



SEERAH INTENSIVE

THE WHITE MOON ROSE OVER US

SHAYKH ABDULLAH WAHEED



Name

طلع البدر علينا
من ثنيات الوداع
وجب الشكر علينا
ما دعا لله داع

أيها المبعوث فينا
جئت بالأمر المطاع
جئت شرفاً المدينة
مرحباً يا خير داع

*The White Moon rose over us
From the valley of Wadā',
And we owe it to show gratefulness,
For as long as a caller calls out to Allah*

*O you who were raised amongst us,
Coming with a word to be obeyed,
You have brought to this city nobleness.
Welcome best caller to God's way!*

Compiled by Miftaah Scholars and Students.

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CLASS ETIQUETTE

- ♦ Write your own detailed notes on your Seerah Workbook. Make your notes reflective of what you learned from each lesson.
- ♦ Classes will begin on time, Insha'Allah. Students are requested to try their best to be in their seats when the instructor is speaking as not to disturb others by walking in late.
- ♦ Please turn off any noise making devices during class time. *This includes the Adhan for prayer time.*
- ♦ Please do not speak out of turn while the instructor is speaking, as it may disturb the class.
- ♦ We kindly ask that students do not record the instructor during the class. Recordings will be provided by the Miftaah Institute YouTube channel.
- ♦ Students that are younger than 18 must be accompanied by an adult everyday.
- ♦ Interactions with other students are highly encouraged! However, we kindly remind younger students to limit the interaction with the opposite gender.
- ♦ Sessions will run from 9:00 am until 4:00 pm. We encourage students to bring snacks and take breaks when necessary.
- ♦ Share your GEMs or Genuinely Engaging Moments with other students by writing in your notebook, hanging them on the GEM Tree, sharing them online.
- ♦ Children and babies should not be present in the classroom while the class is in session so as not to disturb the other students.
- ♦ Contribute to the class discussion, when it is appropriate. Don't interrupt the instructor or another student, let other people have a chance to talk.
- ♦ Please try to avoid loud side conversations while the instructor is talking. You may share any important news to other students outside the lecture hall.
- ♦ Although unseen circumstances may occur, students are expected to stay for the entire class sessions. Please do not make it a habit to leave while the instructor is talking.
- ♦ Show the instructor how much you love this program! Be attentive and active during class by taking notes and asking questions.
- ♦ Please try to keep your area as clean as possible so as not to intrude other students around the table.

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INTRODUCTION

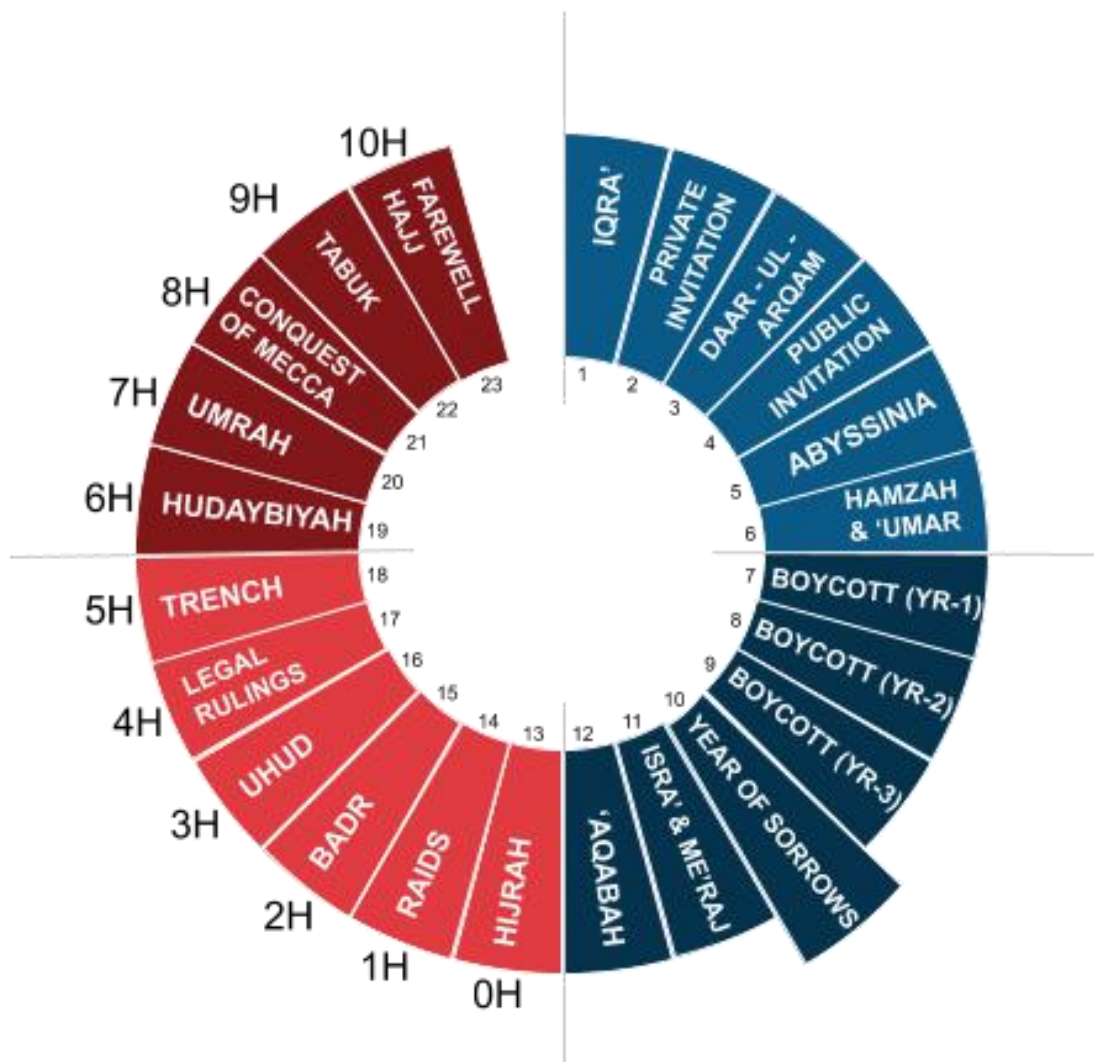
A brief discussion about seeking knowledge and its virtues, as well as an introduction to the subject matter of Seerah and history.

INTRODUCTION

-
- ♦ Prophethood Map: Overview
 - ♦ Virtues of Seeking Knowledge
 - ♦ What is Seerah?
 - ♦ Seerah Resources
 - ♦ Intentions for Studying Seerah
 - ♦ Importance of loving the Prophet ﷺ
 - ♦ Virtues of Sending Salawaat upon Prophet ﷺ
 - ♦ Phase Review Questions

INTRODUCTION

Prophethood Map: Overview



وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

And say, "My lord, increase me in knowledge" [20:114]

قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

Say, "Are those who know equal to those who do not know?" [39:9]

Why are we studying Seerah?

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]

What is Seerah?

سيرة Seerah

In Arabic the word **سيرة** comes from the root **يسير — سار**

Linguistic / Classical Meaning

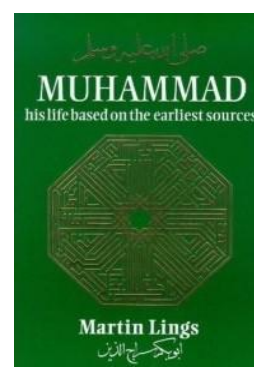
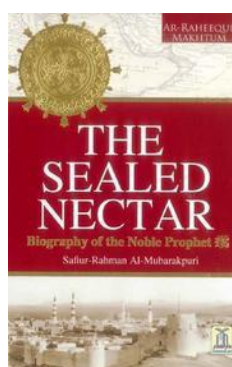
Early Scholars of Seerah

- ♦ Urwa ibn Zubair (**عروة بن زبير**) ﷺ (d. 92 AH)
- ♦ Muhammad ibn Ishaq (**محمد بن اسحاق**) ﷺ (d. 150 AH)
- ♦ Imam Muhammad al-Waqidi (**إمام محمد الواقدي**) ﷺ (d. 207 AH)
- ♦ Abdul-Malik ibn Hisham (**عبد الملك بن هشام**) ﷺ (d. 216 AH)
- ♦ Muhammad Ibn Sa'd (**محمد بن سعد**) ﷺ (d. 230 AH)

Primary Sources: Quran (قرآن) and Hadith (حديث)

Biography based Seerah

- *Seeratul Mustafa*- Idrees Kandahlawi (إدريس كاندهلوي)
- *The Sealed Nectar*- Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri (صفي الرحمن مباركپوري)
- *Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources*: Martin Lings



Seerah Books for Children:

Shamail (شمائل) - Descriptions of the Prophet ﷺ

- Imam Al-Tirmidhi (الإمام الترمذي) (279H)



Dalail Al-Nubuwwa - Proofs of the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ

- Imam Al-Bayhaqi (الإمام البيهقي) (458H)

Khasais - Distinctive Traits of the Prophet ﷺ

- Imam Suyuti (الإمام السيوطي) (911H)



Seerah through the lives of the Companions

Hayat us Sahaba (حياة الصحابة) —Yousuf Kandehlvi (يوسف كندهلوي) (1384H)

Books by Sheikh Mohammad Ali al-Sallabi (شيخ محمد علي الصلابي)

♥ Speaker's Favorites:

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ
غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٣١﴾

Say, [O Muhammad], "If you should love Allah, then follow me, [so] Allah will love you and forgive you your sins. And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful." [3:31]

النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ

The Prophet is closer to the believers than what they are to their own lives [33:6]

Ultimate Objective

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رضي الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ
لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ

Anas ibn Malik رضي الله عنه narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "None of you will truly believe until I am more beloved to him than his children, his father, and all people" [Bukhari]

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ هَدَى اللَّهُ فَبِهِدَاهُمْ أَقْتَدِ

Those are the ones whom Allah has guided, so from their guidance take an example [6:90]

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا، سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مَتَى السَّاعَةُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ " مَا أَعَدَدْتُ لَهَا " قَالَ مَا أَعَدَدْتُ لَهَا مِنْ كَثِيرٍ صَلَاةٍ وَلَا صَوْمٍ وَلَا صَدَقَةٍ، وَلَكِنِّي أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ. قَالَ " أَنْتَ مَعَ مَنْ أَحَبَبْتَ "

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." [Bukhari]

وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالصِّدِّيقِينَ
وَالشُّهَدَاءِ وَالصَّالِحِينَ وَحَسُنَ أُولَئِكَ رَفِيقًا ﴿٦٩﴾

And whoever obeys Allah and the Messenger - those will be with the ones upon whom Allah has bestowed favor of the prophets, the steadfast affirmers of truth, the martyrs and the righteous. And excellent are those as companions. (69) [4-69]

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet: O who believe! Send blessings on him and salute him with all respect [33:56]

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، مَنْ صَلَّى عَلَيَّ صَلَاةً صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ بِهَا عَشْرًا

The Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever prays for Allah's blessings upon me once, will be blessed for it by Allah ten times [Muslim]

جَزَى اللَّهُ عَنَّا مُحَمَّدًا صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ

May Allah SWT reward Muhammad ﷺ on our behalf, such a reward that is due to him [Al-Tabarani]



1. What are some of the virtues of seeking knowledge?

2. What is the literal meaning of *Seerah*?

3. Who are two prominent scholars of *Seerah* in the early generations?

4. What are the names of 3 books of *Seerah* and their authors?

5. What is one virtue of remembering the Prophet ﷺ?

6. What is your intention for studying *Seerah*? Mention one goal you have.

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

A study of the Arabian Peninsula and its inhabitants before the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ.

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

-
- ♦ Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ
 - ♦ 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
 - ♦ Phase Review Questions

The Accepted Supplication of Prophet Ibrahim (إبراهيم) ﷺ

أَنَا دَعْوَةُ أَبِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ

I am the Du'a of my father, Ibrahim ﷺ [Al-Haakim]

◆ There is a very close connection between Prophet Ibrahim and the Prophet ﷺ

◆ Du'a(دعا) of Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ after the construction of the Ka'bah (كعبة)

وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا ۖ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ
الْعَلِيمُ ﴿١٢٧﴾ رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ لَكَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِنَا أُمَّةً مُّسْلِمَةً لَّكَ وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا
وَتُبَّ عَلَيْنَا ۖ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١٢٨﴾ رَبَّنَا وَابْعَثْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُو
عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِكَ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ ۚ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿١٢٩﴾

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) [2:127-129]

♦ Salawaat al-Ibrahimiyyah

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرٰهِيْمَ
وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

Allaahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadinw wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammad; kamaa sallayta 'alaa 'Ibraaheema
wa 'alaa 'aali 'Ibraaheem, 'innaka Hameedum Majeed

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرٰهِيْمَ
وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

Allaahumma baarik 'alaa Muhammadinw wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammad; kamaa baarakta 'alaa 'Ibraaheema
wa 'alaa 'aali 'Ibraaheem, 'innaka Hameedum Majeed

O Allah, bestow Your favor on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad as You have bestowed Your favor on Ibrahim and on the family of Ibrahim, You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have blessed Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim, You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. [Bukhari]

Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ was the founder of Mecca (**مَكَّة**)

♦ Hajar's Migration to Mecca

♦ Mt. Safa (**صفا**) and Mt. Marwa (**مروة**)♦ Discovery of ZamZam (**زم زم**)

◆ Ibrahim ﷺ and Ismail ﷺ building Ka'bah

◆ Sacrifice of Ismail ﷺ

◆ All prophets which came after Ibrahim ﷺ were from his lineage.

Similarities between Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

PRE – ISLAMIC ARABIA

Religion of the Early Arabs



Arabian Polytheism:

Christianity:

Judaism:

Zoroastrianism:

Haneefism:

PRE – ISLAMIC ARABIA

Three Distinct Groups of Arabs

The Perished Arabs: Descendants of Nuh (نوح) — A'ad (عاد) and Thamud (ثمود)

The Pure Arabs: Qahtanian Arabs (Yemen)

The Arabized Arabs: Lineage of Ismail



Negative Traits	Positive Traits
Gang-like Clans	Hospitality
Treatment of Women	Kept Promises
Marital Rights, Inheritance, Bury Daughters	Simple Lives
Gambling	Language
Heavy Drinkers	Memory

Important Points

All people have good and bad qualities

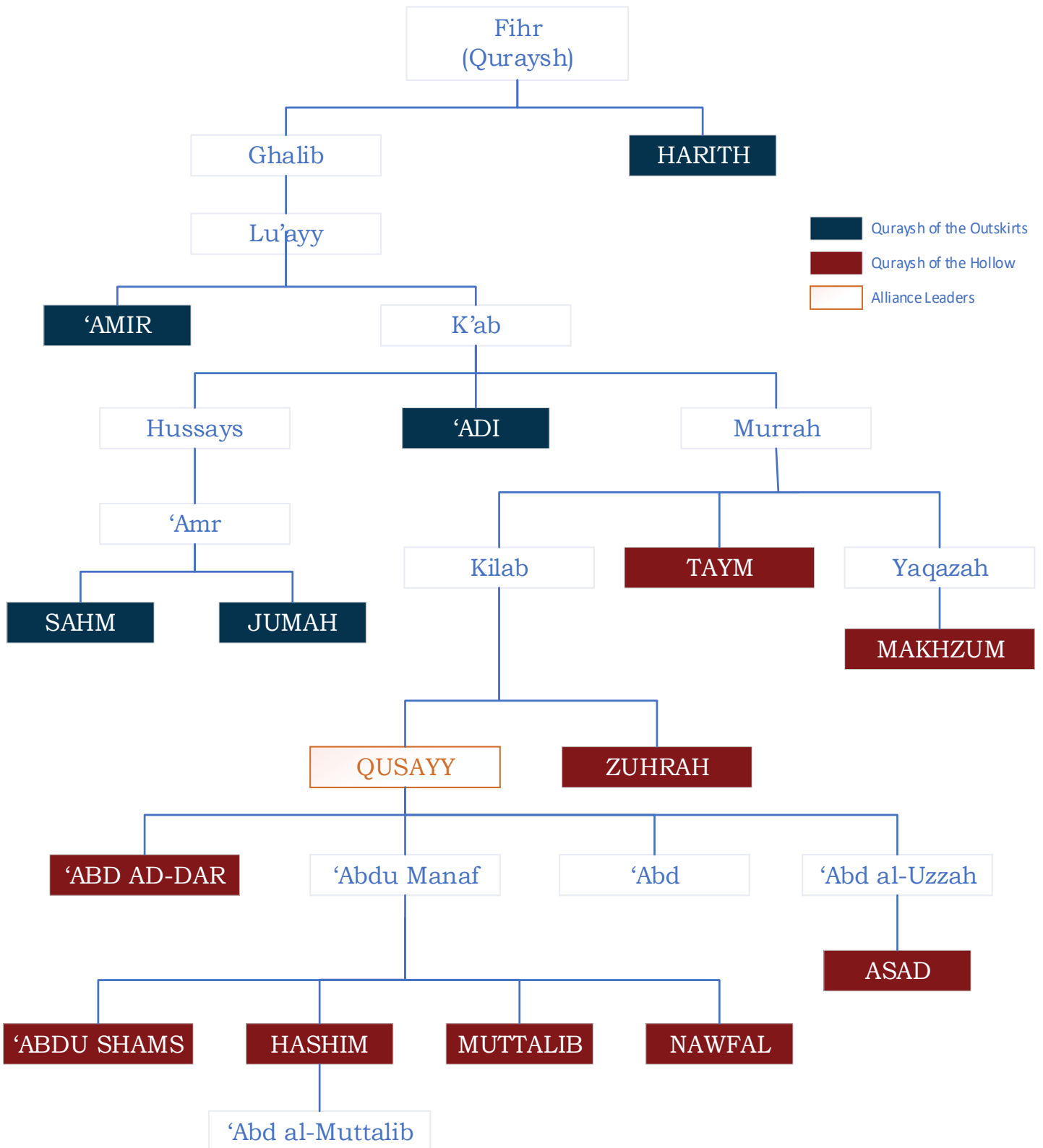
Proof of Islam that it transformed a society like this and took over the world

Compare to Western Societies

Why was the Prophet ﷺ sent to Arabian peninsula?

PRE – ISLAMIC ARABIA

Pre-Islam: Quraysh Tribe and Control of Mecca



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

Qusayy from the tribe of Quraysh took control of Mecca

- ◆ Qusayy established certain responsibilities that Quraysh had as the people in control of Mecca

‘Abd Manaf

- ◆ His real name was Mugheerah (مغيرة)



- ◆ Hashim ibn ‘Abd Manaf(هاشم بن عبد مناف) —The great grand father of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
- ◆ Hashim’s generosity
- ◆ Hashim’s marriage and his child

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

- ♦ He initiated the sending of two trade caravans a year to north (Shaam)(شام) and south (Yemen)(يمن)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا يَلَا فِ قُرَيْشٍ ① إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ② فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا

الْبَيْتِ ③ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَأَمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ④

(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]

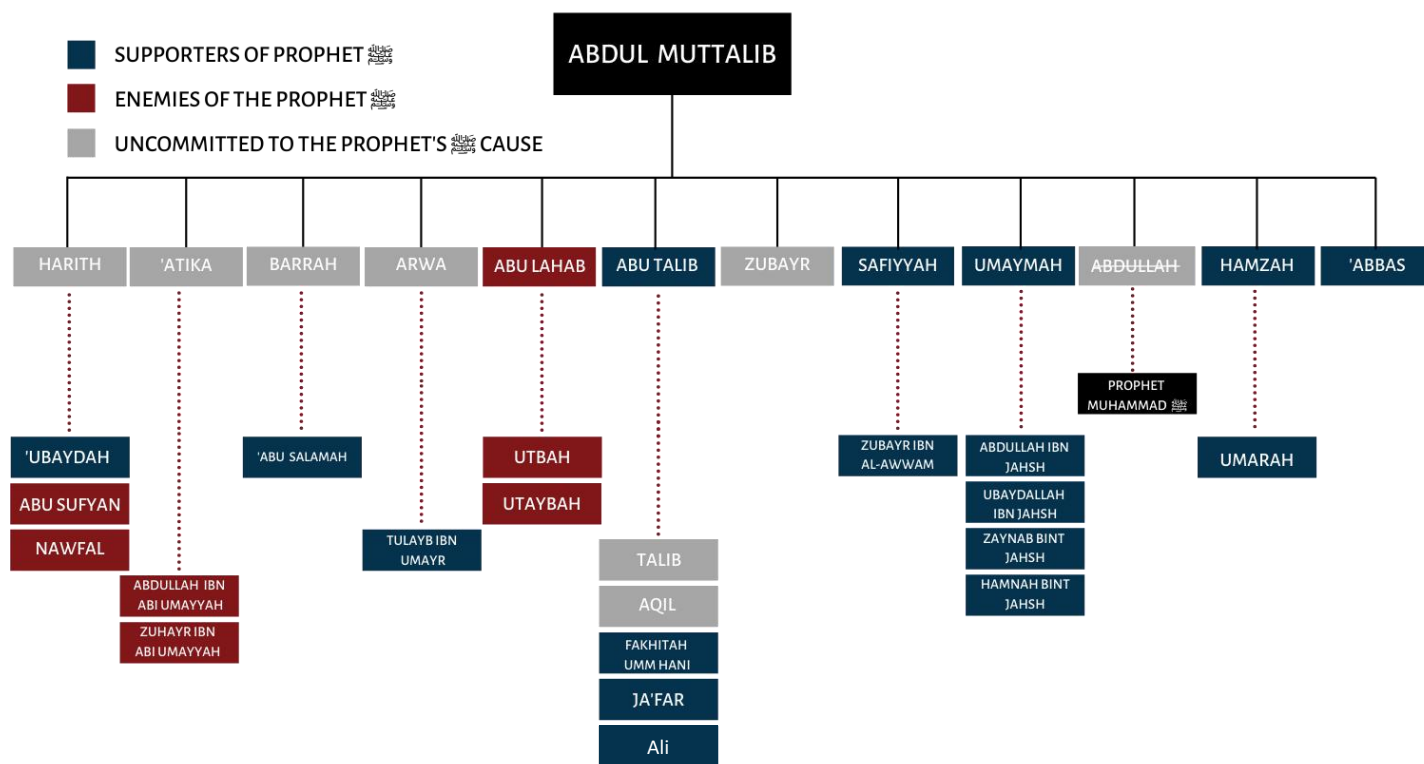


Abdul Muttalib(**عبد المطلب**) —Grand father of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

