



SEERAH INTENSIVE

THE WHITE MOON ROSE OVER US

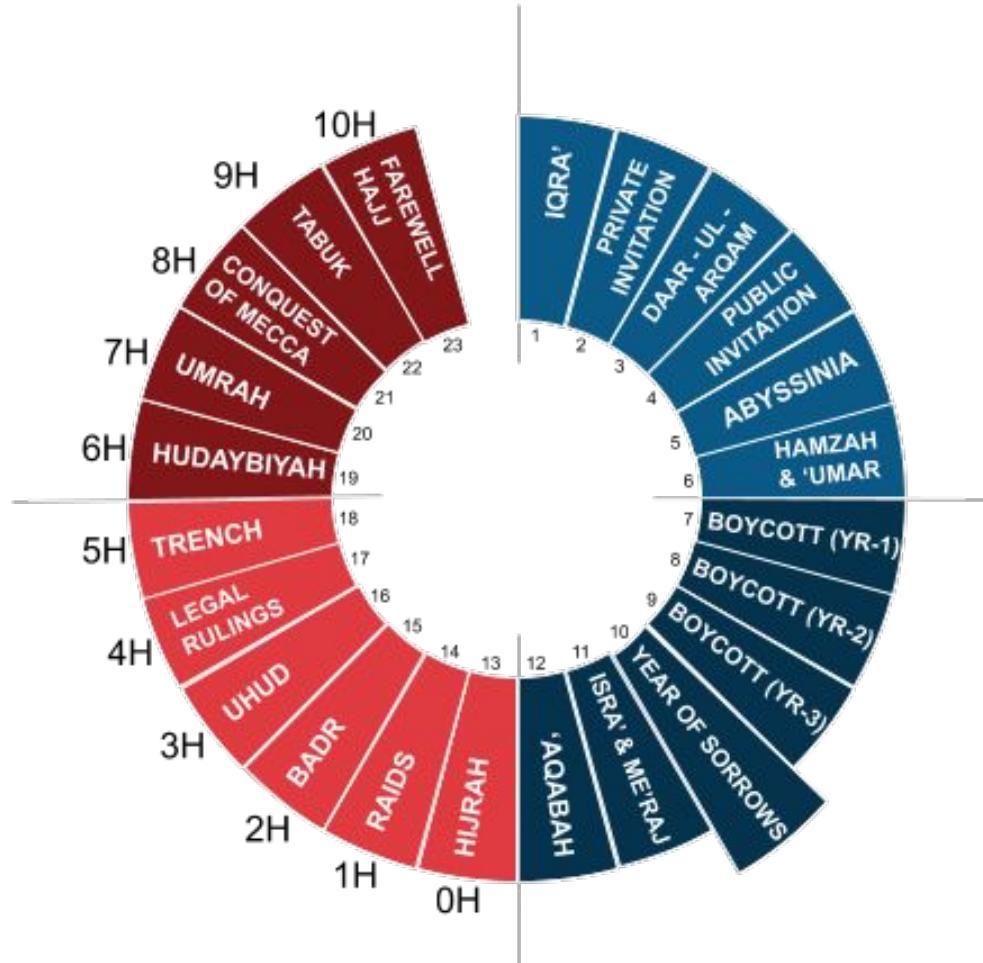
SHAYKH ABDULLAH WAHEED

INTRODUCTION

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

INTRODUCTION

Prophethood Map: Overview



INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Seeking Knowledge — ||

وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (20:114)

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

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

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

- Abu Hurayrah RA and his love for knowledge

INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Seeking Knowledge — ||

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

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

INTRODUCTION

What is Seerah?

سیرہ

Seerah

From the Arabic: سار - سیر to move/travel

INTRODUCTION

What is Seerah?

- Linguistic Meaning: Doing something, or a way of living
- Classically, Seerah referred to a combination of military expeditions during the Prophet's ﷺ lifetime
- Today, the Seerah refers to the Prophet's ﷺ biography

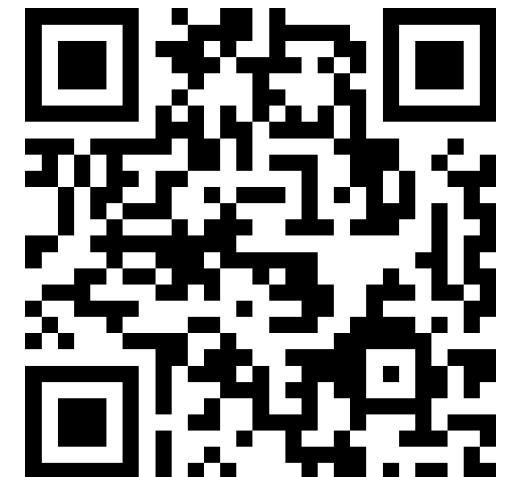
INTRODUCTION

Seerah Resources

- Early Scholars of Seerah

- Urwa ibn Zubair (d. 92 AH)
- Muhammad ibn Ishaq (d. 150 AH)
- Imam Muhammad al-Waqidi (d.207 AH)
- Abdal-Malik ibn Hisham (d.216 AH)
- Muhammad Ibn Sa'd (d. 230 AH)

