Islam and they pledged their allegiance to the Prophet SAW.
 - One man, named Thakwaan bin 'Abd al-Qays, pledged his allegiance to the Prophet SAW, but he did not go back to Madinah like the rest of pilgrims did.
 - He is the only person who is considered of the Muhaajireen and of the Ansaar.
- The terms of their pledge were:
 - They would not worship other than Allah SWT
 - They would not commit zina
 - They would not steal
 - They would not kill
 - They would not accuse anyone innocent
- After they accepted Islam, they asked the Prophet SAW to send someone back to Madinah with them to teach the rest of Madinah Islam.
 - The Prophet SAW sent Mus'ab bin Umair and Abdullah bin Ummi Maktoom RA.

- When Mus'ab RA arrived, he was teaching Islam in the house of As'ad bin Zurarah.
- People were secretly accepting Islam and learning about it.
- Usaid bin Huthair, the son of one of the leaders from the 'Aws tribe, found out that people in Madinah were accepting Islam.
 - He came into the house of Asad bin Zurarah and he said, "Oh As'ad, if you were not a relative of mine, I would kill you for what you are doing here."
 - Mus'ab bin Umair RA asked him to listen to what they were teaching. He RA told him that if he didn't like it, then they could argue, and if he liked it, then they could negotiate.
 - Mus'ab RA recited Quran and Usaid said, "I have never heard anything more beautiful than this. What do I have to do to enter your religion?"
 - Mus'ab RA told him to shower, change his clothes, and come back. He did this and then accepted Islam.
- Usaid RA then told Mus'ab bin Umair RA that he knows a person who if he accepted Islam, all of Madinah would accept Islam.
 - This person was Sa'ad bin Mu'adh.
- When they told Sa'ad about Islam, he became angry.
 - Mus'ab bin Umair RA told him to listen to what they have to say and if he doesn't agree then they can argue.
 - When he listened to the Quran, he said the same statement that Usaid said and then he accepted Islam.

- Sa'ad bin Mu'adh RA was the leader of Bani Abd al-Ashhal who was from the tribe of 'Aws.
- He went to the focal point of their tribe and gathered everyone. He said, "How do you perceive me?" The people said, "You are our leader." He said, "If I say something would you accept it?" The people said, "We will follow whatever you do." He told them to say the shahadah and everyone in his tribe accepted Islam.
 - Only one person, named Usairim, did not accept Islam.
 - He did not accept Islam until Uhud.
 - He accepted Islam on the morning of Uhud and then he passed away before Dhuhur.
 - This means that he did not pray a single prayer, but he still died as a Muslim.
- As'ad bin Zurarah RA was the first person to start a Jummah prayer in Madinah.
 - He realized that the Jews had Saturday and the Christians had Sunday, so he wanted the Muslims to have Friday.
 - Before Islam, the day of Jumuah was called 'Arooba.

Second Pledge of 'Aqabah

- In the 13th year of prophethood, Mus'ab bin Umair RA returned to 'Aqabah with 73 men and 2 women to pledge allegiance to the Prophet SAW.
- Some of these people included:
 - Ubayy ibn Ka'ab RA
 - He became the Qari of this ummah
 - Hassan bin Thabit RA
 - He was the poet of the Prophet SAW
 - Sa'ad bin Khaythamah RA
 - Sa'ad bin Rabi' RA
 - Mu'adh bin 'Amr bin Jumuh RA
 - Abdullah bin Rawaha RA
 - Nusaybah RA
 - She fought in the battle of Uhud when they were being defeated.
- The people pledged their allegiance to the Prophet SAW and they asked him to come with them to Madinah.
- 'Abbas, the Prophet's SAW uncle who was not yet Muslim, was present at this pledge.
 - He told them that they must promise to protect the Prophet SAW like they protect their own women and children and that they must support him with everything they have. They agreed to this.
 - The Prophet SAW told them that if they remain true to this, they are promised the best in this life and the best in akhira.
- The first person to pledge his allegiance was As'ad bin Zurarah RA.
- Abbas bin Ubudah was a part of this group.
 - He stood up and said, "Do you guys know what it means if you pledge to the Prophet SAW? Meccans will come after you. Romans will come after you. If you do this you will be in deep trouble."