- ◆ Relation to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
- ◆ Maintained many Abrahamic Traditions
- ◆ Known for his rediscovery of Zam Zam
- ◆ 10 Sons of Abdul Muttalib

PRE – ISLAMIC ARABIA

Abdul Muttalib





The Prophet's ﷺ Father: Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib (عبد الله بن عبد المطلب)

- ♦ Abdullah's marriage to Aaminah (آمنة)

The Prophet's ﷺ Mother: Aaminah bint Wahb (آمنة بنت وهب)

- ♦ Father is the chief of Banu Zahra (بنو زهرة)

Umm Ayman (أم أيمن)

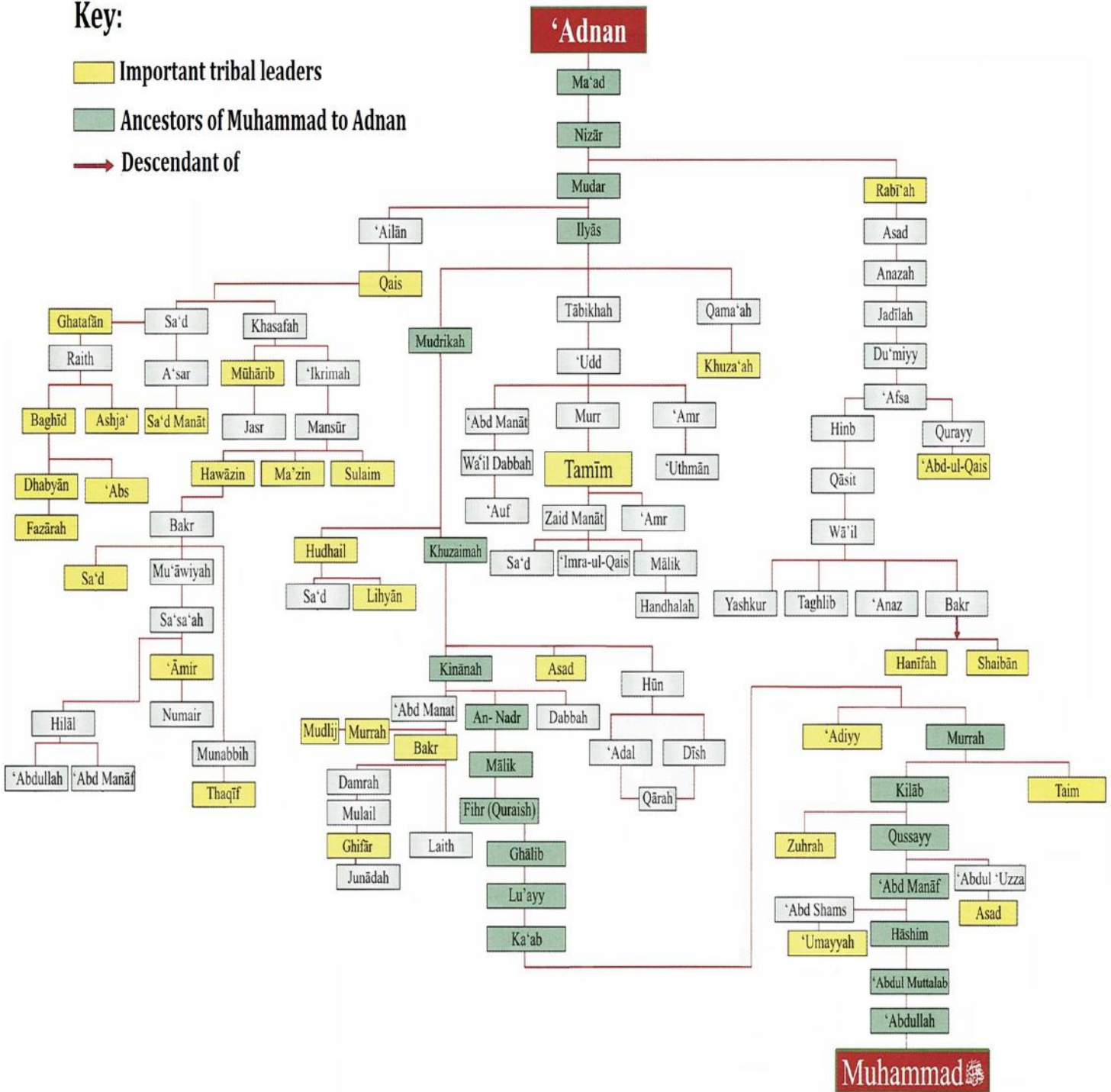
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ "أُمُّ أَيْمَنَ أُمِّي بَعْدَ أُمِّي"

The Prophet ﷺ used to say "Umm Ayman is my mother after my mother." (Ibn Asakir)

Prophet Muhammad's Lineage

Key:

- Important tribal leaders
- Ancestors of Muhammad to Adnan
- Descendant of





Phase Review Questions



1. How is the Prophet ﷺ connected to Ibrahim ؑ?
2. What are a few similarities they had?
3. What is Hashim's real name and why was he given the name Hashim?
4. What was one reason Abdul Muttalib was so beloved to Quraysh?
5. Who was the tenth son of Abdul Muttalib and why did he intend to slaughter him?
6. Who were the uncles of the Prophet ﷺ who supported Islam?

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Incidents that occurred at the birth of the Prophet ﷺ and his childhood years

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

-
- ♦ Abraha 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
 - ♦ Phase Review Questions

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿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]

Story of the Elephant



Miracles

- ◆ Collapse of the 14 turrets of Kisra's Palace
- ◆ The Magician's Fire was extinguished
- ◆ Lake Sawah was dried up

What was the purpose of these miracles?

Before Birth

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadija & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born in the month of Rabi' Al-Awal (ربيع الأول) in the Year of The Elephant

Miracles Experienced During Birth

- ♦ A dream in which a light was emitted from Aaminah (آمنة) that illuminated the palaces of Sham (Syria)
- ♦ No pain during the pregnancy

Quraysh (قريش) were overwhelmed with joy

- ♦ Abu Lahab freed Thuwaybah (ثويبة) that gave him the news of the Prophet's ﷺ birth
- ♦ The Prophet's ﷺ grandfather Abdul Muttalib (عبد المطلب) was ecstatic
- ♦ Quraysh knew Prophet Mohammad ﷺ was special from an early age

Naming and 'Aqiqah

Abdul Muttalib performed the Aqiqah on the 7th day and invited all of Quraysh.

Aaminah and Abdul Muttalib were inspired with dreams to name him Muhammad ﷺ .



Muhammad: from the root letters of حمد

- ♦ The meaning of the word Muhammad refers to a person of praiseworthy attributes whose practical virtues, indisputable achievements and outstanding character, is repeatedly glorified.

- ♦ Known in previous books as Ahmad

وَإِذْ قَالَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ يَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ مِنَ التَّوْرَةِ وَمُبَشِّرًا بِرَسُولٍ يَأْتِي مِنْ بَعْدِي اسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ

And when 'Isa Ibn Maryam said: "O People of Israa'eel! I am a messenger of Allah unto you, confirming the Tourah (that appeared) before me and (a messenger) of glad tidings of a prophet to come after me, whose name shall be Ahmad." [61:6]

Names of the Prophet ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ had many names

عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ ﷺ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ : ”لِي خَمْسَةُ أَسْمَاءٍ أَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ وَأَحْمَدُ وَأَنَا الْمَاحِي الَّذِي يَمْحُو اللَّهُ بِي الْكُفْرَ وَأَنَا الْحَاشِرُ الَّذِي يُحْشَرُ النَّاسُ عَلَى قَدَمِي وَأَنَا الْعَاقِبُ“.

"I have five names: I am Muhammad and Ahmad; I am Al-Mahi through whom Allah will eliminate infidelity; I am Al-Hashir who will be the first to be resurrected, the people being resurrected there after; and I am also Al-`Aqib (i.e. There will be no prophet after me). [Bukhari]

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said :

سَمُّوا بِاسْمِي

Name your children with my name. [Bukhari]

Prophetic practices after the birth of a child:

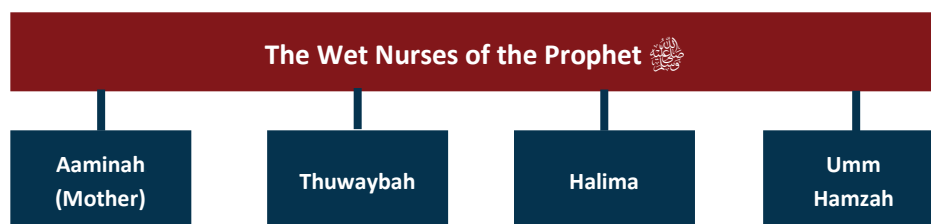
Under the Care of Halima

The children of the Arabs would be sent to the desert in their nursery years.

- ♦ This would have profound effect on their character
- ♦ The city had a mix of people and languages
- ♦ The desert held the purest of the Arabs
- ♦ The desert would allow the child to become tough
- ♦ The language was pure and eloquent
- ♦ They learned living skills early on

Halima Al-Sa'diyah (**حليمة السعدية**) and her tribe came to Mecca to receive the children they would nurse.

Miracles experienced by Halima and her husband Harith (Abu Kabshah)



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

4

The first time Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ chest was split was under the care of Halima

- ◆ Two dark spots were removed from the Prophet's ﷺ heart
- ◆ The Prophet's ﷺ chest was cleansed with snow and cold water

After the incident, Halima returned the Prophet ﷺ to Aaminah and informed her of the incident

- ◆ Halima was anxious that something unfortunate would happen to the Prophet ﷺ, but Aaminah reassured Halima that the Prophet ﷺ was divinely protected.

وَصَلَّى

- ◆

Muhammad ﷺ was under the care of his mother Aaminah until the age of 6

Aaminah and Muhammad ﷺ traveled to Yathrib along with Umm Ayman (أم أيمن).

On their journey back to Mecca, Aaminah passed away in a place called Abwa (أبواء).

What is the final fate of the parents of the Prophet ﷺ ?

6 yrs. After Birth

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadija & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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Umm Ayman returned to Mecca with the Prophet ﷺ .

The Guardianship of Abdul Muttalib

The Death of Abdul Muttalib

8 yrs. After Birth

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadija & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
----------	---------	-----------------------	-------	---------------------	----------	--------	-----------------------	---------

The Prophet ﷺ was very beloved to Abu Talib. Abu Talib preferred him over his own children.

Abu Talib would often recite the following couplet:

وَشُقِّ لَهُ مِنْ اسْمِهِ لِجَلِّهِ فَذُو الْعَرْشِ مَحْمُودٌ وَهَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ

*Allah has extracted his (Muhammad's) name from His own so that he may be exalted,
So the owner of the throne is Mahmood whilst this is Muhammad.*

The Prayer for Rain

The Journey to Syria and Bahira (بحيرة) the Monk

Bahira witnessed many miracles and recognized that Muhammad ﷺ was a prophet of Allah

- ♦ A cloud providing shade to the caravan
- ♦ Rocks and trees performing sujood
- ♦ Shade of a tree leaning towards him
- ♦ Seal of Prophethood



Phase Review Questions



1. How old was the Prophet ﷺ when his father passed away? His mother?
2. What was the most prominent event before the birth of the Prophet ﷺ?
3. What was one miracle which took place before/during his birth ﷺ ?
4. What does Muhammad mean? Was this a common name?
5. Why would the Arabs send their kids to the desert for nursing?
6. What is one miracle Halima experienced when caring for the Prophet ﷺ?



7. How many times was the Prophet's ﷺ heart opened?

8. When and where did Aaminah pass away?

9. How old was the Prophet ﷺ when Abdul Muttalib passed away?

10. Who was the monk that recognized the Prophet ﷺ ? What is one miracle he saw?

11. What is a trait that all of the prophets shared and what was the wisdom behind it?



BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

The time in which the Prophet ﷺ was being prepared to receive prophethood and he was becoming established in the Meccan society.

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

-
- ♦ Early Teenage Years
 - ♦ Harb Al-Fijar
 - ♦ Hilf ul-Fudhul
 - ♦ Time as a Merchant
 - ♦ The Marriage Proposal
 - ♦ Marriage to Khadijah bint Khuwaylid ﷺ
 - ♦ The Virtues of Khadijah bint Khuwaylid ﷺ
 - ♦ Household of the Prophet ﷺ
 - ♦ Surah Al-Kawthar
 - ♦ Rebuilding the Ka'bah
 - ♦ Hunafa Before Islam
 - ♦ Phase Review Questions

Divine Protection from Allah ﷻ

- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ never worshiped idols or consumed alcohol
- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ would not eat anything slaughtered in the name of an idol

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as a Shepherd

- ♦ This is a role which all of the Prophets shared

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: "مَا بَعَثَ اللَّهُ نَبِيًّا إِلَّا رَعَى الْغَنَمَ"

It was narrated by Abu Hurayrah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allah did not send any prophet except that he took care of sheep." [Bukhari]

Traits and Benefits of Being a Shepherd

When the Prophet ﷺ was 20 years old, a war erupted between Quraysh and the tribe of Qays.

- ◆ A man from Kinanah, named Al-Barrad, killed a man from Qays, named 'Urwa ibn Qays
- ◆ Quraysh allied with Kinanah and fought against Qays

This was an extremely violent war that lasted 4 years.

- ◆ The fighting continued even in the forbidden months of the year. This is why it was named Harb Al-Fijar
- ◆ Forbidden Months:
- ◆ Fijar means:
- ◆ At the end of this war they realized there was a need to stop these violent wars.

Took place in the month of Dhul Qa'da (ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ)

- ♦ A defenseless man from Yemen was treated wrongly in a business transaction. A Qurayshi took his goods and there were no repercussions.
- ♦ A meeting was held in the house of Abdullah ibn Jud'an with many honorable leaders of Quraysh.

The pact stated:

- ♦ We will stand with the oppressed person regardless of who they are until their right is returned to them.

Hilf Ul-Fudhul means:

The Prophet ﷺ was also present and praised the occasion after Prophethood.

وَلَوْ أُدْعِيَ بِهِ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ لَأَجَبْتُ

"If I were called to this pact in Islam I would accept it". [Bayhaqi رحمه الله]

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the most truthful and honest in his transactions, hence He ﷺ became known as As-Sadiq Al-Amin (الصادق الأمين).



- ♦ He ﷺ was known to have never told a lie and people would entrust him with their valuable things even after they became his enemies.

At 25, Khadijah رضي الله عنها requested him to take her goods to Shaam (Syria) for trade.

- ♦ She was informed about him initially through her sister Hala.




Maysarah (مَيْسَرَة) and Nestor (نسطور) the Monk

The Marriage Proposal

Khadijah  developed a longing to marry the Prophet , so she sent him a proposal.

- ♦ Khadijah  sent Nafisah bint Munayya (**نفيسة بنت منية**) to propose on her behalf

Khadijah  was 40 and the Prophet  was 25 when they got married.

- ♦ Khadijah  had been widowed twice
- ♦ Khadijah previously had three children
- ♦ Abu Talib was the representative of the Prophet  and Khadijah's  uncle was her representative
- ♦ Her dowry was 20 camels

|| — Marriage to Khadijah bint Khuwaylid — ||

25

The Prophet's ﷺ love for Khadijah ﷺ

- ◆ Khadijah's ﷺ words to him when the Prophet ﷺ accepted her marriage proposal
- ◆ Khadijah ﷺ was the first wife of Prophet ﷺ and He ﷺ did not marry another woman until she passed away 25 years later.
- ◆ Khadijah ﷺ believed in his Prophethood without hesitation.



Jibreel ﷺ conveyed Allah's ﷻ Salam to Khadijah ﷺ.

Khadijah's ﷺ necklace

Aisha ﷺ and Khadijah ﷺ

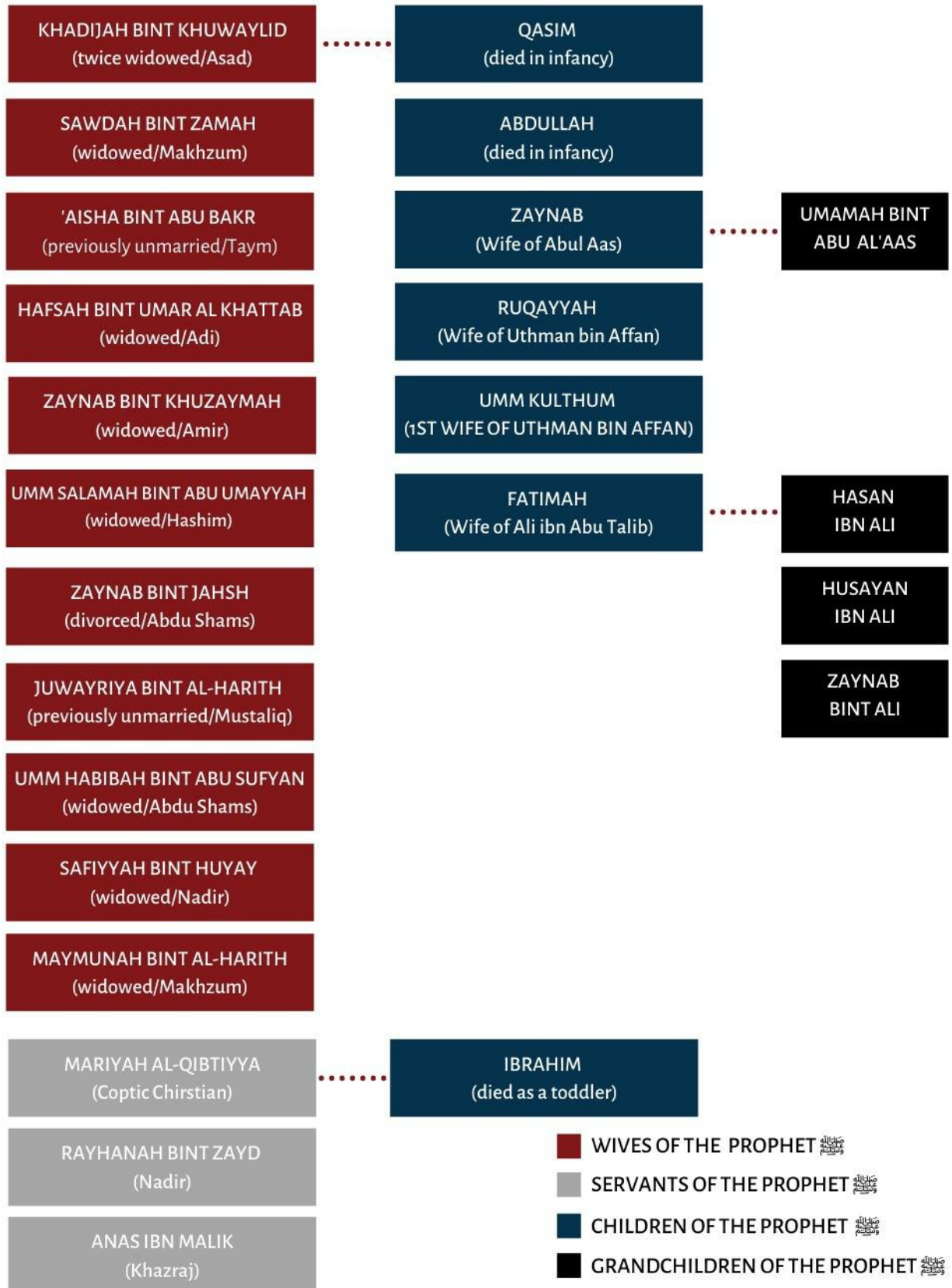
مَا أَبَدَلَنِي اللَّهُ خَيْرًا مِنْهَا

The Prophet ﷺ said: "Allah ﷻ did not give me a wife better than Khadijah". [Musnad Ahmed]

The Prophet ﷺ would make effort to take care of Khadijah's ﷺ family and friends after she passed away.

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Household of the Prophet ﷺ



Khadijah ﷺ was the only wife to have children with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. They had 6 children:

- ♦ Al Qasim (القاسم):
- ♦ Zaynab (زينب):
- ♦ Ruqayyah (رقية):
- ♦ Umm Kulthum (أم كلثوم):
- ♦ Fatima (فاطمة):
- ♦ ‘Abdullah (Tayyib/Tahir) (عبدالله - طيب\طاهر):



Additional Members:

♦ Zaid ibn Haritha (زيد بن حارثة) ﷺ:

♦ Ali ibn Abi Talib (علي بن أبي طالب) ﷺ:

Al-'Aas ibn Wa'il would mock the Prophet ﷺ due to all of his sons passing away.

- ♦ He would chant: **بُتِرَ مُحَمَّدٌ**
 - This means: "Muhammad has been cut off" meaning his name will not continue

Allah ﷻ revealed surah Al-Kawthar in response to Al-'Aas ibn Wa'il

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

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

Wisdoms of Losing His ﷺ Sons

6 yrs. After
Prophethood

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Abdullah (Son)	Khadijah & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي بِبَكَّةَ مُبَارَكًا وَهُدًى لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٩٦﴾

The first house built for the people is the one in Bakkah, blessed and a guidance for the worlds[3:96]

When the Prophet ﷺ was 35 years old, the Quraysh wanted to rebuild the Ka'bah.

- ♦ It was originally roofless and low in height
- ♦ There was easy access to the valuables inside of it
- ♦ It began to crack and fall apart

Dispute over placement of the black stone

هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ الْأَمِينُ رَضِينَا هَذَا مُحَمَّدُ الْأَمِينُ

This is Muhammad, the trustworthy. We are extremely pleased with him as arbiter.

This is after all Muhammad, the trustworthy. [Ibn Hisham ﷺ]

Hunafa Before Islam

There were many people still upon the religion of Ibrahim ﷺ and upon pure monotheism in Mecca.

♦ Zaid ibn 'Amr (زيد بن عمرو)

♦ Abu Bakr (أبو بكر) ﷺ

♦ Uthman (عثمان) ﷺ

Hunafa from Banu Asad (بنو أسد)

♦ Khadijah (خديجة) ﷺ

♦ Waraqa ibn Nawfal (ورقة بن نوفل)



1. What evils did Allah ﷻ protect the Prophet ﷺ from before he received revelation?
2. Describe the war that took place when the Prophet ﷺ was 20 years old.
3. What were the ethics detailed in the Hilf ul-Fudhul pact?
4. What was the Prophet ﷺ known as in Mecca? How did he earn this name?
5. How did Khadijah ﷺ first hear about the Prophet ﷺ?
6. Who was the servant who accompanied Prophet Muhammad ﷺ on Khadijah's ﷺ business trip?
7. How old were Khadijah ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ when they were married? Who proposed the marriage?



8. Who gave the speech at the marriage?

9. List the names of the Prophet's ﷺ children:

10. How many of his ﷺ children passed away before him?

11. Why was the Ka'bah rebuilt?

12. What were the tribes disputing about?

13. What does it mean to be a "Haneef"?

EARLY MECCA

A time of secrecy, gradual increase in the followers of Islam, and extreme hardship for the Muslims.

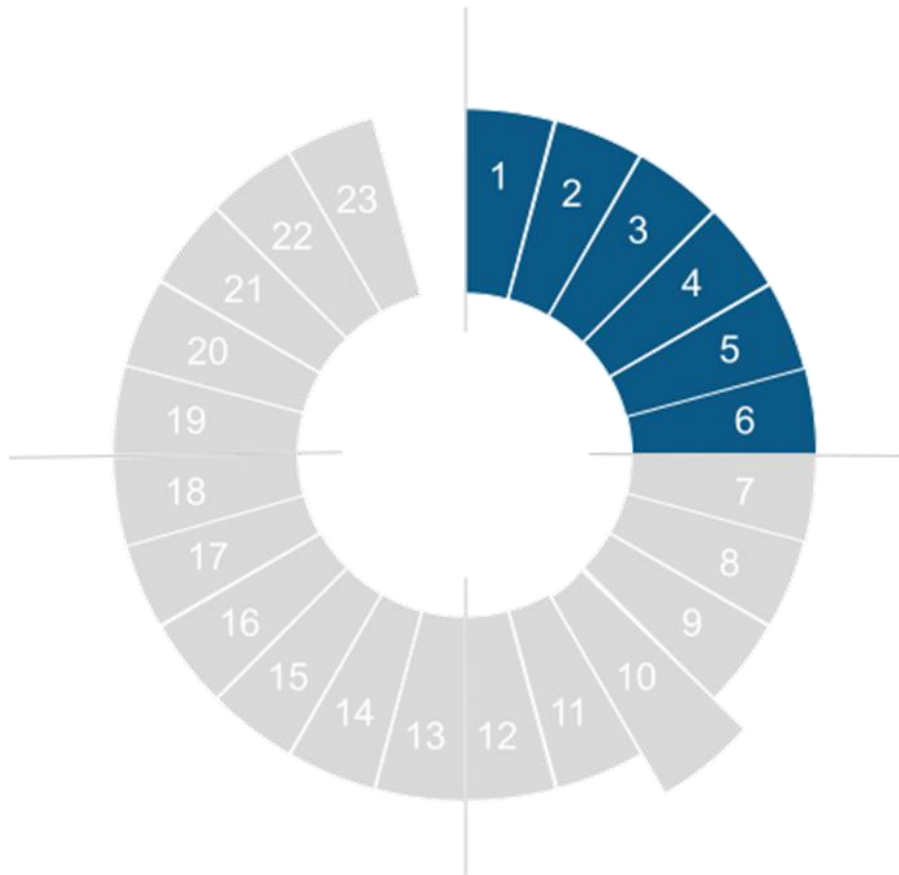
EARLY MECCA

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

EARLY MECCA

-
- ◆ Enemies of the Prophet ﷺ
 - ◆ Quraysh's Tactics Against the Prophet ﷺ
 - ◆ Migration to Abyssinia
 - ◆ Hamza's ﷺ Conversion
 - ◆ Umar ibn al-Khattab's ﷺ Conversion
 - ◆ Phase Review Questions

Prophethood Map



Private Assembly

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

Public Invitation

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

Abyssinia (حبشة)

Several early converts migrate to Abyssinia seeking political Asylum

Conversions of Hamzah ﷺ and 'Umar ﷺ

Hamzah (حمزة) ﷺ and 'Umar (عمر) ﷺ become two pivotal supporters who come to the Prophet's ﷺ aid

Pre-Revelation Events

Before Revelation, the Prophet ﷺ was protected from any type of polytheism.

As the time for revelation drew closer, the Prophet ﷺ began to see true dreams.

- ♦ True dreams = 1/26th of Prophethood

Stones, trees, and mountains would greet him ﷺ and he ﷺ would hear voices of angels and see light.

He would go to the Cave of Hira (حراء) for seclusion – for dhikr (ذکر) , meditation and reflection.

Pre-Revelation Events

'Aisha (عائشة) ﷺ said:

أَوَّلَ مَا بُدِئَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْوَحْيِ الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ فِي النَّوْمِ فَكَانَ لَا يَرَى رُؤْيَا إِلَّا جَاءَتْ
مِثْلَ فَلَقِ الصُّبْحِ

Divine revelation upon the Messenger of Allah ﷺ originated with pious dreams. Whatever he witnessed in his dreams, it would come to pass as true as the crack of dawn. [Bukhari]

'Aisha (عائشة) ﷺ further relates:

ثُمَّ حُبِّبَ إِلَيْهِ الْخَلَاءُ وَكَانَ يَخْلُو بَغَارِ حِرَاءَ

Thereafter, solitude was made dear to him. He would often go into seclusion in the cave of Hira.

First Revelation

40

Date of First Revelation

- ♦ Ibn 'Abd al-Barr (ابن عبد البر): 8th Rabi' al-Awwal (ربيع الأول)
- ♦ Ibn Ishaq (ابن إسحاق) & Ibn Hajar (ابن حجر): 17th Ramadan (رمضان)

Story of First Revelation

- ♦ The Cave of Hira
- ♦ Jibreel (جبريل) came in the cave and said: **اقْرَأْ**

- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ replied:

مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ

I am unable to read

- ♦ First 5 verses of Surah Alaq (سورة العلق) were revealed:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ
 الْأَكْرَمُ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ﴿٤﴾ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ﴿٥﴾

Read (with the aid) of the name of your Lord Who has created (the entire universe). He has created (above all) man from a clot of blood. Read! And your Lord is the most gracious Who has taught (knowledge) by the use of the pen. He has taught man that which he did not know. [96:1-5]

Khadijah's Response

After the incident at the Cave of Hira, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ returns to Khadijah (خديجة)

فَدَخَلَ عَلَى خَدِيجَةَ بِنْتِ خُوَيْلِدٍ ؓ فَقَالَ " زَمِّلُونِي زَمِّلُونِي ". فَرَمَلُوهُ حَتَّى ذَهَبَ عَنْهُ الرَّوَغُ، فَقَالَ لِيَخْدِيجَةَ وَأَخْبَرَهَا الْخَبَرَ " لَقَدْ خَشِيتُ عَلَى نَفْسِي " فَقَالَتْ خَدِيجَةُ كَلَّا وَاللَّهِ مَا يُخْزِيكَ اللَّهُ أَبَدًا، إِنَّكَ لَتَصِلُ الرَّحِمَ، وَتَحْمِلُ الْكَلَّ، وَتَكْسِبُ الْمَعْدُومَ، وَتَقْرِي الضَّيْفَ، وَتُعِينُ عَلَى نَوَائِبِ الْحَقِّ

Then he went to Khadijah bint Khuwailid ؓ and said, "Cover me! Cover me!" They covered him till his fear was over and after that he told her everything that had happened and said, "I fear that something may happen to me." Khadijah replied, "Never! By Allah, Allah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your kith and kin, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously and assist the deserving calamity-afflicted ones." [Bukhari]

Khadijah (خديجة) ؓ takes the Prophet ﷺ to consult with her cousin Waraqa bin Naufil (ورقة بن نوفل).

Modes of Revelation

Revelation came to the Prophet ﷺ in various modes:

- ♦ True Dreams/Visions
- ♦ Revelation being placed into the heart of the Prophet ﷺ without physical interaction
- ♦ Angel appearing in a human form
- ♦ Sounds like the ringing of a bell
- ♦ Seeing angels in their true form
- ♦ Witnessing Allah ﷻ directly



♦ The Prophet ﷺ described Jibreel (جبريل) ﷺ in hadith.

♦ He ﷺ had a very close relationship with Jibreel (جبريل) ﷺ.

♦ He ﷺ would seek the advice of Jibreel (جبريل) ﷺ.

After the first revelation, there was a pause in revelation.

- ♦ Difference of Opinion regarding the duration

Next Revelations

- ♦ Muzzammil (سورة المزمل)
- ♦ Muddathir (سورة المدثر)
- ♦ Qalam (سورة القلم)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُزَّمِّلُ ﴿١﴾ قُمْ اللَّيْلَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿٢﴾ نِصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا ﴿٣﴾ أَوْ زِدْ

عَلَيْهِ وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا ﴿٤﴾ إِنَّا سَنُلْقِي عَلَيْكَ قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا ﴿٥﴾

O you, wrapped up in clothes(1) stand at night (for prayer) except a little(2) half of it, or make it a little less (3) or make it a little more and recite the Qur'an clearly with tarteel (in a distinct and measured tone)(4) We are going to send down to you a weighty discourse(5) [73:1-5]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَدَّثِرُ ﴿١﴾ قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ ﴿٢﴾ وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ ﴿٣﴾ وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ﴿٤﴾ وَالرُّجْزَ
فَاهْجُرْ ﴿٥﴾ وَلَا تَمْنُنْ تَسْتَكْثِرُ ﴿٦﴾ وَلِرَبِّكَ فَاصْبِرْ ﴿٧﴾ فَإِذَا نُقِرَ فِي النَّاقُورِ ﴿٨﴾ فَذَلِكَ
يَوْمَئِذٍ يَوْمٌ عَسِيرٌ ﴿٩﴾ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ غَيْرُ يَسِيرٍ ﴿١٠﴾ ذَرْنِي وَمَنْ خَلَقْتُ وَحِيدًا ﴿١١﴾

O you, enveloped in a mantle(1) stand up and warn(2) and pronounce the greatness of your Lord(3) and purify your clothes(4) and keep away from filth(5) and do not do a favor (to anyone merely) to seek more (in return)(6) And for the sake of your Lord, observe patience(7) For when the trumpet will be blown(8) that day will be a difficult day(9) not easy for the disbelievers(10) Leave me alone (to deal) with the one whom I created lonely(11) [74:1-11]

First Converts

First Converts to Islam

Khadijah (خديجة) ﷺ

Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (أبو بكر الصديق) ﷺ

- ◆ The first person outside of the household of the Prophet ﷺ to accept Islam.
- ◆ He would purchase slaves and free them.
- ◆ He placed himself in danger to protect the Prophet ﷺ.

First Converts

Waraqah ibn Nawfal (ورقة بن نوفل)

Zaid ibn Harithah (زيد بن حارثة) ﷺ

The Family of Abu Talib (آل أبي طالب)

Imam Abu Hanifa (إمام أبو حنيفة) ﷺ:

Amongst the free men it was Abu Bakr ﷺ. Amongst the women it was Khadijah ﷺ. The first freed slave to embrace Islam was Zaid ibn Haritha ﷺ whilst Ali ﷺ was the first child.



First Three Years of Prophethood

- ♦ Call to Islam was done privately during this time
- ♦ News leaked to Quraysh, but they paid little heed

Wudu and Prayer Taught to the Prophet ﷺ

Abu Bakr's (أبو بكر) Converts

- ♦ Uthman ibn 'Affan (**عثمان بن عفّان**) ﷺ
- ♦ Az-Zubayr ibn 'Awwam (**الزبير بن عوّام**) ﷺ
- ♦ 'Abdul Rahman ibn 'Awf (**عبد الرحمن بن عوف**) ﷺ

Early Converts

Abu Bakr's ﷺ Converts

- ♦ Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (سعد بن أبي وقاص) ﷺ

- ♦ Talha ibn 'Ubaydallah (طلحة بن عبيد الله) ﷺ

- ♦ Sa'eed ibn Zayd (سعيد بن زيد) ﷺ

- ♦ Khalid ibn Sa'eed (خالد بن سعيد) ﷺ

Early Converts

Other Notable Converts

- ♦ Abdullah ibn Mas'ud (عبد الله بن مسعود) ﷺ
- ♦ Ja'far ibn Abi Talib (جعفر بن أبي طالب) ﷺ
- ♦ Family of Yasir (آل ياسر) ﷺ
- ♦ Suhaib ar-Rumi (صهيب الرومي) ﷺ
- ♦ Arqam ibn Abi Arqam (أرقم بن أبي أرقم) ﷺ

Early Converts

Early converts from outside of Hijaz

- ♦ Abu Thar (أبو ذر) ﷺ - Ghifar

- ♦ Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari (أبو موسى الأشعري) ﷺ - Yemen

- ♦ Tufail ibn 'Amr (طفيل بن عمرو) ﷺ - Daws (Tribe of Abu Huraira (أبو هريرة) ﷺ)
 - 10th Year of Prophethood

- ♦ 'Amr ibn 'Abasa (عمرو بن عبسة) ﷺ

- ♦ Dhimaad (ذماد) ﷺ

As the small group of Muslims increased, they decided to gather in the house of Arqam ﷺ

Arqam ﷺ and his Contribution

Lessons and Important Points

After three years of private Dawah The Prophet ﷺ was commanded to call to Islam publicly.

The following verses were revealed:

وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ ﴿٢١٤﴾ وَاخْفِضْ جَنَاحَكَ لِمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٢١٥﴾

And warn your close relatives and treat with affection those believers who have followed you. [26:214-215]

وَقُلْ إِنِّي أَنَا النَّذِيرُ الْمُبِينُ ﴿٨٩﴾

And say (O Muhammad!) I am indeed an open warner. [15:89]

فَاصْدَعْ بِمَا تُؤْمَرُ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿٩٤﴾

Therefore proclaim (Islam) openly that which you have been instructed and turn away from the disbelievers.

[15:94]

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

The Prophet ﷺ warned his tribe atop Mt. Safa whereupon Abu Lahab insulted him.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ۝ (١) مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ۝ (٢) سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ
 لَهَبٍ ۝ (٣) وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ۝ (٤) فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ۝ (٥)

*Perish the two hands of Abu Lahab, and perish he! (1) Neither his wealth benefited him, nor what he earned (2)
 He will soon enter a Fire, full of flames (3) and his wife as well, the wicked carrier of firewood (4) around her
 neck, there is (a collar of iron, like) a well twisted rope (5) [111:1-5]*

The eloquence of the Quran was mesmerizing even to the most staunch enemies of Islam.

- ♦ Abu Jahl, Abu Sufyan, and Akhnas ibn Shurayq
- ♦ Utbah Ibn Abi Rabi'
- ♦ 'Uqbah Ibn Abi Mu'eet and Ummayah ibn Khalaf

- Allah ﷻ revealed:

وَيَوْمَ يَعَضُّ الظَّالِمُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ يَقُولُ يَا لَيْتَنِي اتَّخَذْتُ مَعَ الرَّسُولِ سَبِيلًا ﴿٢٧﴾ يَا وَيْلَتَى
لَيْتَنِي لَمْ أَتَّخِذْ فُلَانًا خَلِيلًا ﴿٢٨﴾

And (Be mindful of) the Day the wrongdoer will bite his hands saying, Would that I had taken a path along with the messenger!(27) Woe to me! Would that I had not taken so and so for my friend!(28)[25:27-28]

- ♦ Al-Waleed ibn Al-Mugheerah



The Quraysh began their attempt to stop Islam by making offers to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Quraysh Approaches Abu Talib

‘Utbah ibn Rabi'ah Offers a Bribe

Negotiations of Quraysh

The Prophet ﷺ responds with Quran

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

حم ﴿١﴾ تَنْزِيلٌ مِّنَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ كِتَابٌ فُصِّلَتْ آيَاتُهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لِّقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٣﴾ بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا فَأَعْرَضَ أَكْثَرُهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ ﴿٤﴾ وَقَالُوا قُلُوبُنَا فِي أَكِنَّةٍ مِّمَّا تَدْعُونَا إِلَيْهِ وَفِي آذَانِنَا وَقْرٌ وَمِن بَيْنِنَا وَبَيْنِكَ حِجَابٌ فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّنَا عَامِلُونَ ﴿٥﴾ قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمُ اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ فَاسْتَقِيمُوا إِلَيْهِ وَاسْتَغْفِرُوهُ ۖ وَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿٦﴾ الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ كَافِرُونَ ﴿٧﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٨﴾ قُلْ أَتِنَكُم لَتَكْفُرُونَ بِالَّذِي خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ وَتَجْعَلُونَ لَهُ أَنْدَادًا ۚ ذَٰلِكَ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٩﴾ وَجَعَلَ فِيهَا رَوَاسِيَ مِّن فَوْقِهَا وَبَارَكَ فِيهَا وَقَدَّرَ فِيهَا أَفْوَاطَهَا فِي أَرْبَعَةِ أَيَّامٍ سَوَاءً لِّلسَّائِلِينَ ﴿١٠﴾ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَهِيَ دُخَانٌ فَقَالَ لَهَا وَلِلْأَرْضِ ائْتِيَا طَوْعًا أَوْ كَرْهًا قَالَتَا أَتَيْنَا طَائِعِينَ ﴿١١﴾ فَقَضَاهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ وَأَوْحَىٰ فِي كُلِّ سَمَاءٍ أَمْرَهَا ۚ وَزَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَحِفْظًا ۚ ذَٰلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ ﴿١٢﴾ فَإِنْ أَعْرَضُوا فَقُلْ أَنْذَرْتُكُمْ صَاعِقَةً مِّثْلَ صَاعِقَةِ عَادٍ وَثَمُودَ ﴿١٣﴾

Ha Meem(1) A Revelation from (Allah), Most Gracious, Most Merciful(2) A Book, whereof the verses are explained in detail;- a Qur'an in Arabic, for people who understand(3) Giving good news and admonition: yet most of them turn away, and so they hear not(4) They say: "Our hearts are under veils, (concealed) from that to which thou dost invite us, and in our ears in a deafness, and between us and thee is a screen: so do thou (what thou wilt); for us, we shall do (what we will!)" Say thou: "I am but a man like you: It is revealed to me by Inspiration, that your Allah is one Allah. so stand true to Him, and ask for His Forgiveness." And woe to those who join gods with Allah,(6) Those who practice not regular Charity, and who even deny the Hereafter. For those who believe and work deeds of righteousness is a reward that will never fail(8) Say: Is it that ye deny Him Who created the earth in two Days? And do ye join equals with Him? He is the Lord of (all) the Worlds.(9) He set on the (earth), mountains standing firm, high above it, and bestowed blessings on the earth, and measure therein all things to give them nourishment in due proportion, in four Days, in accordance with (the needs of) those who seek (Sustenance)(10) Moreover He comprehended in His design the sky, and it had been (as) smoke: He said to it and to the earth: "Come ye together, willingly or unwillingly." They said: "We do come (together), in willing obedience." (11) So He completed them as seven firmaments in two Days, and He assigned to each heaven its duty and command. And We adorned the lower heaven with lights, and (provided it) with guard. Such is the Decree of (Him) the Exalted in Might, Full of Knowledge.(12) But if they turn away, say thou: "I have warned you of a stunning Punishment (as of thunder and lightning) like that which (overtook) the 'Ad and the Thamud!" (13)

[41:1-13]



The next attempt was in the form of academic assessment and questioning.

Quraysh sent Nadhr ibn Harith and “Uqbah ibn Abi Mu’et to Yathrib (Madinah) to meet the jews.

Question 1: People of the Cave

Question 2: Man who traversed the Earth

Question 3: The Soul’s Nature

Pause in Revelation

Hostility of Quraysh

With no success, Quraysh (قریش) began to increase their hostility.

Quraysh tried to dissuade pilgrims from listening to the Prophet ﷺ

Quraysh approach Abu Talib Again

- ♦ Quraysh offer a trade for the Prophet ﷺ

Quraysh would question why the Quran was not revealed to a leader of their society.