- Then he asked the Prophet SAW what he would get in return if he pledged his allegiance.
- The Prophet SAW said, "Jannah".
- Among the 80 people present, the Prophet SAW chose 10 to be the leaders of the Ansaar.
- Among the assigned leaders was:
 - As'ad bin Zurarah RA
 - Abdullah bin Rawaha RA
 - Sa'ad bin Rabi' RA
- This time, the pledge meant that they would give their lives for the Prophet SAW.
- This pledge is spoken about in the Quran:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ اسْتَرَى مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنفُسَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ بِأَنَّ لَهُمُ الْجَنَّةَ يُقَاتِلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَيَقْتُلُونَ وَيُقْتَلُونَ وَعِدَّا عَلَيْهِ حَقًّا فِي التَّوْرَاةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ وَالْقُرْآنِ وَمَنْ أَوْفَى بِعَهْدِهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ فَأَسْتَبَّشُوا بِيَعْتَمِ (الذِي بَأْيَعْتَمْ بِهِ) وَذَلِكَ هُوَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ (9:111)

Allah hath purchased of the believers their persons and their goods; for theirs (in return) is the garden (of Paradise): they fight in His cause, and slay and are slain: a promise binding on Him in truth, through the Law, the Gospel, and the Qur'an: and who is more faithful to his covenant than Allah? then rejoice in the bargain which ye have concluded: that is the achievement supreme.
(9:111)

- The Prophet SAW did not shake hands with the women present, but they would stretch a rope or a sheet and hold each end of it and the Prophet SAW would make them repeat the same pledge.
- Now the Prophet SAW would be able to begin the migration to Madinah.

- 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 her 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'oon, 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.
- Ayyash was one of the people who migrated with Umar.
 - He used to be a friend of Abu Jahl
 - Abu Jahl went to Madinah while the Prophet SAW was still in Mecca. He told Ayyash that his mother made a vow not to shower or take any shade until he comes back to Mecca.
 - Ayyash wanted to go back to help his mother, but Umar tried to get him to stay because he knew that Abu Jahl was likely fooling him.
 - Ayyash went with Abu Jahl and on their way back to Mecca, Abu Jahl tied up Ayyash and held him captive for years.
- Most Muslims migrated, but some people remained in Mecca.
- Among them was Suhaib Al-Rumi RA.
 - Quraysh cornered Suhaib on his way out of Mecca and tried getting him not to go.
 - Suhaib negotiated with Quraysh and offered them all of his money and property if they let him go to Mecca and Quraysh agreed.
 - Later, when the Prophet SAW met Suhaib, he told him that Allah was pleased with his transaction.

|| — 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 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 — ||

- 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."
- As they approached the cave of Thawr, Abu Bakr carried the Prophet SAW the rest of the way to the cave.
 - Sometimes, people who do not have much strength are given strength by 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.
- The Prophet SAW stayed in the house of Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari
- 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.
- Abu Ayyub and his wife used to eat the leftover food from the Prophet SAW to get the blessings from it.

- 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.

- 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.

Brotherhood in Madinah

- 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 would do the farming and then give the Muhajireen half of the profit.

Accimilation to Madinah

- 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 2 orphans named Sahl and Suhail.
 - 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.

|| — Housing for the Prophet SAW and His Wives — ||

- 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.
- The area in between the Prophet's SAW house and the mimbar is considered to be a part from the gardens of Jannah.
- Praying in Masjid An-Nabawai is like praying 1000 prayers
- The mimbar was constructed after Khaybar and it was sponsored by one of the women in Madinah.

- 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 Prophet SAW said whoever calls the adhan for 7 years will never go to hell.

Treaty with the Jewish Tribes

- 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 treaty was broken less than a year later
- The Prophet SAW did not force anyone to be Muslim.
- He made it known that Quraysh was the main threat and tried to maintain peace with the Jews as much as possible.

The Water of Madinah

- 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.

The Water of Madinah

- 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.

Marriage with 'Aisha RA

- 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 America 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.