Violent persecution became common in the 4th year of Prophethood.

The Family of Yasir ﷺ

- ♦ Abu Jahl forced Ammar (عَمَّار) ﷺ to insult the Prophet ﷺ

Mus'ab ibn Umair (مصعب بن عمير) ﷺ

Bilal ibn Rabah (بلال بن رباح) ﷺ

Persecution of Muslims

45

Khabbab ibn al-Aratt (**خَبَّابُ بْنُ الْأَرْتِ**) ﷺ

Suhaib ibn Sinan (ar-Rumi) (**صُهَيْبُ بْنُ سِنَانٍ الرَّومِيُّ**) ﷺ

Zanirah (**زَنْبِرَةَ**) ﷺ



Abu Lahab

Abu Jahl

‘Uqbah ibn Abi Mu’eet

Ubayy ibn Khalaf

Quraysh's Tactics Against the Prophet ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ would be assaulted as he would preach Islam in the marketplace

Quraysh would attempt to assassinate the Prophet ﷺ

- ♦ Abu Bakr's ﷺ protection

Quraysh placed the intestines of a camel on his ﷺ back as he prayed

|| _____ ||
Migration to Abyssinia

44

First Migration:

Second Migration:

Reasons for Choosing Abyssinia

The Quraysh sent 'Amr ibn al-'Aas and Abdullah ibn Abi Rabi'ah to bring them back to Mecca.

Conversion of Negus نجاشي

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 informed Hamza (حمزة) ﷺ

Hamza's (حمزة) ﷺ Response

Umar ibn al-Khattab's ﷺ Conversion

The Prophet ﷺ would often make du'a for the guidance of Umar (عمر) ﷺ and Abu Jahl

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِزَّ الْإِسْلَامَ بِأَحَبِّ هَذَيْنِ الرَّجُلَيْنِ إِلَيْكَ يَا بِي جَهْلٍ، أَوْ بِعُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ

Oh Allah strengthen Islam through the most beloved of these two men to you, Abu Jahl or Umar ibn Al-Khattab
[Musnad Ahmed]

Umar was on his way to assassinate the Prophet ﷺ and was stopped by

Nu'aym ibn Abdullah (نعيم بن عبد الله) ﷺ

The House of Fatima bint Al-Khattab (فاطمة بنت الخطّاب) ﷺ and her husband Sa'eed ibn Zaid (سعيد بن زيد) ﷺ

♦ Khabbab ibn Al-Arat (خبّاب بن الأرت) ﷺ

♦ Umar's (عمر) ﷺ Heart Softens

Umar ibn al-Khattab's ﷺ Conversion

The verse that impacted him:

إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدْنِي وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي ﴿١٤﴾

Certainly I am Allah! There is no other being worthy of worship but Me. So worship Me and establish Salah for My remembrance. [20:14]

Umar ﷺ was blown away by the Quran and asked Khabbab ﷺ to take him to the Prophet ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ invites Umar ﷺ to Islam

Impact of Umar's ﷺ Conversion

Umar ﷺ was named Al-Farooq (**الْفَارُوقُ**) by the Prophet ﷺ



1. What were the first steps before receiving revelation?

2. Where would the Prophet ﷺ go to isolate himself and what would he do there?

3. What were the first verses revealed to the Prophet ﷺ?

4. What was his ﷺ reaction?

5. How did Khadijah respond?

6. Who was the first convert to Islam?

7. Why was the call to Islam quiet at first?

8. Where was the first gathering place of the Muslims?



Phase Review Questions



9. Who were some tribes which accepted Islam from outside of Mecca?

10. List three enemies of Islam who were moved by the Quran:

11. What were the three phases of Quraysh's attack on Islam?

12. What were some things they offered the Prophet ﷺ ?

13. What were some questions they tested him ﷺ with?



14. Who were some companions who were most heavily persecuted?


15. What caused the migration to Abyssinia?


16. What is the name of the leader of Abyssinia?



17. What led Hamza  to accept Islam?

18. How many days after Hamza  did Umar  accept Islam?

19. What Surah did Umar  hear being recited?

20. What was Umar's  sister's name?

21. Who taught Umar's  sister and her husband Quran?

22. What did the Prophet  name Umar .



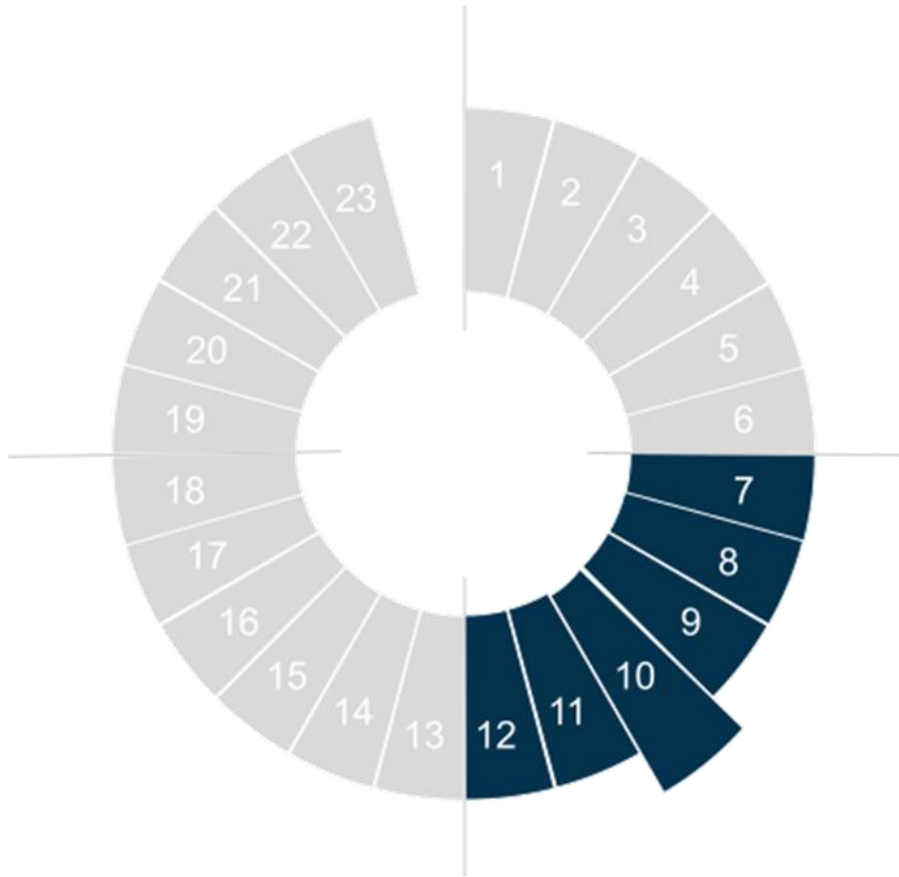
LATE MECCA

A period in which the torment of the Muslims continued to increase, the spread of Islam was very limited, and the plans to flee from Mecca began to take place.

LATE MECCA

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

Prophethood Map



Ban on Banu Hashim

The Quraysh impose a difficult three-year boycott on The Prophet's ﷺ clan of Banu Hashim

The Year of Sadness

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

Isra' and Mi'raj

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

First 'Aqabah Pledge

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

The Growth of Islam

Banu Hashim and Banu Al-Muttalib are Boycotted

Mansoor ibn 'Ikramah Writes the Agreement

Banu Hashim and Banu Al-Muttalib moved to the valley of Abu Talib, on the outskirts of Mecca.

Five people from Quraysh lobbied for the boycott to be lifted:

- ♦ Hisham ibn 'Amr
- ♦ Mut'im ibn 'Adi
- ♦ Abul-Bakhtari
- ♦ Zam'ah ibn Al-Aswad
- ♦ Zuhair ibn Umayyah

Quraysh Agree to Lift the Boycott

Upon entering the Ka'bah to remove the treaty, they find that it had all been destroyed except for the name of Allah ﷻ

This was the 10th year of prophethood and was among the most difficult times in the life of the Prophet ﷺ

- ◆ The Death of Abu Talib

- ◆ Abu Talib refused to utter the Shahadah despite the Prophet ﷺ pleading with him

- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ pledged that he would continue to make du'a of forgiveness for him

- Allah ﷻ revealed verses :

مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرُوا لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ وَلَوْ كَانُوا أُولَىٰ قُرْبَىٰ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا
تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ أَصْحَابُ الْجَحِيمِ ﴿١١٣﴾

It is not (permissible) for the Prophet and the believers to seek forgiveness for the Mushriks, even if they are kinsmen, after it became clear to them that they are the people of hell [9:113]

إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ ﴿٥٦﴾

You cannot give guidance to whomsoever you wish, but Allah gives guidance to whomsoever He will, and He best knows the ones who are on the right path [28:56]

- ◆ Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه sought the Prophet's ﷺ permission to migrate to Abyssinia.

The Death of Khadijah ﷺ

Jibreel ﷺ came down to give her glad tidings and greetings from her Lord.

10 yrs. After
Prophethood

Abdullah

Aaminah

Abdul
Muttalib

Qasim

Khadijah &
Abu Talib

Ruqayyah

Hamzah

Zainab &
Umm Kulthoom

Ibrahim

The Prophet ﷺ went to Ta'if with Zaid ibn Haritha to find a place in which the Muslims could seek protection.

Presenting Islam to the Chiefs of Ta'if

- ◆ 'Abdiyaalil
- ◆ Mas'ood
- ◆ Habib

Response of Ta'if

The Prophet ﷺ sought refuge in the garden of 'Utba and Shaybah

In this time of distress the Prophet ﷺ made du'a:

اللَّهُمَّ إِلَيْكَ أَشْكُو ضَعْفَ قُوَّتِي، وَقِلَّةَ حِيلَتِي، وَهَوَانِي عَلَى النَّاسِ، يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ، أَنْتَ رَبُّ
الْمُسْتَضْعَفِينَ، وَأَنْتَ رَبِّي، إِلَى مَنْ تَكْلِنِي؟ إِلَى بَعِيدٍ يَتَجَهَّمُنِي؟ أَمْ إِلَى عَدُوٍّ مَلَكَتْهُ أُمْرِي؟ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ بِكَ
عَلَيَّ غَضَبٌ فَلَا أَبَالِي، وَلَكِنَّ عَافِيَتَكَ هِيَ أَوْسَعُ لِي، أَعُوذُ بِنُورِ وَجْهِكَ الَّذِي أَشْرَقَتْ لَهُ الظُّلُمَاتُ، وَصَلَحَ
عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ مِنْ أَنْ تُنْزِلَ بِي غَضَبَكَ، أَوْ يَحِلَّ عَلَيَّ سُخْطُكَ، لَكَ الْعُثْبَى حَتَّى 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. [Tabarani]



Offer from the Angel

Addas Accepted Islam

Jinn Accepted Islam

Mut'im ibn 'Adi

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى الَّذِي
بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا ۚ إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١﴾

Glorious is He Who made his servant travel by night from Al-Masjid-ul-Haram to Al-Masjid-ul-Aqsa whose environs We have blessed, so that We let him see some of Our signs. Surely, He is the All-Hearing, the All-Seeing [17:1]

The Night Journey from Mecca to Jerusalem took place after the most difficult time in the Prophet's ﷺ life.

The Prophet ﷺ was asleep in the home of Umm Hani when Jibreel ﷺ woke him up.

The Splitting of the Prophet's ﷺ Chest

Buraq

The Prophet ﷺ witnessed many different scenes on the way to Jerusalem.

- ◆ Voices calling out to the Prophet ﷺ
- ◆ Old woman on the side of the road
- ◆ The Dajjal
- ◆ People scratching their faces with copper nails
- ◆ People swimming in a river and swallowing stones
- ◆ People whose heads were being crushed by boulders
- ◆ People with fresh food in front of them who were eating rotten food
- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ smelled a beautiful fragrance

Prayer in Jerusalem

After leading the Prophets in prayer he was lifted up through the heavens and encountered many Prophets.

1st heaven: Prophet Adam (**آدم**) ﷺ

2nd heaven: Prophet Yahya (**يحيى**) ﷺ and Isa (**عيسى**) ﷺ

3rd heaven: Prophet Yusuf (**يوسف**) ﷺ

4th heaven: Prophet Idris (**إدريس**) ﷺ

5th heaven: Prophet Harun (**هارون**) ﷺ

6th heaven: Prophet Musa (**موسى**) ﷺ

7th heaven: Prophet Ibrahim (**إبراهيم**) ﷺ at Al-Bait Al-Ma'moor (**البيت المعمور**)

Sidratul Muntaha (سِدْرَةُ الْمُنْتَهَى) and Jibreel ﷺ

Ascension to Sarif Al-Aqlam (صَرِيفُ الْأَقْلَامِ)

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the presence of Allah ﷻ

Three Gifts from Allah ﷻ

Why didn't Ibrahim ؑ tell the Prophet ﷺ to lessen the amount of prayers?

When the Prophet ﷺ met Allah ﷻ, all of his titles were left behind and he was known as a slave of Allah ﷻ.

The Prophet ﷺ was taken up during the night, not the day.

Every Prophet ؑ that the Prophet ﷺ met in the skies had a significance.

He ﷻ witnessed the angels worshipping Allah ﷻ in only one position



Prophet Muhammad ﷺ informs Quraysh about his Night Journey

The Response of Quraysh

Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه Named Al-Siddiq

Features of Baitul Maqdis

The Caravans

The Believer's Ascension

First Pledge of 'Aqabah

52

The Prophet's ﷺ Call to Islam During the Days of Hajj

In the 11th year of Prophethood, a group of six pilgrims from Yathrib (Madinah) come to Mecca.

First Pledge of 'Aqabah (عَقَبَة)

◆ Terms of the pledge:

Mus'ab ibn Umair (مصعب بن عمير) ﷺ was sent to Yathrib to give Da'wah and teach them about Islam.

◆ Sa'd ibn Mu'ath (سعد بن معاذ) ﷺ & Usayd ibn Hudair (أسيد بن حضير) ﷺ accepted Islam

|| ——— Second Pledge of ‘Aqabah ——— ||

52

The following year (13th) Mus’ab ﷺ returned with 73 men and 2 women from Yathrib to pledge allegiance once again

This time, they pledged their lives to the Prophet ﷺ .





Bukhari and Muslim report that Ka’ab ibn Malik (كعب بن مالك) ﷺ said: *“I would not trade my attendance of this pledge for the attendance of Badr, despite Badr being more well known to the people”*.

These pledges paved the path for the Hijrah to take place.



Phase Review Questions



1. How many years of isolation did Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib live in?
2. Who wrote the agreement and what was his punishment?
3. How was the agreement destroyed?
4. What is the lesson from the death of Abu Talib?
5. At what age did Khadijah  pass away and how long was she married to the Prophet .
6. Why did the Prophet  go to Ta'if?
7. Who were the three chiefs?
8. Why did the Prophet  refuse to crush the people of Ta'if?



Phase Review Questions



9. Whose protection did the Prophet ﷺ return with from Ta'if?
10. What is one lesson you take from the Year of Sorrow?
11. Where did Jibreel take the Prophet ﷺ after waking him up for the night journey?
12. What did the Prophet ﷺ ride to Jerusalem?
13. Why was this journey a relief to the Prophet ﷺ?
14. How many prayers were initially assigned to Muslims by Allah ﷻ?
15. What is Dharif Al-Aqlam?
16. How many people were at the First Pledge and how many were at the Second Pledge?
17. Who was sent to Yathrib to teach Islam?
18. Why were these pledges so important?

EARLY MADINAH

A period in which the Muslims fled from Mecca, began to establish a new home for themselves, and gained the ability to preach Islam more freely.

EARLY MADINAH

- ♦ Prophethood 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 Jumu'ah
- ♦ Entry into Madinah
- ♦ Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ
- ♦ House of Abu Ayyub
- ♦ Islam of Salman Al-Farisi ؓ
- ♦ Brotherhood
- ♦ Acclimation to Madinah
- ♦ Virtues of Madinah
- ♦ Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi
- ♦ Housing for the Prophet ﷺ and His Wives
- ♦ Inception of Athan

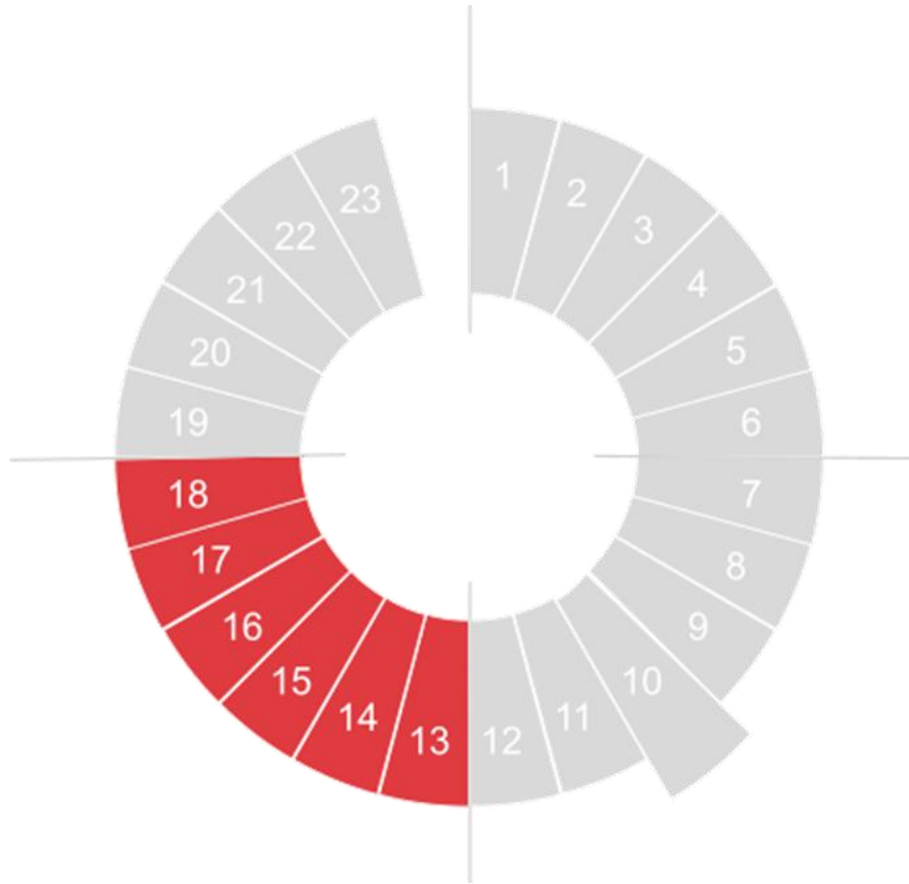
EARLY MADINAH

- ♦ Treaty with the Jewish Tribes
- ♦ The Water of Madinah
- ♦ Marriage with 'Aisha رضي الله عنها
- ♦ Virtues of 'Aisha رضي الله عنها
- ♦ Change of Qiblah
- ♦ Ashaab al-Suffa
- ♦ Ramadan, Eid, and Zakaat are Legislated
- ♦ Military Expeditions
- ♦ Events that Led to Badr
- ♦ Before the Battle
- ♦ The Battle of Badr
- ♦ Aftermath of the Battle of Badr
- ♦ Madinah After the Battle of Badr
- ♦ Events Leading to Uhud
- ♦ The Battle of Uhud
- ♦ Death of Hamzah رضي الله عنه and Mus'ab رضي الله عنه
- ♦ Companions in Uhud
- ♦ Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

EARLY MADINAH

-
- ♦ Lessons from the Battle of Uhud
 - ♦ Events of 3 A.H.
 - ♦ Incident of Raji'
 - ♦ Bi'r Ma'unah
 - ♦ Battle of Banu Nadheer
 - ♦ Prohibition of Liquor
 - ♦ The Expedition of Tha'at ur Riqaa'
 - ♦ The Expedition of Banu Mustaliq
 - ♦ Incident of Slander
 - ♦ Battle of Khandaq
 - ♦ The Expulsion of Banu Quraydha
 - ♦ Events After the Expulsion
 - ♦ Year of Expeditions
 - ♦ Phase Review Questions

Prophethood Map



Hijrah

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

Raids

This is a year of caravan raids directed against the Quraysh

Battle of Badr

Being outnumbered, the Muslims march to Badr and pull off a stunning victory against the Quraysh

Battle of Uhud

The Quraysh march north to Madinah and inflict serious damage to the Muslim army

Alcohol Prohibition

The final verses revealed for alcohol prohibition

Battle of the Trench

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

Hijrah of the Companions

53

The Prophet ﷺ now gave permission for the companions to begin to migrate.

♦ Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها

♦ Suhaib Al-Rumi رضي الله عنه

- Allah ﷻ mentioned his sacrifice in the Quran

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ رَءُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ ﴿٢٠٧﴾

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 رضي الله عنه

♦ Bani Jahsh

♦ Salim Mawla Abu Hudhaifa

The Prophet ﷺ was amongst the last Muslims to remain in Mecca including Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and Ali رضي الله عنه.

Assassination Plot of the Prophet ﷺ

- ♦ Allah ﷻ grants the Prophet ﷺ permission to migrate
- ♦ Abu Bakr ﷺ asks the Prophet ﷺ if he could join him

Quraysh assembles to plot the assassination of the Prophet ﷺ

- ♦ Iblees Joins the Gathering with Meccans

- ♦ Jibreel ﷺ warns the Prophet ﷺ

وَإِذْ يَمْكُرُ بِكَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيُثْبِتُوكَ أَوْ يَقْتُلُوكَ أَوْ يُخْرِجُوكَ وَيَمْكُرُونَ وَيَمْكُرُ
اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الْمَاكِرِينَ ﴿٣٠﴾

And (recall) when the disbelievers were conspiring against you to hold you as a captive, or to kill you or to expel you. They were planning, and Allah was planning, Allah is the best planner [8:30]

Abu Bakr ﷺ Prepares for Travel

The Quraysh arrive during the night at the House of the Prophet ﷺ

Prophet ﷺ Recites Verses for Protection and Escapes

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾

*And We have placed a barrier in front of them and a barrier behind them, and (thus) they are encircled by Us;
so they do not see (36:9)*

When they left Mecca, the Prophet ﷺ turned to the city and said:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَقَفَ عَلَى الْحَزْوَرَةِ، فَقَالَ: عَلِمْتُ أَنَّكَ خَيْرُ أَرْضِ اللَّهِ وَأَحَبُّ
أَرْضِ اللَّهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَلَوْلَا أَنَّ أَهْلَكَ أَخْرَجُونِي مِنْكَ مَا خَرَجْتُ

"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

♦ The Hired Guide

Detour South to the Cave of Thawr

Abu Bakr  gets Stung

Miracles of the Cave

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَىٰ وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٤٠﴾

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

The family of Abu Bakr ﷺ

Bounty placed on the Prophet ﷺ

Journey to Madinah begins in Rabi' Al-Awwal (ربيع الأول)

Suraqah ibn Malik



Tent of Umm Ma'bad

- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr ؓ stopped at her tent for food but she had nothing.
- ◆ He ﷺ milked an animal which had no milk.
- ◆ She gave the best physical description of the Prophet ﷺ.

1. A man with obvious beauty and cleanliness,
2. a glowing countenance,
3. and a good appearance/disposition;
4. with no bulging stomach disgracing him,
5. or a small head disparaging him;
6. is overtly handsome
7. and wholly beautiful;
8. his eyes are wide and very white and black
9. and eyelashes are long;
10. whose voice is devoid of hoarseness,
11. neck is long,
12. and beard is full;
13. the white part of whose eyes is extremely white, and the black part of whose eyes is extremely black,
14. as if his eyelids have kohl naturally;
15. whose eyebrows arch longitudinally and thinly
16. (as if they) meet;
17. who has an extremely black hair;
18. who is stately when silent
19. and is gorgeous when speaking;
20. who is the most beautiful and striking man from far and the best and most beautiful from close;
21. whose speech is sweet, clear, and decisive,
22. neither vaguely short, nor boringly and pointlessly long;
23. whose words flow forth like a perfect string of pearls;
24. of medium height
25. that neither elicits contempt to avert him for shortness, nor aversion to him for excessive tallness;
26. who is a branch between two branches ; he is the most radiant of the three and the most well-respected;
27. whose companions surround him; when he speaks they listen attentively to his speech, and when he commands they vie with each other to fulfill his commands.
28. who is well served and attended,
29. who is neither a scowler
30. nor a prattler.

1. رجلٌ ظَاهِرُ الْوَضَاعَةِ (الحُسن والنِّظافة)
2. أَبْلَجُ الْوَجْهِ (مُشْرِقُ الْوَجْهِ مُضِيئُهُ)
3. حَسَنُ الْخَلْقِ/الْخَلْقِ
4. لَمْ تَعْيَهُ ثُجْلَةٌ (عِظَمُ الْبَطْنِ مَعَ اسْتِرْخَاءِ أَسْفَلِهِ)
5. وَلَمْ تَزِرْ بِهِ صَعْلَةٌ (صِغَرُ الرَّأْسِ)
6. وَسَيِّمٌ (المشهور بالحُسن كأنه صار الحُسن له سمة)
7. قَسِيمٌ (كل موضع منه أخذ قسما من الجمال)
8. فِي عَيْنَيْهِ دَعَجٌ (اشتد سوادها وبياضها واتسعت)
9. وَفِي أَشْفَارِهِ وَطْفٌ (طُول)
10. وَفِي صَوْرَتِهِ صَحْلٌ (شبه البُحَّة)
11. وَفِي عُنُقِهِ سَطْعٌ (طُولُ الْعُنُقِ وَارْتِفَاعُهُ)
12. وَفِي لِحْيَتِهِ كَفَافَةٌ (كثافة)
13. أَحْوَرُ (اشتد بياض بياض عينيه مع سواد سوادهما)
14. أَكْحَلُ (ذو كُحْلٍ، اسودت أَجْفَانُهُ خَلْقَةً)
15. أَرْجٌ (مُقَوَّسٌ الْحَاجِبِينَ طَوِيلُهُمَا دَقِيقُهُمَا مِمْتَدُّهُمَا إِلَى مُؤَخَّرِ الْعَيْنِ)
16. أَقْرَنُ (مُقَرَّبُونَ الْحَاجِبِينَ، يَتَّصِلُ أَحَدُهُمَا بِالْآخَرِ)
17. شَدِيدُ سَوَادِ الشَّعْرِ
18. إِذَا صَمَتَ عِلَاةُ الْوَقَارِ (الرزاة والحِلْم)
19. وَإِذَا تَكَلَّمَ عِلَاةُ الْبَهَاءِ (الحسن والجلال والعظمة)
20. أَجْمَلُ النَّاسِ وَأَبْنَاهُ مِنْ بَعِيدٍ وَأَحْسَنُهُ وَأَخْلَاهُ مِنْ قَرِيبٍ.
21. حُلُوُّ الْمُنْطَلِقِ فَصْلٌ (بَيِّنٌ ظَاهِرٌ، يَفْصِلُ بَيْنَ الْحَقِّ وَالْبَاطِلِ)
22. لَا نَزْرٌ وَلَا هَذَرٌ (لَيْسَ بِقَلِيلٍ فَيَدُلُّ عَلَى عَيٍّْ وَلَا كَثِيرٍ فَاسِدٌ؛ لَا قَلِيلٌ غَيْرُ مَفْهُومٍ وَلَا كَثِيرٌ مَمْلُوءٌ)
23. كَانَ مُنْطَلِقُهُ خَرَزَاتٌ نَظْمٌ يَتَحَدَّرَنَّ (كَلَامُهُ مُحْكَمٌ بَلِيغٌ)
24. رَبْعَةٌ (مَرْبُوعُ الْخَلْقِ لَا بِالطَّوِيلِ وَلَا بِالْقَصِيرِ)
25. لَا تَفْتَحِمُهُ عَيْنٌ مِنْ قِصَرٍ (لَا تَزِدُّهُ لِقِصْرِهِ فَتَجَاوِزُهُ إِلَى غَيْرِهِ بَلْ تَهَابُهُ وَتَقْبَلُهُ وَتَعْظُمُهُ) وَلَا تَشْتَوُّهُ مِنْ طُولٍ (لَا يُتَعَصَّ لِفَرْطِ طَوْلِهِ)
26. غُصْنٌ بَيْنَ غُصْنَيْنِ فَهُوَ أَنْضَرُ الثَّلَاثَةِ مَنْظَرًا وَأَحْسَنُهُمْ قَدْرًا
27. لَهُ رَفَقَاءٌ يُحَقِّقُونَ بِهِ. إِذَا قَالَ اسْتَمْعُوا لِقَوْلِي، وَإِذَا أَمَرَ تَبَادَرُوا إِلَى أَمْرِهِ
28. مَحْشُودٌ (مَخْدُومٌ، يَسْرَعُونَ طَاعَةَ لَهُ) مَحْشُودٌ (الَّذِي يَجْتَمِعُ النَّاسُ حَوْلَهُ لِيَمْتَلُوا قَوْلَهُ وَيَقْتَدُوا بِأَفْعَالِهِ)
29. لَا غَائِسٌ (لَيْسَ الْكَرِيهَةُ الْمَلْفَى وَالْجَهْمُ الْمُحَيَّا)
30. وَلَا مُقْبِدٌ (لَيْسَ لَا فَائِدَةَ فِي كَلَامِهِ لِكِبَرِ أَصَابِهِ أَوْ لِقَلَّةِ عَقْلِهِ).

The Prophet ﷺ arrives in Quba (قباء)

The First Masjid in Islam

Referenced in the Quran:

لَا تَقُمْ فِيهِ أَبَدًا لَّمَسْجِدٌ أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقْوَىٰ مِنْ أَوَّلِ يَوْمٍ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَقُومَ فِيهِ
رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَتَطَهَّرُوا وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهَّرِينَ ﴿١٠٨﴾

Do not stand [for prayer] within it - ever. A mosque founded on righteousness from the first day is more worthy for you to stand in. Within it are men who love to purify themselves; and Allah loves those who purify themselves.[9:108]

On the 5th day, the Prophet ﷺ proceeded to Madinah, accompanied by Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه



The First Jumu'ah



The first Jumu'ah in Islam took place between Quba and Madinah in the locality of Banu Salim.

Masjid Al-Jumu'ah

Lessons from the First Khutbah

Entry into Madinah

After Jumu'ah, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Abu Bakr ﷺ head to Madinah

Zubair ﷺ and Talha ﷺ

The Prophet's ﷺ Arrival in Madinah

Baraa ibn 'Aazib says: *"I have not witnessed the people of Madinah as ecstatic as they were on the day of The Prophet ﷺ arrived in Madinah". [Bukhari]*

Jewish scholars were expecting the arrival of the Final Messenger ﷺ.

Abu Yassir ibn Akhtab

Abdullah ibn Salam

- ♦ Allah ﷻ describes this incident by saying:

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ وَكْفَرْتُمْ بِهِ وَشَهِدَ شَاهِدٌ مِّنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ عَلَىٰ مِثْلِهِ
فَآمَنَ وَاسْتَكْبَرْتُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١٠﴾

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. [46:10]



The rabbis of Madinah assembled in Baitul-Midras (بيت المدراس) upon the arrival of the Prophet ﷺ .

The rabbis put forth a few questions for the Prophet ﷺ to answer.

The Prophet ﷺ recited Surah Yusuf which they found similar to the Torah.

The Prophet's ﷺ Seal of Prophethood

Islam of Maymun ibn Yaameen



Upon arrival into Madinah, the Prophet's ﷺ camel settled in front of the home of Abu Ayyub (**أبو أيوب**) ﷺ.

He was a descendant of the King of Tubba' (**تبع**) .

Salman Al-Farisi (سلمان الفارسي) ﷺ was a descent of the Persian emperors and was responsible for tending to the fire of the Zoroastrians.

- ◆ Converts Secretly to Christianity
- ◆ Quest to Learn
- ◆ Signs of Prophethood
- ◆ Salman Al-Farisi ﷺ Accepts Islam
- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ helps Salman Al-Farisi ﷺ to buy his freedom

Brotherhood

Establishing the Brotherhood Between the Muhajireen (مهاجرين) and Ansaar (أنصار) .

Aws (أوس) and Khazraj (خزرج) became known as the Ansaar

- ◆ Ansaar: the ones who provide support
- ◆ The Chief of Khazraj : Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah (سعد بن عبادَة)
- ◆ The Chief of Aws: Sa'd ibn Mu'ath (سعد بن معاذ)

Anas رضي الله عنه : *"None of the Ansaar would ever regard anyone more eligible to their wealth than their Muhajir brother"*

Brotherhood in Mecca

1. Abu Bakr ﷺ & 'Umar bin Khattaab ﷺ
2. Hamzah ﷺ & Zaid bin Haarisah ﷺ
3. 'Usman bin Affaan ﷺ & 'Abdur Rahman bin 'A'waf ﷺ
4. Zubair bin 'Awwam ﷺ & 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood ﷺ
5. 'Ubaidah bin Haaris ﷺ & Bilal bin Rabah ﷺ
6. Mus'ab bin 'Umair ﷺ & Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas ﷺ
7. Abu 'Ubaidah ﷺ & Saalim, slave of Huzaiifah ﷺ
8. Sa'eed bin Zaid ﷺ & Talha bin 'Ubaidullah ﷺ
9. The Prophet ﷺ & Ali ﷺ

Brotherhood in Madinah

1. Abu Bakr ﷺ & Khaarijah bin Zaid ﷺ
2. 'Umar bin Khattaab ﷺ & 'Atbaan bin Maalik ﷺ
3. Abu 'Ubaidah bin Jarrah ﷺ & S'ad bin Mu'aaz ﷺ
4. 'Abdur Rahman bin 'A'waf ﷺ & S'ad bin Rab'i ﷺ
5. Zubair bin 'Awwaam ﷺ & Salaamah bin Salaamah bin Wuqaish ﷺ
6. 'Uthman bin Affaan ﷺ & Aws bin Saabit ﷺ
7. Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah ﷺ & K'ab bin Maalik ﷺ
8. Sa'eed bin Zaid ﷺ & Ubayy bin K'ab ﷺ
9. Mus'ab bin Umair ﷺ & Abu Ayyub Ansaari ﷺ
10. Abu Huzaiifah bin 'Utbah ﷺ & 'Abbaad bin Bishr ﷺ
11. 'Ammar bin Yaasir ﷺ & Huzaiifah bin Yamaan ﷺ

وَالسَّابِقُونَ الْأَوَّلُونَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي تَحْتَهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿١٠٠﴾

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



Meccans were not accustomed to the weather of Madinah.

Many companions became sick and struggled to acclimate.

◆ Abu Bakr 

◆ Bilal 

When the Prophet ﷺ saw the struggle of the companions, he made a beautiful du'a for the city of Madinah.

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

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

Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi

Among the first initiatives taken by the Prophet ﷺ after arriving at the home of Abu Ayyub was establishing an area for a Masjid.

The land for the masjid was gifted by a man from Banu Najjar

The Prophet ﷺ actively participated in building the masjid.

Ammar ibn Yassir رضي الله عنه

The Physical Structure of the Masjid

Virtue of Praying in Masjid An-Nabawi

Surah Al-Hujurat was revealed about the etiquettes of the rooms of the Prophet ﷺ and his wives.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَرْفَعُوا أَصْوَاتَكُمْ فَوْقَ صَوْتِ النَّبِيِّ وَلَا تَجْهَرُوا لَهُ بِالْقَوْلِ
كَجَهْرِ بَعْضِكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ أَن تَحْبَطَ أَعْمَالُكُمْ وَأَنتُمْ لَا تَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَغُضُّونَ
أَصْوَاتَهُمْ عِندَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ امْتَحَنَ اللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمْ لِلتَّقْوَى لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ
عَظِيمٌ ﴿٣﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُنَادُونَكَ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحُجُرَاتِ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ
صَبَرُوا حَتَّى تَخْرُجَ إِلَيْهِمْ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُمْ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٥﴾

O ye who believe! Raise not your voices above the voice of the Prophet, nor speak aloud to him in talk, as ye may speak aloud to one another, lest your deeds become vain and ye perceive not(2) Those that lower their voices in the presence of Allah's Messenger,- their hearts has Allah tested for piety: for them is Forgiveness and a great Reward(3) Those who shout out to thee from without the inner apartments - most of them lack understanding (4) If only they had patience until thou come out to them, it would be best for them: And Allah is Most-Forgiving, Most Merciful(5) [49:2-5]

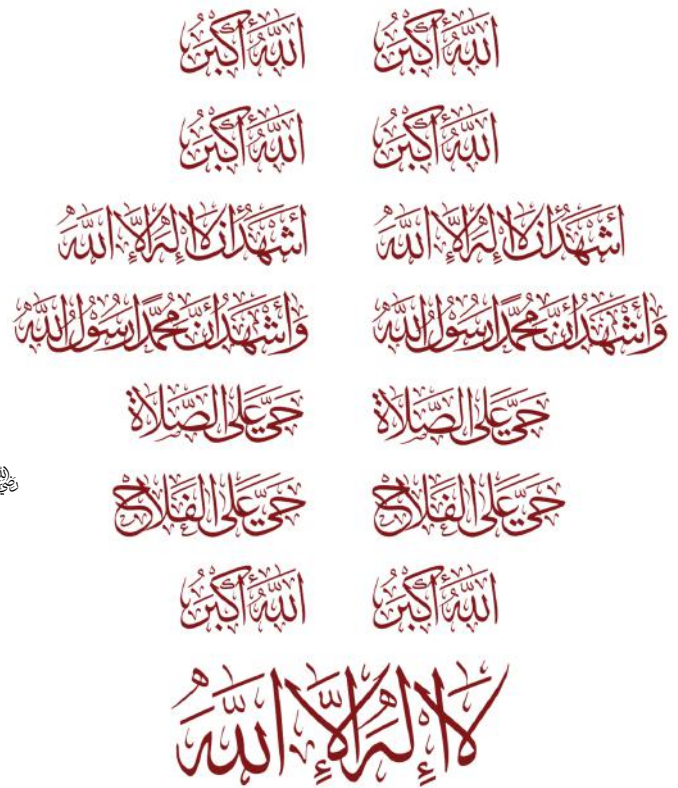
All of the structures were extremely simple and humble.

Abu Umaamah: "If only the original structure of the rooms were left intact, people would have witnessed for themselves how the messenger ﷺ who was divinely awarded the keys to the treasures of the world passed his life in such simple rooms and huts". [Ibn S'ad]

Inception of Athan

The Prophet ﷺ and the companions discussed how prayer should be announced.

Ideas for the Call to Prayer



Dream of Abdullah ibn Zayd رضي الله عنه and Umar ibn Al-Khattab رضي الله عنه

Bilal رضي الله عنه: The Mua'thin (مؤذن)

Dua after Athan

اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ، وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ، آتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ، [وَالدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيعَةَ] وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ، [إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ]

O Allah, Lord of this most perfect call, and of the Prayer that is about to be established, grant to Muhammad the intercession and favor [and the highest rank], and exalt him to a position of glory that You have promised him. [Verily You do not neglect promises]. [Bukhari]

The Significance of the Athan

|| — Treaty with the Jewish Tribes — ||

The majority of the population of Madinah was made up of 2 tribes:

- ♦ Aws
- ♦ Khazraj

A large number of Jews lived on the outskirts of Madinah. There were 3 major tribes:

- ♦ Banu Qaynuqa' (بنو قينقاع)
- ♦ Banu Nadheer (بنو نضير)
- ♦ Banu Quraydha (بنو قريظة)

The Prophet ﷺ had a treaty written with the Jews of Madinah to ensure loyalty and security.



The Water of Madinah



When the Muslims first arrived there was a water shortage.

Meccans were accustomed to ZamZam

Well of Ruma

The Companion who Purchased Jannah Twice



Marriage with 'Aisha ﷺ



'Aisha's ﷺ marriage to the Prophet ﷺ

Difference of Opinion on the Age of 'Aisha ﷺ

The Knowledge of 'Aisha ﷺ

- ◆ Transmitted Over 2000 Ahadith
 - Only 7 companions transmitted more than 1000 narrations.
- ◆ Some scholars have even said: *“One fourth of Islamic knowledge has reached us through 'Aisha”.*

Defense of 'Aisha ﷺ in the Qur'an (Surah Noor)

Most Beloved to The Prophet ﷺ

Change of Qiblah

Initial Qiblah was toward Jerusalem

In Mecca, the Prophet ﷺ would face Jerusalem, while also facing the Ka'bah

The Changing of the Qiblah

- ♦ 15th of Sh'abaaan (شَعْبَانَ), 2 A.H. 16 months after Hijrah
- ♦ Dhuhur Prayer in Masjid Qiblatain

Response from the Jews of Madinah

Ashaab al-Suffa

Ashaab al-Suffa (أصحاب الصفة) were companions who lived in Madinah and were extremely poor

Suffa: Ledge

These companions were extremely dedicated to knowledge.

♦ Abu Hurayrah 

Impact of Ashaab al-Suffa in our lives



Ramadan (رَمَضَانَ) was legislated in Sha'baan (شَعْبَانَ)

Eid Al-Fitr (عيد الفطر) came at the end of Ramadan along with Zakaat Al-Fitr

Eid Al-Adha (عيد الأضحى) also became mandatory in this year despite there not being Hajj.

What is Jihad?

Jahada: **جهاد** Literally means to struggle

- ♦ Internal and external struggle
- ♦ The ideology of Islam

There are two types of military expeditions during the life of the Prophet ﷺ

- ♦ Sariyya **سرية**
- ♦ Ghazwa **غزوة**

Throughout Madinah there were 38 Sarriya and 21 Ghazwa.

- ♦ Only 8 out of the 21 Ghazwat that took place involved physical combat
- ♦ Badr, Uhud, Ahzab (aka Khandaq), Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca (Fath Mecca), and Hunayn

The first Sarriya ever sent was led by Hamza رضي الله عنه and was made up of 30 Muhajireen.

- ♦ They went to Seef al-Bahr to scout a trade caravan of 300 led by Abu Jahl
- ♦ No battle took place

Military Expeditions

The next Sarriya was sent a month later in Shawwal led by 'Ubaida ibn Harith ؓ

- ♦ Consistent of 60-80 Muhajireen, also went to scout a caravan
- ♦ The first arrow fired in Islam was fired by Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas ؓ
- ♦ No battle took place

Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas ؓ led a Sarriya in Dhul Qa'dah (ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ) in the first year of Hijrah

- ♦ 20 Muhajireen went in pursuit of a caravan
- ♦ They would hide in the daytime and only travel at night
- ♦ No battle took place

The expeditions were made up of mostly Muhajireen.


- ♦ Where are the Ansar?

The first Ghazwa to take place was the Ghazwa to Abwa (أَبَوَاء)




- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ placed Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah ؓ in charge of Madinah
- ♦ In the month of Safar, 60 Muhajireen accompanied the Prophet ﷺ in pursuit of a caravan
- ♦ No battle took place
- ♦ Truce formed with tribe of Banu Damra (بنو ضَمْرَة)

Military Expeditions


The Ghazwa of Bawaat (**بواط**) took place in Rabi' Al-Awwal/Al-Thaani in the second year of Hijrah

- ♦ Sa'd ibn Mu'ath  was put in charge of Madinah
- ♦ 200 muhajireen set out in pursuit of a large caravan
- ♦ The caravan slipped away and they returned back to Madinah without a battle taking place

Expedition of Ushayrah (**عشيرة**) (Jumaadal-Ula, 2 A.H.)

- ♦ Abu Salamah ibn 'Abdul-Asad  in charge of Madinah.
- ♦ The Prophet  set out with 200 Muhajireen and 30 camels in pursuit of a caravan
- ♦ Prophet  formed a peace treaty with the tribe of Bani Mudlij (**بني مدلج**)
- ♦ No battle took place

Minor Battle at Badr

- ♦ Ten days after the Muslims returned to Madinah, an attack was launched at night
- ♦ Kurz ibn Jabir Al-Fihri made off with a number of Muslim's camels and goats
 - Kurz ibn Jabir was a chief of Quraysh, he later embraced Islam
- ♦ The Prophet  immediately set out in pursuit, until they reached an area near Badr

Military Expeditions

The next Sarriya that was sent was led by Abdullah ibn Jahsh (عبد الله بن جحش) ﷺ

- ♦ 11 Muhajireen dispatched with him in the month of Rajab
- ♦ They were sent out to seek some information about the movements of Quraysh and gather intelligence
- ♦ While doing this, a Qurayshi caravan passed them which they attacked, killing one person and seizing their goods
 - This took place in the month of Rajab which is a month in which fighting is prohibited
 - The companions had thought Sha'ban had begun which is why they attacked, but it was actually the last day of Rajab

The Prophet ﷺ did not allow anyone to take spoils of war until Allah ﷻ revealed an ayah with a ruling

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ قِتَالٍ فِيهِ قُلْ قِتَالٌ فِيهِ كَبِيرٌ وَصَدٌّ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَكُفْرٌ
بِهِ وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِخْرَاجُ أَهْلِهِ مِنْهُ أَكْبَرُ عِندَ اللَّهِ وَالْفِتْنَةُ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ
الْقَتْلِ وَلَا يَزَالُونَ يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ حَتَّى يَرُدُّوكُمْ عَن دِينِكُمْ إِنِ اسْتَطَاعُوا وَمَن يَرْتَدِدْ
مِنْكُمْ عَن دِينِهِ فَيَمُتْ وَهُوَ كَافِرٌ فَأُولَئِكَ حَبِطَتْ أَعْمَالُهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا
وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢١٧﴾

They ask you about the sacred month - about fighting therein. Say, "Fighting therein is great [sin], but averting [people] from the way of Allah and disbelief in Him and [preventing access to] al-Masjid al-Haram and the expulsion of its people therefrom are greater [evil] in the sight of Allah. And fitnah is greater than killing." And they will continue to fight you until they turn you back from your religion if they are able. And whoever of you reverts from his religion [to disbelief] and dies while he is a disbeliever - for those, their deeds have become worthless in this world and the Hereafter, and those are the companions of the Fire, they will abide therein eternally {2:217}

The Prophet ﷺ learnt that Abu Sufyan was returning to Mecca with a trade caravan filled with commercial merchandise and goods from Syria.

- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ had gathered the companions to proceed towards the caravan
 - They did not expect there to be a battle
 - The Muslims prepared very quickly and did not have time to gather many resources
- ◆ A total of 313 Muslims left Madinah on the 12th of Ramadan with only 2 horses and 70 camels
- ◆ A mile out of Madinah, the army was inspected for youngsters
 - A few youngsters were sent back to Madinah because they were too young to come out in battle
- ◆ There were three battle flags carried by Muslims
 - Ali ﷺ
 - Mus'ab ibn Umair ﷺ (Carrying the main flag)
 - Sa'd ibn Mu'ath ﷺ

Retaliation of Abu Sufyan

- ◆ The news of the Muslims reached Abu Sufyan and he sent a messenger to Mecca to inform them and call for troops
- ◆ The Meccans gathered an army of 1000 troops led by Abu Jahl
 - Included 100 horsemen and 600 men in full armor
- ◆ All tribes participated in this except for the tribe of Umar ﷺ: Banu 'Adi

Events that Led to Badr

Upon hearing of the army of the Meccans, the Prophet ﷺ consulted the companions

- ♦ The Muhajireen immediately began expressing their allegiance and willingness to proceed
- ♦ Miqdaad ibn Al-Aswad and Sa'd ibn Mu'ath ؓ gave powerful speeches showing their allegiance to the Prophet ﷺ

Dream of 'Atikah bint Abdul Muttalib

When Quraysh gathered at the battlefield, 'Utbah ibn Rabi'ah addressed them in a speech

- ♦ He tried to convince them that there is no benefit in fighting, they are your relatives and tribe members.
- ♦ He proposed that Quraysh leaves their fate to the rest of the Arabs who can finish off the Muslims
- ♦ Abu Jahl heard this speech and dismissed him as being cowardly

The Prophet ﷺ also consulted the companions as to where they should set up camp

- ♦ Hubaab ibn Munthir ؓ advised the Prophet ﷺ

Before the Battle

The day before Badr the Prophet ﷺ took his companions out to the battlefield and marked the locations where certain people would fall.

Anas ؓ says:

“By Allah ﷻ none of them fell more than a hairs length from the area he described”. [Muslim]

Dua of the Prophet ﷺ the night before Badr

Ali ؓ narrates:

“On the night preceding the battle of Badr, there was not a single one of us who did not fall off to sleep except the messenger of Allah ﷻ. He spent the entire night in prayer and du'a until the morning”. [Musnad Ahmed]

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 (مبارزة): 3 vs. 3

- ◆ This is a stage before the battle in which 3 members of each army go out and fight in a small battle.
- ◆ Initially, the Muslims sent three Ansari companions and Quraysh rejected them.

Ali عليه السلام vs. Waleed ibn 'Utbah

Hamzah عليه السلام vs. Shaybah ibn Rabi'ah

'Ubaidah ibn Al-Harith عليه السلام vs. 'Utbah ibn Rabi'ah

- ◆ Ali and Hamza عليه السلام quickly defeated their opponents while 'Ubaidah عليه السلام was severely injured

Abu Jahl made du'a before the battle ensued:

"O Allah! He who is guilty amongst us of severing family ties and of perpetrating strange actions, O Allah destroy him, and amongst us, he who is most dear and beloved to You, O Allah, grant him victory."

[Musnad Ahmed]

Allah ﷻ responded to this with the following Verse:

إِنْ تَسْتَفْتِحُوا فَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ الْفَتْحُ وَإِنْ تَنْتَهُوا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ وَإِنْ تَعُودُوا نَعُدْ وَلَنْ تُغْنِيَ عَنْكُمْ فِئَتُكُمْ شَيْئًا وَلَوْ كَثُرَتْ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٩﴾

(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]

Battle of Badr

Dua of the Prophet ﷺ during the battle of Badr

This group of Muslims was the only chance Islam had to survive. If they were defeated the religion would have been in jeopardy.

Descent of the Angels to assist the Muslims

- ♦ Jibreel (جبريل), Mikaeel (ميكائيل), and Israfeel (إسماعيل) were commanding the Angels in battle.
- ♦ Allah ﷻ sent down 1000, then 3000, and finally 5000 angels in support of the Muslims

إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَلَنْ يَكْفِيَكُمْ أَنْ يُمِدَّكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِثَلَاثَةِ آلَافٍ مِّنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ
مُنزَلِينَ ﴿١٢٤﴾ بَلَىٰ إِن تَصْبِرُوا وَتَتَّقُوا وَيَأْتُوكُم مِّن فَوْرِهِمْ هَٰذَا يُمِدِّدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ
بِخَمْسَةِ آلَافٍ مِّنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُسَوِّمِينَ ﴿١٢٥﴾

[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? (124) Yes, if you remain patient and conscious of Allah ﷻ and the enemy come upon you [attacking] in rage, your Lord will reinforce you with five thousand angels having marks [of distinction]” (125)[3:124-125]

The Battle of Badr

Abu Usaid As-Sa'idi (أبو أسيد الساعدي) (who attended the Battle of Badr) relates:

“On the day of the battle of Badr, the angels descended from the skies wearing yellow turbans. The tail ends of their turbans were suspended between their shoulders. Zubair was himself wearing a yellow turban on the day of this battle.” [Tabari]

The companions were overcome with a feeling of security and tranquility.

- ◆ They were outnumbered 3:1 yet with the aid of the angels they would outnumber the Meccans 5:1.

At this point, the Muslims defeated the Meccans with ease.

- ◆ Many of the chieftains of Mecca were killed in this battle.
 - Abu Jahl was killed by two young boys from Madinah.
 - * They had never seen Abu Jahl, so Abdul Rahman ibn 'Awf (رضي الله عنه) identified him. The young boys then targeted him in the battle.
 - Umayyah ibn Khalaf was killed despite Abdul Rahman ibn 'Awf (رضي الله عنه) trying to protect him and take him as a prisoner.
 - * Umayyah ibn Khalaf tortured Bilal (رضي الله عنه) in Mecca. Bilal (رضي الله عنه) called out to the Ansar about his presence on the battlefield and he was killed.

Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

News Of Victory

- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ dispatched his messengers to Madinah to inform them of the victory
 - ‘Abdullah ibn Rawaahah ﷺ towards the upper regions
 - Zaid ibn Harithah ﷺ towards the lower regions.

A total of 70 Meccans were killed and 70 were taken as prisoners. 14 Companions were martyred.

The Muslims had to fight their own family members, who were still disbelievers, in this battle.

- ◆ Abu Ubaydah ﷺ fought his father
- ◆ Abbas ﷺ fought against the Muslims
- ◆ Abu Bakr ﷺ fought against his son
- ◆ Mus’ab ibn Umair ﷺ fought against his brother

Prisoners of War

- ♦ There was a dispute on what should be done with the prisoners of war
- ♦ Umar رضي الله عنه said they should be killed and the Prophet ﷺ sided with Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه in accepting ransom for them
- ♦ Umar رضي الله عنه was concerned that if released they will return and fight the Muslims later (This happened in Battle of Uhud)

Allah ﷻ revealed Quran stating that they should not have been ransomed

مَا كَانَ لِنَبِيٍّ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُ أَسْرَىٰ حَتَّىٰ يُثْخِنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ۚ تُرِيدُونَ عَرَصَ الدُّنْيَا وَاللَّهُ يُرِيدُ الْآخِرَةَ ۚ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٦٧﴾

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]

Among those ransomed was Abu Al-'Aas, the husband of Zaynab رضي الله عنها, the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ

- ♦ She sent Khadijah's رضي الله عنها necklace as a ransom for her husband.
- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ became emotional upon seeing this and freed her husband on the condition he sends her to Madinah.
- ♦ They could no longer live together because she was Muslim and he was a Polytheist.

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

Zaynab's (زينب) ﷺ Migration

Abu Al-'Aas (أبو العاص) accepted Islam in the 7th year after Hijrah.

Other Prisoners of War

- ♦ Abu Aziz, the brother of Mus'ab ibn Umair ﷺ
- ♦ Abbas (عَبَّاس), the uncle of the Prophet ﷺ

Hatib ibn Abi Balta'a (حاتب بن أبي بلتعة) was a companion at Badr

- He was scared for his family at the conquest of Mecca so he attempted to inform the Meccans of the conquest
- The Prophet ﷺ was told about this and he pardoned him to Hatim's sincerity and his status as a Companion at Badr.

The Prophet ﷺ said about them:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: "إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ اْعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ"

Allah ﷻ has looked upon the people of Badr and said: "Do what you wish Allah ﷻ has forgiven you"

[Bukhari]

Virtues of the People of Badr

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

Reaction of the Meccans after defeat

◆ They invested the loot of the Badr (بدر) caravan into preparations for Uhud (أحد)

◆ The first person from Quraysh to enter Mecca announced:

“‘Utbah ibn Rabi’ah has been killed, Shaybah ibn Rabi’ah has been killed, Abul-Hakam ibn Hishaam (Abu Jahal) has been killed, Umayyah ibn Khalaf has been killed, Zam’ah ibn Aswad has been killed, Nabihah ibn Hajaaj has been killed, Munabbihah ibn Hajaaj has been killed, so and so has been killed.” [Ibn Hishaam]

Death of Abu Lahab

|| ————— ||

Madinah After the Battle of Badr

Passing of Ruqayyah bint Muhammad (رقية بنت محمد) ﷺ and the Grief of Uthman (عثمان) ﷺ

Marriage of Ali (علي) ﷺ and Fatima (فاطمة) ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ prayed the first ever Eid prayer with the companions.

Umar ibn al-Khattab (عمر بن الخطاب) ﷺ Accepts Islam

2nd Year of Hijrah

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadijah & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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|| ————— || Madinah After the Battle of Badr

After the Muslims victory at Badr, the Jews of Banu Qaynuqa' began to show animosity towards the Muslims despite their treaty.

- ◆ They violated the treaty
- ◆ Muslims advanced towards them with an army
- ◆ They barricaded themselves in a fortress for 15 days until the beginning of Dhul Qa'da (ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ)
- ◆ They surrendered out of fear and the Prophet ﷺ expelled them from the region.

Assassination of Ka'ab ibn al-ashraf



- ◆ Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf was a poet who composed poems insulting the Prophet ﷺ
- ◆ Importance of Poetry among Early Arabs
- ◆ He traveled to Mecca after Badr and encouraged Quraysh to avenge their defeat of Badr
- ◆ Muhammad ibn Maslamah (محمد بن مسلمة), 'Abbad ibn Bishr (عَبَّاد بن بشر), and Abu Na'ilah (أَبُو نَائِلَةَ) ﷺ went out to assassinate him

Uthman ibn Madh'oon (عُثْمَان بن مَذْعُون) ﷺ Passes Away

The Battle of Uhud took place after the Muslims were victorious at Badr


- ♦ Meccans were seeking revenge and were enraged at their loss
- ♦ They formed an army of 3000, rallying many tribes from the region



Warning of Abbas  to the Prophet 


- ♦ Abbas collected information about the Meccan plot
- ♦ He sent his fastest messenger to ensure the Prophet  would receive the message within 3 days
- ♦ Prophet  dispatched two companions to investigate

Habbaab ibn Munthir (**حَبَّابُ بْنُ مَنْذَرٍ**)  scouted the size of the Meccan army

Consultation with the Companions

The Final Decision of the Prophet 

- ♦ The Prophet  eventually sided with the youth of Madinah
- ♦ The Prophet  emerged with his armor on and the younger companions felt guilty for compelling him to change his decision

He Said: *“It is not permissible for a prophet to arm himself in preparation for war and subsequently remove his armor until Allah  decrees”.* [Bukhari]

The Battle of Uhud

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Departs from Madinah

- ◆ In the 3rd year of Hijrah on the 11th of Shawwal, the Prophet ﷺ departs from Madinah with 1000 Muslims—100 fully armed and 2 horses

Abdullah ibn Ubayy and 300 Hypocrites Abandon the Army

Commencement of the Battle & Initial Victory of the Muslims

Abu Dujanah (أبو دجانه) ﷺ

The Fate of Ubayy ibn Khalaf

- Prophet ﷺ lightly scratched Ubayy ibn Khalaf with his spear during the Battle of Uhud
- He passed away on the way back to Mecca

50 Archers at the Battle of Uhud

Death of Hamzah ؓ and Mus'ab ؓ

Hamzah's ؓ Role in the battle

- ♦ Fought viciously in battle
- ♦ Hamza ؓ was killed by Wahshee, the slave of Jubair ibn Mut'im

Hamzah's ؓ Mutilation

Death of Mus'ab ؓ

- ♦ Mus'ab ibn 'Umair ؓ was standing close to the Prophet ؐ
- ♦ He defended the Prophet ؐ valiantly until he was martyred
- ♦ Thereafter, the Prophet ؐ gave the flag to Ali ؓ

3rd Year of Hijrah

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadijah & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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Companions in Uhud

There were 14 companions who did not leave the side of the Prophet ﷺ during the Battle of Uhud

♦ 7 Ansar and 7 Muhajireen

- Talha ibn Ubaidillah (**طلحة بن عبيد الله**) ﷺ
- Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas ﷺ
- Abu 'Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah (**أبو عبيدة بن الجراح**) ﷺ

Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas and the Injuries of the Prophet ﷺ

The rumors of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ death had now become prevalent and Quraysh started celebrating.

Mutilation of the Muslim Martyrs

- ♦ 'Amr Ibn Jamuh (**عمرو بن جموح**) ﷺ
- ♦ Mus'ab ibn Umair ﷺ
- ♦ Hamzah ibn Abd al-Muttalib ﷺ
- ♦ Abdullah ibn Jahsh ﷺ
- ♦ Handhalah (**حنظلة**) ﷺ



- ♦ Hamnah bint Jahsh (حمنة بنت جحش) ﷺ
- ♦ Nusaybah (نسيبة) ﷺ
- ♦ Qatadah ibn Nouman (قتادة بن نومان) ﷺ
- ♦ Jabir (جابر) ﷺ

|| ——— ||

Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

Abu Sufyan

The Prophet ﷺ prays upon the martyrs

The Prophet ﷺ reacts to Hamzah's ﷺ Death

Allah ﷻ revealed the following verse pardoning the archers and Muslims who fled out of panic:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ الْتَقَى الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا اسْتَزَلَّهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ بِبَعْضِ مَا
كَسَبُوا وَلَقَدْ عَفَا اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ ﴿١٥٥﴾

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 ﷻ has already forgiven them. Indeed, Allah ﷻ is Forgiving and Forbearing. [3:155]



Lessons:

Disobeying the Prophet ﷺ

- ◆ This battle shows that even in the most extreme situations, Allah ﷻ will not give victory to people who disobey the Prophet ﷺ
- ◆ In our times we can see the negative effects of leaving the prophetic traditions
- ◆ Allah ﷻ showed the companions a difficulty in order to teach them that the Prophet ﷺ is the highest priority in any situation

Dua For Istikhara (استخارة)

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

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

Marriage of the Prophet ﷺ and Hafsaah ﷺ

- ♦ Umar ﷺ proposes Hafsaah ﷺ to Abu Bakr ﷺ and Uthman ﷺ

Hasan ﷺ was born

Alcohol was gradually prohibited

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ وَمَنَافِعُ لِلنَّاسِ وَإِثْمُهُمَا أَكْبَرُ مِنْ نَّفْعِهِمَا وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ قُلِ الْعَفْوَ كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢١٩﴾

They ask you about wine and gambling. Say, In both there is great sin, and some benefits for people. And their sin is greater than their benefit. And they ask you as to what they should spend. Say, the surplus. This is how Allah makes His verses clear to you, so that you may ponder [2:219]

|| ——— Incident of Raji' ——— ||

During the month of Safar, some members of the 'Adhal (**عضل**) and Qara (**قارة**) tribes appeared before the Prophet ﷺ

- ◆ Ten Companions were sent. Seven were martyred and three were captured
 - Among the three, 'Asim ibn Thabit (**عاصم بن ثابت**) ﷺ was killed immediately and the other two were killed in Mecca after being sold as slaves.

The Prophet ﷺ was requested to send some companions to teach Islam near the region of Najd

- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ was concerned but he sent 70 ansar that were referred to as Al-Qurra' or "The Reciters of the Quran"

Well of Ma'unah (بئر معونة)

- ♦ All of them were killed except for Ka'b ibn Zaid (كعب بن زيد) ﷺ
- ♦ The news of this incident and the news of Raji' (رَجِيع) reached him at the same time
- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ was extremely grieved and supplicated against the transgressors

This prayer is referred to as Qunoot Al-Nazilah (قنوت النازلة) or "The prayer of the calamity"

اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيمَنْ هَدَيْتَ وَعَافِنِي فِيمَنْ عَافَيْتَ وَتَوَلَّنِي فِيمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي مَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَقِنِي
شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ إِنَّهُ لَا يَذِلُّ مَنْ وَالَيْتَ وَلَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَ
تَعَالَيْتَ

O Allah! grant me guidance (and make me from) among those You have guided Grant me Well-being among those You have granted well-being Count me from among your allies and bless me in all You have granted me Protect me from (any) evil (resulting out) of your Decree Verily judgment is Your prerogative and none can overturn Your judgment Certainly! No disgrace can touch he whom You have befriended nor honor he who incites Your enmity. [Ibn Hibban]

|| — Battle of Banu Nadheer — ||

Causes for Battle

- ♦ 'Amr ibn Ummayah Al-Dhamri (عمرو بن أمية الضمري) ﷺ killed two men from Banu 'Aamir (بنو عامر)
- ♦ He did this in revenge for the incident of Bi'r Ma'unah
- ♦ He was not aware that the Prophet ﷺ made a treaty with them
- ♦ Banu 'Aamir was allied with Banu Nadheer (بنو نضير)

Blood Money

Secret Assassination Plot

The Muslims besieged Banu Nadheer

Prohibition of Liquor

Alcohol was a key part of Arab society before Islam

Umar ibn Al-Khattab رضي الله عنه Makes Dua

A companion was praying while intoxicated

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلٍ
الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾

O you who believe! Wine, gambling, altars and divining arrows are filth, made up by Satan. Therefore, refrain from it, so that you may be successful [5:90]



The Expedition of Thaat ur Riqaa'



This expedition took place in 4 AH, in Rabi' ul-Thaani (ربيع الثاني).

Information reached the Prophet ﷺ that Banu Mahaarib (بنو محارب) and Banu Tha'labah (بنو ثعلبة) were preparing for war against the Muslims.

Salatul-Khawf (صلاة الخوف)

This expedition was referred to as Thaat-ur-Riqaa' (ذات الرقاع).

- ♦ Riqaa' means rags or patches.
- ♦ Due to the harsh terrain, the companions had to wrap rags around their feet to prevent them from harm
- ♦ Thaat-ur-Riqaa' is also the name of a mountain where the Prophet ﷺ camped during this expedition

Cause of the Expedition of Banu Mustaliq (بنو مصطلق)

- ◆ Received news that Harith ibn Abi Diraar, the leader of the Banu Mustaliq tribe, had gathered a huge force and was preparing to launch an attack against the Muslims.
- ◆ Muslims set out with 700 men and 30 horses

Muslims defeat Banu Mustaliq

- ◆ The Muslims seized two thousand camels and five thousand goats.
- ◆ Two hundred families were captured as prisoners.

The Prophet's ﷺ marriage to Juwayriya (جويرية)

Ruling of tayammum (تيمم) was revealed on the way back from Banu Mustaliq

وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَّرْضَىٰ أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِّنْكُم مِّنَ الْغَائِطِ أَوْ لَامَسْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ
فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ
عَفُوًّا غَفُورًا ﴿٤٣﴾

If you are either ill or travelling or have satisfied a want of nature or have had contact with women and can find no water, then betake yourselves to pure earth, passing with it lightly over your face and your hands. Surely Allah is All-Relenting, All-Forgiving.[4:43]

Incident of Slander

On the return from Banu Mustaliq (بنو مصطلق), 'Aisha (عائشة) ﷺ was separated from the caravan.

Safwaan ibn Mu'attal Al-Sulami (صفوان بن معطل السلمي)

'Aisha (عائشة) ﷺ returns to Madinah and falls sick

Rumors Start Spreading

Umm Mista' (أم مسطح)

The Cry of the Mother of the Believers ﷺ

Prophet ﷺ asks Bareera (بريرة), the servant of 'Aisha (عائشة) ﷺ about the rumors.

The main companions involved in this gossip

- ♦ Mista' ibn Uthaathah (مسطح بن اثاثه) ﷺ
- ♦ Hassaan ibn Thaabit (حسان بن ثابت) ﷺ
- ♦ Hamnah bint Jahsh (حمنة بنت جحش) ﷺ

Incident of Slander

The Prophet ﷺ himself was unsure of what had taken place until Allah ﷻ revealed verses in her defense

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ وَأَصْلَحُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٥﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يَزُمُونَ أَزْوَاجَهُمْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ شُهَدَاءُ إِلَّا أَنْفُسُهُمْ فَشَهَادَةُ أَحَدِهِمْ أَرْبَعُ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ ۖ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ ﴿٦﴾ وَالْخَامِسَةُ أَنَّ لَعْنَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ إِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الْكَاذِبِينَ ﴿٧﴾ وَيَذَرُ عَنْهَا الْعَذَابَ أَنْ تَشْهَدَ أَرْبَعَ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ ۖ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الْكَاذِبِينَ ﴿٨﴾ وَالْخَامِسَةَ أَنَّ غَضَبَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا إِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ ﴿٩﴾ وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿١٠﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالْإِفْكِ عُصْبَةٌ مِّنْكُمْ لَا تَحْسَبُوهُ شَرًّا لَّكُم بَلْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۚ لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مِّنْهُمْ مَا اكْتَسَبَ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ وَالَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَهُ مِنْهُمْ لَهُ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١١﴾ لَوْلَا إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ ظَنَّ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ خَيْرًا وَقَالُوا هَذَا إِفْكٌ مُّبِينٌ ﴿١٢﴾ لَوْلَا جَاءُوا عَلَيْهِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ شُهَدَاءَ فَإِذْ لَمْ يَأْتُوا بِالشُّهَدَاءِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ هُمُ الْكَاذِبُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ لَمَسَّكُمْ فِي مَا أَفَضْتُمْ فِيهِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٤﴾ إِذْ تَلَقَّوْنَهُ بِأَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَتَقُولُونَ بِأَفْوَاهِكُمْ مَا لَيْسَ لَكُمْ بِهِ عِلْمٌ وَتَحْسَبُونَهُ هَيِّنًا وَهُوَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٥﴾ وَلَوْلَا إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ قُلْتُمْ مَا يَكُونُ لَنَا أَنْ نَتَكَلَّمَ بِهَذَا سُبْحَانَكَ هَذَا بُهْتَانٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٦﴾ يَعِظُكُمُ اللَّهُ أَنْ تَعُودُوا لِمِثْلِهِ أَبَدًا إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُّؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَيُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمُ الْآيَاتِ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿١٨﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ تَشِيعَ الْفَاحِشَةُ فِي الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ ۚ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ رَعُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿٢٠﴾

Unless they repent thereafter and mend (their conduct); for Allah is Oft- Forgiving, Most Merciful(5) And for those who launch a charge against their spouses, and have (in support) no evidence but their own,- their solitary evidence (can be received) if they bear witness four times (with an oath) by Allah that they are solemnly telling the truth(6) And the fifth (oath) (should be) that they solemnly invoke the curse of Allah on themselves if they tell a lie(7) But it would avert the punishment from the wife, if she bears witness four times (with an oath) By Allah, that (her husband) is telling a lie(8) And the fifth (oath) should be that she solemnly invokes the wrath of Allah on herself if (her accuser) is telling the truth(9) If it were not for Allah's grace and mercy on you, and that Allah is Oft- Returning, full of Wisdom,- (Ye would be ruined indeed)(10) Those who brought forward the lie are a body among yourselves: think it not to be an evil to you; On the contrary it is good for you: to every man among them (will come the punishment) of the sin that he earned, and to him who took on himself the lead among them, will be a penalty grievous(11) Why did not the believers - men and women - when ye heard of the affair,- put the best construction on it in their own minds and say, "This (charge) is an obvious lie" ?(12) Why did they not bring four witnesses to prove it? When they have not brought the witnesses, such men, in the sight of Allah, (stand forth) themselves as liars!(13) Were it not for the grace and mercy of Allah on you, in this world and the Hereafter, a grievous penalty would have seized you in that ye rushed glibly into this affair(14) Behold, ye received it on your tongues, and said out of your mouths things of which ye had no knowledge; and ye thought it to be a light matter, while it was most serious in the sight of Allah(15) And why did ye not, when ye heard it, say? - "It is not right of us to speak of this: Glory to Allah. this is a most serious slander!"(16) Allah doth admonish you, that ye may never repeat such (conduct), if ye are (true) Believers(17) And Allah makes the Signs plain to you: for Allah is full of knowledge and wisdom(18) Those who love (to see) scandal published broadcast among the Believers, will have a grievous Penalty in this life and in the Hereafter: Allah knows, and ye know not(19) Were it not for the grace and mercy of Allah on you, and that Allah is full of kindness and mercy, (ye would be ruined indeed).(20)[24:5-20]

Battle of Khandaq

Causes for the Battle of Khandaq (خندق)

- ♦ A group of Jews from Banu Nadheer went to Mecca and encouraged Quraysh to mount an attack against the Muslims
- ♦ Quraysh called upon their allies and gathered an army of 10,000

Salman Al-Farisi (سلمان الفارسي) ﷺ

- ♦ Khandaq: “Trench”

Miracles During Battle of Khandaq

Battle of Khandaq

58

Upon completing the trench, the Muslims prepared 3000 men for battle.

Ali ﷺ versus 'Amr ibn 'Abd -Wud

Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Dua

The Hypocrites & Believers mentioned in Surah Al-Ahzab (سورة الأحزاب)

وَإِذْ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ يَا أَهْلَ يَثْرِبَ لَا مُقَامَ لَكُمْ فَارْجِعُوا وَيَسْتَأْذِنُ فَرِيقٌ مِّنْهُمُ النَّبِيَّ يَقُولُونَ إِنَّ بُيُوتَنَا عَوْرَةٌ وَمَا هِيَ بِعَوْرَةٍ إِن يُرِيدُونَ إِلَّا فِرَارًا ﴿١٣﴾

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

وَلَمَّا رَأَى الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْأَحْزَابَ قَالُوا هَذَا مَا وَعَدَنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَصَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَمَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا إِيمَانًا وَتَسْلِيمًا ﴿٢٢﴾

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

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

Violation of the Treaty

- ◆ During the Battle of Khandaq, Banu Quraydha (بنو قريظة) were convinced to break their treaty with the Prophet ﷺ
- ◆ After the battle, the Muslims had just returned to Madinah when Jibreel ﷺ came with the command to attack Banu Quraydha
- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ commanded them to set out immediately and not pray Asr until they reach Banu Quraydha

Muslim Besiege Banu Quraydha for Nearly a Month

- ◆ Abu Lubabah (أبو لبابة) ﷺ is sent to mediate and makes a mistake

The Decision of Sa'd ibn Mu'ath (سعد بن معاذ) ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ said:

"You have ruled with that which Allah ﷻ decreed from above the 7 skies." [Musnad Ahmed]

Allah's ﷻ Throne Shakes



The Prophet's ﷺ marriage to Zaynab bint Jahsh (زينب بنت جحش) ﷺ

Islam of Thumamah ibn Uthaal (ثمامة بن أثال) ﷺ

Avenging the Martyrs of Raji' (رجيعة)

Expedition of Muhammad ibn Maslamah (محمد بن مسلمة) ﷺ

Expedition of Abu 'Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah (أبو عبيدة بن الجراح) ﷺ

Expedition of Tarf (طرف)

Expedition of Hasma (حسمى)

Expedition of Dawmat-ul-Jandal (دومة الجندل)

Expedition of Kurz ibn Jaabir Fihri (كرز بن جابر فهري) ﷺ

Expedition of 'Amr ibn Umayyah Dhamri (عمرو بن أمية الضمري) ﷺ

The Prophet's ﷺ Advice

- ◆ Before the expedition of Dawmat-ul-Jandal some young Ansar asked the Prophet ﷺ : Who is the best Muslim? Who is the most intelligent?
- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ answered and then advised them to stay away from 5 evil practices.


Phase Review Questions

1. What was Abu Bakr ﷺ eldest daughter's name?
2. Who came to give the report to Abu Bakr ﷺ while he was in the cave?
3. Who would come feed the Prophet ﷺ ?
4. What were the 2 miracles that happened while Abu Bakr ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ were in the cave?
5. What was the Prophecy regarding Suraqah ibn Malik ﷺ?
6. How long did the Prophet ﷺ stay in Quba?
7. Why did the calendar not start on the Prophet ﷺ birthday?
8. When was the Islamic Calendar officially established?
9. Where did the first Jumma take place?



10. What were the main topics?
11. Why did the Jews initially settle in Madinah?
12. How did the Jews react when the Prophet ﷺ entered Madinah?
13. Where did Salman Al-Farisi come from? What religion did they practice?
14. Who built the home of Abu Ayyub ؓ?
15. What was the purpose of forming brotherhoods?
16. What were the two main tribes of Madinah and who were their leaders?
17. Why were Ansar given that name?
18. Why did the companions struggle to acclimate to Madinah?



19. What was the original size of the Masjid in Madinah?
20. Who saw the dream of the Athan?
21. What were the 3 main Jewish tribes?
22. Who purchased the well of Ruma?
23. What is one virtue of 'Aisha ?
24. What was the initial Qiblah?
25. How long after Hijrah did it change?
26. Why did the Qiblah change?
27. Who are Ashaab Al-Suffa? Who is the most famous among them?



28. What is the difference between a Ghazwa and a Sariyya?

29. How many Ghazwas and Sariyyas took place?

30. How many Ghazwas had physical combat?

31. Who was the first to fire an arrow in Islam?

32. What caused the Battle of Badr? When did it take place?



33. How many Muslims attended the battle? Non-Muslims?

34. Who carried the main flag of the Muslims?

35. How many angels were sent down in aid of the Muslims?

36. Who killed Abu Jahl?



37. How many Muslims were killed?
38. Where was Uthman  during this battle?
39. What is one lesson you can derive from this battle?
40. What was the reaction of Quraysh after the battle?
41. What marriage took place after this battle?
42. Why was Ka'b ibn Al-Ashraf assassinated?
43. Which Jewish tribe was expelled and why?
44. What caused the battle of Uhud?
45. Who warned the Prophet  about the plot?



Phase Review Questions



46. How many Muslims attended this battle? How many Non-Muslims?

47. What was the mistake of the archers? What did this cause?

48. Who killed Hamza رضي الله عنه?

49. What is the main lesson from Uhud?

50. Why did the ten companions go out to Raji'?

51. How many companions were killed at Bir Ma'oonah?

52. Why did the Muslims attack Banu Nadheer?

53. What is one wisdom of alcohol being prohibited in stages?

54. Why did Thaatur Riqa' take place?



55. What does Riqā' mean? Why was it named this?
56. Why did the hypocrites attend Banu Al-Mustaliq?
57. Why was 'Aisha delayed from the caravan?
58. How was her innocence proven?
59. What was the goal of the non-Muslims in Khandaq?
60. How many non-Muslims were gathered?
61. Who suggested the digging of the trench?
62. How were the non-Muslims defeated?
63. Why did the battle of Banu Quraydha take place?
64. What happened at the death of Sa'd ibn Mu'ath ﷺ?

LATE MADINAH

A period in which the Muslims have established themselves and are defending against constant threats. Islam is able to spread massively in this period and the Muslims become a superpower. The death of the Prophet ﷺ shortly follows Islam becoming dominant.

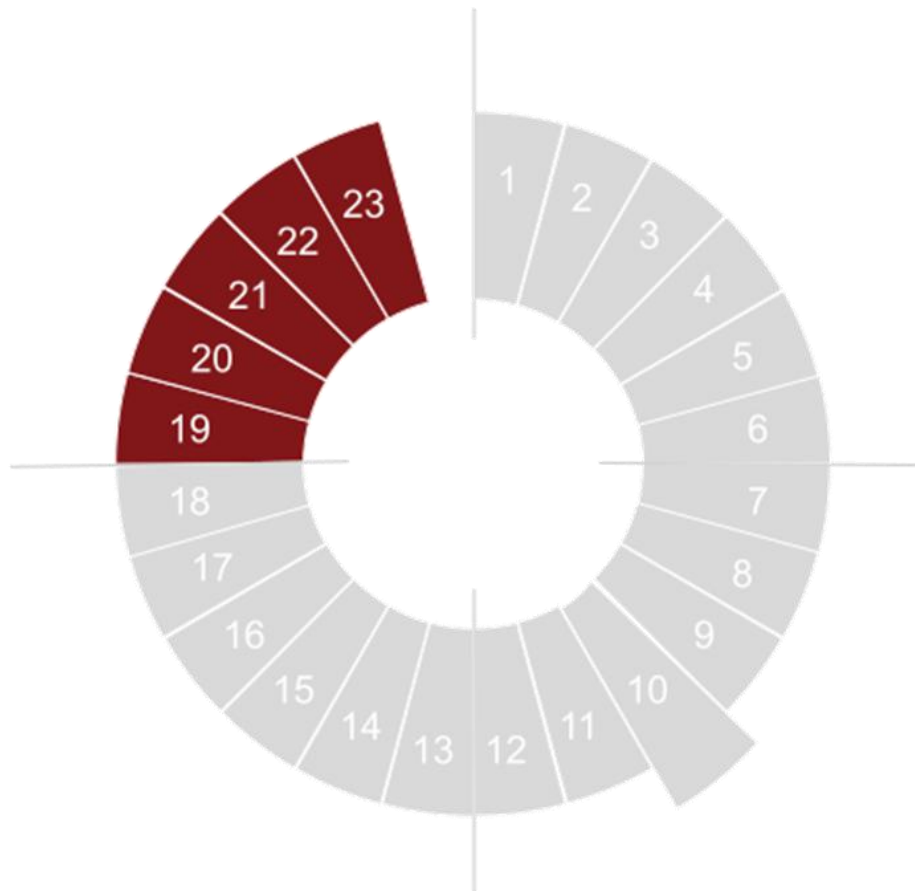
LATE MADINAH

- ♦ Prophethood Map
- ♦ Hdaybiyya
- ♦ Treaty of Hdaybiyya
- ♦ Year of Delegations
- ♦ Black Magic
- ♦ Battle in Khaybar
- ♦ Aftermath of Khaybar
- ♦ Wadi Al-Qura'
- ♦ 'Umratul Qada'
- ♦ Death of Zaynab bint Muhammad ﷺ
- ♦ Khalid ibn Al-Waleed ﷺ and 'Amr ibn Al'Aas ﷺ
- ♦ Construction of the Pulpit
- ♦ Battle of Muta
- ♦ Tha'at us-Salaasil
- ♦ Seef ul-Bahr
- ♦ Conquest of Mecca
- ♦ Battle of Hunayn
- ♦ Siege of Ta'if

LATE MADINAH

-
- ♦ Aftermath of Hunayn
 - ♦ Expedition of Tabuk
 - ♦ Between Tabuk and the Farwell Pilgrimage
 - ♦ Farewell Pilgrimage
 - ♦ Ghadir Khum
 - ♦ Army of Usama ibn Zayd
 - ♦ Indications of the Prophet's ﷺ Death
 - ♦ Fatal Illness
 - ♦ Last Sermon
 - ♦ Last Prayer
 - ♦ The Passing of the Prophet ﷺ
 - ♦ The Reactions of the Companions
 - ♦ Phase Review Questions

Prophethood Map



Hudaybiyya (حديبية)

The Muslims sign a peace treaty that ends hostilities with Mecca

Umrah

The Muslims perform the Umrah they were prevented from in the previous year

Conquest of Mecca

10,000 Muslims enter and peacefully reclaim Mecca

Tabuk

The Muslim's largest army assembled and headed out to confront the Romans at Tabuk

Farewell Pilgrimage

The Prophet ﷺ performs his only Hajj and leads over 100,000 Muslims

In the 6th year after the Hijrah, in the month of Dhul-qa'dah, the Prophet ﷺ witnesses a dream instructing him to make 'Umrah.

- ♦ A caravan of 1000-1500 pilgrims head out towards Mecca unarmed, wearing Ihram.
- ♦ Khalid ibn Waleed attempts to intercept the caravan
- ♦ Miracle of water from the fingers of the Prophet ﷺ

Meccans prevent the Muslims from entering Mecca

They then sent multiple negotiators to attempt to come to an agreement

- ♦ 'Urwah ibn Mas'ood

Uthman ﷺ

Bay'aat-ur-Ridwaan

Terms

- ♦ 10 years of peace
- ♦ Meccans seeking refuge in Madinah will have to be returned to Mecca. 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 Khuza'a and Banu Bakr)

Story of Abu Jandal (أبو جندل) ﷺ

Reaction of the Companions

- ♦ Advice of Umm Salamah (أم سلمة) ﷺ
- ♦ Umar ﷺ

Surah Al-Fath (سورة الفتح)

Hudaybiyya (حديبية) paved the way for the year of delegations to take place.

The most notable delegations were to:

- ♦ Arabian tribes of Hawazin (هوازن) and Thaqeef (ثقيف) , Daws (دوس) , the Ash'ariyyin (أشعريين) , and Najran (نجران)
- ♦ The emperor of Rome, Persia, Abyssinia, and Egypt

Abu Sufyan and Heraclius

- ♦ Among what he said was:

“He commands us to worship Allah ﷻ and to abstain from ascribing any partners unto Him. He commanded us to immediately forsake all our ancestral customs of shirk and kufr perpetrated by our forefathers. He also instructs us to perform Salaah and pay Zakat and to adhere to truthfulness, chastity, and favorable family ties”. [Bukhari]

Black Magic

Before Khaybar, black magic was done on the Prophet ﷺ

- ◆ The people of Khaybar called upon their most renowned sorcerer named Labid
- ◆ Effect of Black Magic on the Prophet ﷺ
- ◆ Revelation of Surah Al-Falaq and Surah Al-Naas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ① مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ② وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ③ وَمِنْ
شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ④ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ⑤

Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn(1) From the mischief of created things(2) From the mischief of Darkness as it overspreads(3) From the mischief of those who practice secret arts(4) And from the mischief of the envious one as he practices envy(5)[113:1-5]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ① مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ② إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ③ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ
الْخَنَّاسِ ④ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

Say: I seek refuge with the Lord and Cherisher of Mankind(1) The King (or Ruler) of Mankind(2) The Allah (for judge) of Mankind(3) From the mischief of the Whisperer (of Evil), who withdraws (after his whisper)(4) (The same) who whispers into the hearts of Mankind(5) Among Jinn and among men(6)[114:1-6]

Effects of the Evil Eye

Battle in Khaybar

لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنْزَلَ
السَّكِينَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَثَابَهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا ﴿١٨﴾

Certainly was Allah ﷻ 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 tranquility upon them and rewarded them with an imminent conquest (48:18)

وَمَغَانِمَ كَثِيرَةً يَأْخُذُونَهَا وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا ﴿١٩﴾

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

The battle of Khaybar took place immediately after Hudaibiyya

- ♦ Hypocrites were not allowed to come

Cause of the Battle

- ♦ The people of Khaybar broke the treaty with the Muslims many times
 - Encouraging the non-Muslims to gather in the battle of the trench
 - Encouraging Banu Quraydha to break their treaty with the Muslims

The Muslims marched forth to Khaybar (just outside of Madinah), with 1400 companions on foot and 200 on rides (horses/camels).

- ♦ Jews were not surprised, Abdullah ibn Ubayy warned them about the raid.
- ♦ They received aid from surrounding tribes and had a total of 14,000 men defending the fortresses.

Battle in Khaybar

- ♦ Aamir ibn Akwa (عامر بن أكوع) ﷺ recited a poem. The Prophet ﷺ heard him and said: “May Allah ﷻ have mercy on him”
 - This is an indication that he would be martyred

Khaybar consisted of 5 main forts

- ♦ Naim (ناعم)
- ♦ Qamus (قموص)
- ♦ Saab ibn Muaz (صعب بن معاذ)
- ♦ Qal’a tu Zubayr (قلعة زبير)
- ♦ Watih and Salalim (وطيح و سلاليم)

Ali ﷺ and Marhab

Ali ﷺ in Khaybar



Siege of Khaybar

The Prophet ﷺ Gets Poisoned

Aftermath of Khaybar

More Prohibitions are Legislated

Arrival of Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari (أبو موسى الأشعري) and his tribe

Arrival of Daws and Abu Hurairah (أبو هريرة)

Return of Ja'far (جعفر) from Abyssinia

- ◆ Among them was Umm Habiba (أم حبيبة), the daughter of Abu Sufyan and the wife of the Prophet, she migrated to Abyssinia and had never lived with the Prophet.

Marriage of Safiyyah bint Huyyay

Wadi Al-Qura (وادي القرى) and the Jews

‘Amr ibn Sa’eed ibn Al-’Aas (عمرو بن سعيد بن العاص) ﷺ leads the expedition



The Prophet ﷺ and his companions return to perform the 'Umrah they were denied in Hdaybiyya

- ◆ 2,000 Muslims perform Umrah

Death of Zaynab bint Muhammad ﷺ

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The eldest daughter of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ demise.

- ◆ She died from a wound inflicted by Habbar ibn Aswad during her migration.
- ◆ She passed away in the year 8 AH.

8

8th Year of Hijrah

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadijah & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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Khalid ibn al-Waleed (خالد بن وليد) رضى الله عنه

Amr ibn al'Aas (عمرو بن العاص) رضى الله عنه

Uthman ibn Talha (عثمان بن طلحة) رضى الله عنه

Construction of the Pulpit

A woman from the Ansar suggests that a pulpit (منبر) is built for the Prophet ﷺ

- ♦ The pulpit consisted of three steps and a small platform
- ♦ It was initially built next to a tree trunk which the Prophet ﷺ would lean on

The Tree Trunk

Battle of Muta

This battle of Muta (**موتة**) took place because Haaris ibn 'Umair (**حارث بن عمير**) ﷺ was sent to the Roman emperor and was intercepted and killed by Shurahbeel ibn 'Amr from Ghassan.

- ♦ The Muslims had come with 3,000 men while the non-Muslims had amassed 100,000 soldiers.
- ♦ The Prophet ﷺ appointed a chain of command consisting of Zaid ibn Haritha (**زيد بن حارثة**) ﷺ, Ja'far ibn Abu Talib (**جعفر بن أبي طالب**) ﷺ, and Abdullah ibn Rawaha (**عبد الله بن رواحة**) ﷺ.
- ♦ Abdullah ibn Rawaha (**عبد الله بن رواحة**) ﷺ
- ♦ Khalid ibn Waleed's (**خالد بن وليد**) ﷺ first battle as a Muslim

Battle of Muta

The 12 Martyrs

- ♦ Zaid ibn Harithah (زيد بن حارثة) ﷺ
- ♦ Ja'far ibn Abu Talib (جعفر بن أبي طالب) ﷺ
- ♦ 'Abdullah ibn Rawaha (عبد الله بن رواحة) ﷺ
- ♦ Mas'ood ibn Aws (مسعود بن أوس) ﷺ
- ♦ Wahab ibn S'ad (وهب بن سعد) ﷺ
- ♦ Haaris ibn Nu'maan (حارث بن نعمان) ﷺ
- ♦ Suraaqah ibn Umar (سراقه بن عمر) ﷺ
- ♦ 'Abbaad ibn Qays (عبّاد بن قيس) ﷺ
- ♦ Abu Kulaib ibn 'Amr (أبو كليب بن عمرو) ﷺ
- ♦ Jaabir ibn 'Amr (جابر بن عمرو) ﷺ
- ♦ 'Amr ibn S'ad ibn Haaris (عمرو بن سعد بن حارث) ﷺ
- ♦ Amer ibn S'ad (عامر بن سعد) ﷺ

Expedition Takes Place in Jamadul-Akhir (جَمَادِي الْآخِرَة)

‘Amr ibn Al-’Aas (عمرو بن العاص) رضي الله عنه, a new Muslim, leads the expedition.

The Muslims set out with 500 men in total to confront Banu Quda’ah

Muslims are Victorious

Led by Abu 'Ubaidah (أبو عبيدة بن الجراح)

Battle of Khabt (**خبط**)

- ◆ Khabt meaning dry leaves
- ◆ They found a large sea creature which they ate from

The Violation of the Treaty of Hdaybiyya

- ◆ Men from the tribe of Banu Bakr (a tribe allied with Quraysh) attacked Banu Khuza'ah (a tribe allied with the Muslims)
- ◆ The Prophet ﷺ attempted to reconcile and maintain the Treaty of Hdaybiyya, but Quraysh refused
- ◆ Abu Sufyan came to Madinah in an attempt to ask the Muslims to forgive this incident, he was ignored by the people of Madinah

Hatib ibn Abi Balta'ah sends a letter to Quraysh informing them of the Muslims' plan.

The Muslims depart from Madinah with approximately 10,000 people

The Prophet ﷺ visits his Mother's Grave

The Last Muhajir

Muslims On Route to Mecca

The Muslims Camp Outside of Mecca

Abu Sufyan ibn Harb (أبوسفيان بن حرب) and Abu Sufyan ibn Al-Harith (أبوسفيان بن الحارث) Accept Islam

- ♦ Zubair (زبير بن عوام) was carrying the flag of Muhajireen
- ♦ Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah (سعد بن عباد) was carrying flag of Ansar
 - He was chanting: "Today is the day of the massacre"
 - The Prophet said:

"Sa'd has lied, today is the day of mercy" [Bukhari]

Abu Sufyan ibn Harb's reaction to Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah

The Prophet's ﷺ Entry into Mecca

Difference between a King and a Prophet

Keys of the Ka'bah (كعبة)

The Prophet ﷺ Pardons the Meccans

Bilal (بلال) ﷺ gives the Athan (أذان) on top of the Ka'bah (كعبة)



The Moment of Conversion

- ◆ '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

Battle of Hunayn

لَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي مَوَاطِنَ كَثِيرَةٍ ۖ وَيَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ ۖ إِذْ أَعْجَبَتْكُمْ كَثْرَتُكُمْ فَلَمْ تُغْنِ
عَنكُمْ شَيْئًا وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ ثُمَّ وَلَّيْتُم مُّذَبِّرِينَ ﴿٢٥﴾ ثُمَّ أَنْزَلَ
اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ وَعَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَأَنْزَلَ جُنُودًا لَّمْ تَرَوْهَا وَعَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ
كَفَرُوا ۚ وَذَلِكَ جَزَاءُ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٦﴾ ثُمَّ يَتُوبُ اللَّهُ مَن بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ عَلَىٰ مَن يَشَاءُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿٢٧﴾

Assuredly Allah did help you in many battle-fields and on the day of Hunain: Behold! your great numbers elated you, but they availed you naught: the land, for all that it is wide, did constrain you, and ye turned back in retreat(25) But Allah did pour His calm on the Messenger and on the Believers, and sent down forces which ye saw not: He punished the Unbelievers; thus doth He reward those without Faith(26) Again will Allah, after this, turn (in mercy) to whom He will: for Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful(27) [9:25-27]

Largest Muslim Army to Date

- ♦ 12,000 Muslims vs. 20,000 non-Muslims

This battle took place because the tribe of Hawazin (هوازن) and the tribe of Banu Thaqeef (بنو ثقف) planned to attack the Muslims.

Commencement of the Battle

Muslims on their Heels

Angels descended in aid of the Muslims

ﷺ (شيبه بن عثمان بن أبي طلحة) Shaybah ibn Uthmaan ibn Abi Talha

|| ——— ||
Siege of Ta'if || ——— ||

Some of the defeated armies of Hunayn (حنين) fled to Ta'if (طائف) and took shelter in a fortress.

Muslims Besieged the Fortress

The Prophet ﷺ makes du'a for the guidance of the Tribe of Thaqeef



The Distribution of the Spoils of War

Reaction of the Ansar

The Foster Sister of the Prophet ﷺ

The Second Umrah

Expedition of Tabuk

62

The final expedition of the Prophet ﷺ

The Cause:

- ♦ Roman Empire Amasses 100,000 soldiers

This was a time of extreme heat, drought, and financial struggle.

All Eligible Muslims were Obligated to Participate

Verses of Surah Tawba (سورة التوبة)

The Prophet ﷺ Encourages the Companions to Give Full Support

Uthman رضي الله عنه

Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and Umar رضي الله عنه

Abdulrahman ibn 'Awf رضي الله عنه

The Poor Companions Desire to Participate

9

Expedition of Tabuk

The Muslim army was of 30,000 soldiers

Ali ibn Abi Talib علي بن أبي طالب was placed in charge of Madinah

The Journey to Tabuk

- ♦ Abu Thar أبو ثار
- ♦ Prophet ﷺ prayed Fajr behind Abdul Rahman ibn 'Awf عبد الرحمن بن عوف
- ♦ Drinking from the River of Tabuk (تبوك)

The Prophet ﷺ reached Tabuk and spent 20 days awaiting the Roman army.

- ♦ No army came to fight the Muslims
- ♦ Treaties made with nearby tribes

Expedition of Tabuk

The Muslims Return to Madinah

- ◆ Excuses of the Munafiqeen (منافقين)
- ◆ There were three companions that did not participate:
 - ◆ Ka'ab ibn Malik (كعب بن مالك) ﷺ
 - ◆ Murarah ibn Al-Rabee' (مرارة بن الربيع) ﷺ
 - ◆ Hilal ibn Umayyah (هلال بن أمية) ﷺ

The Social Boycott

وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ خُلِّفُوا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ وَضَاقَتْ
 عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوا أَنْ لَا مَلْجَأَ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ لِيَتُوبُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ
 هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

(He turned in mercy also) to the three who were left behind; (they felt guilty) to such a degree that the earth seemed constrained to them, for all its spaciousness, and their (very) souls seemed straitened to them,- and they perceived that there is no fleeing from Allah (and no refuge) but to Himself. Then He turned to them, that they might repent: for Allah is Oft-Returning, Most Merciful[9:118]



Death of Umm Kulthoom ؓ

Death of Abdullah ibn Ubayy

Hajj of Abu Bakr ؓ

Mu'ath ibn Jabal ؓ and Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari ؓ are sent to Yemen.

Death of Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ؓ

Ali ؓ and Khalid ibn Al-Waleed ؓ are sent to Yemen

10th Year of Hijrah

Abdullah	Aaminah	Abdul Muttalib	Qasim	Khadijah & Abu Talib	Ruqayyah	Hamzah	Zainab & Umm Kulthoom	Ibrahim
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The Prophet ﷺ Announces Hajj

- ♦ Muslims gathered from every corner to perform Hajj with the Prophet ﷺ
- ♦ Between 90,000-114,000 Muslims attended this Hajj

This incident is where scholars gather all of the descriptions of the Hajj of the Prophet ﷺ

One of the final verses of the Quran was revealed on the day of 'Arafah (عرفة) :

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ
دِينًا فَمَنِ اضْطُرَّ فِي مَخْمَصَةٍ غَيْرَ مُتَجَانِفٍ لِإِثْمٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٣﴾

This day have those who reject faith given up all hope of your religion: yet fear them not but fear Me. This day have I perfected your religion for you, completed My favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion. But if any is forced by hunger, with no inclination to transgression, Allah is indeed Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. [5:3]

Farewell Pilgrimage

The Farewell Sermon on the Day of ‘Arafa [Sahih Muslim] :

“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 honor 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 ‘Abdil Muttalib.” The Prophet ﷺ 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 ﷻ and the Sunnah of The Prophet ﷺ. 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 ﷻ message to us, that you fulfilled the trust of Allah ﷻ and that you desired the well-being of the ummah.” The Prophet ﷺ pointed his index finger to the sky and said three times:

اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ

O Allah ﷻ bear witness

Main Points of the Sermon

- ♦ Justice
- ♦ Financial Dealings
- ♦ Family Dealings
- ♦ Worship
- ♦ Equality of all people
- ♦ Taqwa
- ♦ Conveying the message of Islam to others



Sermon delivered by the Prophet ﷺ at the River of Khum, between Mecca and Madinah.

Virtues of the Family of the Prophet ﷺ



Final Expedition Dispatched by the Prophet ﷺ

Date: 26th of Safar

Army of 3000 soldiers

Led by Usama ibn Zaid ﷺ

Age of Usama ibn Zaid ﷺ

The Companions Questioning Usama ibn Zaid's ﷺ Leadership

Army is Delayed due to the Prophet's ﷺ sickness

Indications of the Prophet's ﷺ Death

Surah An-Nasr (سورة النصر)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۝ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ۝ فَسَبِّحْ

بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ۝

*When comes the Help of Allah, and Victory(1) And thou dost see the people enter Allah's Religion in crowds
(2) Celebrate the praises of thy Lord, and pray for His Forgiveness: For He is Oft-Returning (in Grace and
Mercy)(3) [110:1-3]*

Revision of Quran

Extended 'Itikaf (اعتكاف)

Hadith Jibreel

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

Extensive Worship

Verbal indication during Hajj

"I may not meet many of you after this year". [Nasai]

Visited Uhud (أحد) and Baqi' (بقيع)

Private Conversation with Fatima (فاطمة) ﷺ



Fatal Illness



Cause of Sickness

Early Signs of Sickness

The Prophet ﷺ was nursed in the home of 'Aisha (عائشة) ﷺ

Supplications During Sickness



The Final Sermon

Choice Between Dunya and Akhira

Virtues of Abu Bakr ﷺ

Last Instructions and Advice



The Final Prayer of the Prophet ﷺ with the Companions

The Prophet ﷺ Instructed Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه to Lead Prayer During his illness

Reaction of ‘Aisha رضي الله عنها

The Prophet ﷺ said: “ You are like the woman in the time of Yusuf عليه السلام, you utter one thing but have something else in your heart, inform Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه that only he is to lead the salah”. [Bukhari]

The Final Glimpse of the Prophet ﷺ

The Prophet's ﷺ Health Improves

- ◆ Abu Bakr ﷺ Takes Permission to Visit Family Outside of Madinah

The Final Moments of the Prophet's ﷺ Life

- ◆ He constantly repeated the du'a

اللَّهُمَّ الرفيق الأعلى

This means: Oh Allah ﷻ I seek the highest companionship (Jannah)

Pangs of Death

- ◆ He ﷺ returned to Allah ﷻ in the early afternoon on Monday, the 12th day of Rabi' Al-Awwal (ربيع الأول).
- ◆ At the age of 63 and after 23 years of Prophethood



Umar ibn al-Khattab's ﷺ Reaction

Uthman's ﷺ Reaction

Reaction of Other Noble Companions

Abu Bakr ﷺ address Madinah

- ◆ In humanity's most disastrous time, Abu Bakr ﷺ gains control of his emotions and stands up to address the people.
- ◆ He said: *"For all of those who had worshiped Muhammad, verily Muhammad ﷺ has passed. As for those who worship Allah ﷻ, for Allah ﷻ is everlasting and He will never die". [Bukhari]*

The Funeral and the Burial of the Prophet ﷺ

The Reaction of the Companions

Among the poetry recited in the mourning of the Prophet ﷺ

مَاذَا عَلَى مَنْ شَمَّ تُرْبَةَ أَحْمَدَ أَنْ لَا يَشَمَّ مَدَى الزَّمَانِ غَوَالِيَا
صَبَّتْ عَلَى مَصَائِبُ لَوْ أَنَّهَا صَبَّتْ عَلَى الْأَيَّامِ صِرْنَ لَيَالِيَا

The one who has smelt the dirt the Prophet ﷺ lays in, will never experience hardship after this (because every hardship is a blessing compared to this one).

Such calamities have been poured upon me today, that if they were poured upon the days they would turn into nights.

عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ الْيَوْمُ الَّذِي دَخَلَ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْمَدِينَةَ أَضَاءَ مِنْهَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْيَوْمُ
الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ أَظْلَمَ مِنْهَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ، وَمَا نَفَضْنَا أَيْدِينَ مِنَ التُّرَابِ، وَإِنَّا لَفِي دَفْنِهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَنْكَرْنَا قُلُوبَنَا

Anas ibn Malik ﷺ described this incident: *On the day the Prophet ﷺ entered Madinah everything became illuminated, and on the day that he left this world everything became void of light. And we had not yet cleaned our hands after burying him. And we could not complete his burial until we disregarded that which was in our hearts [Tirmidhi]*

فَجُودِي عَلَيْهِ بِالدُّمُوعِ وَأَغُولِي لِفَقْدِ الَّذِي لَا مِثْلَهُ الدَّهْرُ يُوجَدُ
وَمَا فَقَدَ الْمَاضُونَ مِثْلَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَلَا مِثْلَهُ حَتَّى الْقِيَامَةِ يُفْقَدُ

Hassan ibn Thabit ﷺ recited many poems mourning the Prophet ﷺ, among what he said was:

He ﷺ addresses his own eyes and says:

Pour forth with continuous tears, for the loss of the one whom the likes of which will never exist again.

Nor has anyone who has past ever lost anyone similar to Muhammad ﷺ nor will anyone lose anyone similar to him until the Day of Judgment.



Phase Review Questions



1. Why did the Prophet ﷺ lead the companions out to perform Umrah?
2. Who was sent to Mecca to negotiate with the Quraysh?
3. What caused Bay'at-al-Ridwaan to take place?
4. What is one lesson you take from this incident?
5. What opportunity arose from Hdaybiyya? What was the result?
6. What was the cause of the Battle of Khaybar?
7. How many main fortresses were protecting Khaybar?
8. Which famous companions returned to Madinah after Khaybar?
9. Who had the idea of constructing a pulpit?



Phase Review Questions



10. Who were the Muslims fighting in Muta?
11. Who were the three generals of this army?
12. Who led the expedition of Tha'at-us-Salaasil?
13. What does "Khayb" mean?
14. What caused the conquest of Mecca to take place?
15. What was the chant which upset the Prophet ﷺ, who said it, and what did the Prophet ﷺ replace it with?
16. How did the Prophet ﷺ enter into Mecca?
17. How were Quraysh treated after the years of torment they caused the Muslims?
18. Name 3 enemies of Islam who converted on this day.



Phase Review Questions



19. What is one lesson you take from this event?
20. What was the cause of this battle?
21. How did Jubair ibn Mut'im describe the descent of the Angels?
22. Who received a large share of the spoils in these battles?
23. What was the cause of Tabuk?
24. Who was commanded to attend this battle?
25. Who were the main companions who funded this battle?
26. How many Muslims fought in this battle?
27. Who were the three individuals who stayed behind without permission?
28. How were they treated and what did Allah ﷻ mention about them?



Phase Review Questions



29. How many Hajj did the Prophet ﷺ perform in his life?
30. How many people attended the Farewell Pilgrimage?
31. What were some of the main points in the Farewell Sermon?
32. Who did the Prophet ﷺ defend in the incident of Ghadir Khum?
33. How old was Usama ibn Zayd ؓ when he was put in command of an expedition?
34. What was the last complete Surah ever revealed?
35. What were two main points of the Last Sermon?
36. What was the last prayer led by the Prophet ﷺ ?
37. On what day did the Prophet ﷺ pass away?

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Revelation: The Story of Muhammad

Mubarakpuri

SafiulRahman. Al-Raheeq Al-Makhtum

وَ أَحْسَنَ مِنْكَ لَمْ تَرَ قَطُّ عَيْنِي

وَ أَجْمَلَ مِنْكَ لَمْ تَلِدِ النِّسَاءُ

خُلِقْتَ مُبَرَّأً مِّنْ كُلِّ عَيْبٍ

كَأَنَّكَ قَدْ خُلِقْتَ كَمَا تَشَاءُ

*More perfect than you my
eyes have never seen.*

*Nor more beautiful than you a
woman has ever birthed.*

*You were created free from
any defect.*

*As if you had been created as
you desire.*



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Shaykh Abdullah Waheed grew up in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He began his studies at Jaamia al-Uloom al-Islamiyyah in Toronto, Canada, where he became a hafiz at the age of 14 and completed the intensive 7 year Islamic sciences curriculum in 2009. Sh. Abdullah's speciality and interest is in Tafseer ul-Quran.

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In 2017, Miftaah Institute was established to empower and educate Islamic values within the lens of the Prophetic teachings of unity and **mercy**. We strive to make our programs accessible and approachable for college students and professionals that aspire to enhance their knowledge and spirituality. Miftaah is based out of Warren, Michigan and offers a rich transformational journey of learning Classical Arabic, Quranic literature, and Prophetic tradition in an **inclusive** environment. Miftaah's yearly highlight is the Winter Seerah Intensive, where students from across the United States and Canada join together to study the life of the beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Prophet Muhammed ﷺ states:

**"Glad tidings to that individual who becomes a
Miftaah (key) towards good and a lock towards evil."**

(Sunan Ibn Majah: 244)

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