- Primary sources: The Qur'an & Hadith Collections

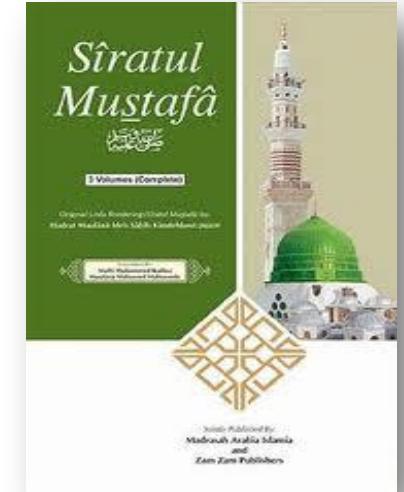


Ask a Question

INTRODUCTION

Seerah Sources

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



INTRODUCTION

Seerah Resources

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



INTRODUCTION

|| — Intentions for Studying Seerah — ||

وَلَئِنْ حَسِمْتُ حِبْوَنَ (٥:٥)

اللَّهُ فَاتَّبِعُونِي
الَّذِي أَوْلَى بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ
Say, [O Muhammad], "If you should love Allah, then follow me."

(33:6)

INTRODUCTION

|| — Intentions for Studying Seerah — ||

- To make the Salawaat more meaningful
- To have an exemplary role model
- To implement his Sunnah
- To teach others about his life
- To know and appreciate the Prophet ﷺ
- To increase in love for the Prophet ﷺ
- To better understand the Qur'an



INTRODUCTION

Intentions for Studying Seerah

The Ultimate Objective:

لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ

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

Important Points

You cannot love someone you do not know

INTRODUCTION

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

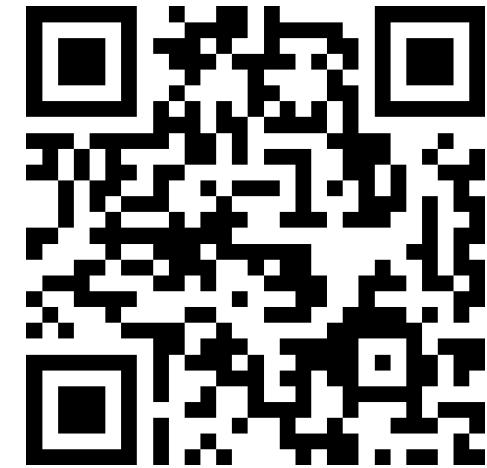
عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
مَنْئِ السَّاعَةُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ "مَا أَعْدَدْتَ لَهَا". قَالَ مَا أَعْدَدْتُ لَهَا مِنْ كَثِيرٍ صَلَاةٍ وَلَا
مَالٍ

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 charity, but I love Allah and His Apostle." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will be with those whom you love."

INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Sending Salawaat upon the Prophet ﷺ — ||

- Upon Saying ﷺ a person:
 - Is raised ten ranks
 - Has ten good deeds written
 - Has ten bad deeds erased
 - Receives peace and blessings from Allah جل جلاله and the Angels



Ask a Question

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

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

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

The Prophet ﷺ said:

أَنَا دَعْوَةُ أَبِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ

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

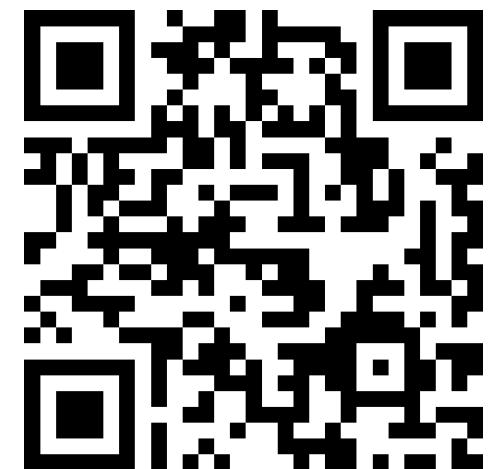
Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلَ مِنَّا إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ (2:127)
رَبَّنَا وَأَجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ لَكَ وَمَنْ دُرِّيَّتْنَا أُمَّةً مُسْلِمَةً لَكَ وَأَرْنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِلَّا أَنْتَ
الْتَّوَابُ الْرَّحِيمُ (2:128)

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

Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

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



Ask a Question

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

- Ibrahim (AS) and Ismail (AS) built the Ka'bah
- Sacrifice of Ismail (AS)
- All the prophets following Ibrahim (AS) were of his lineage

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Prophet Ibrahim (AS)

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

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

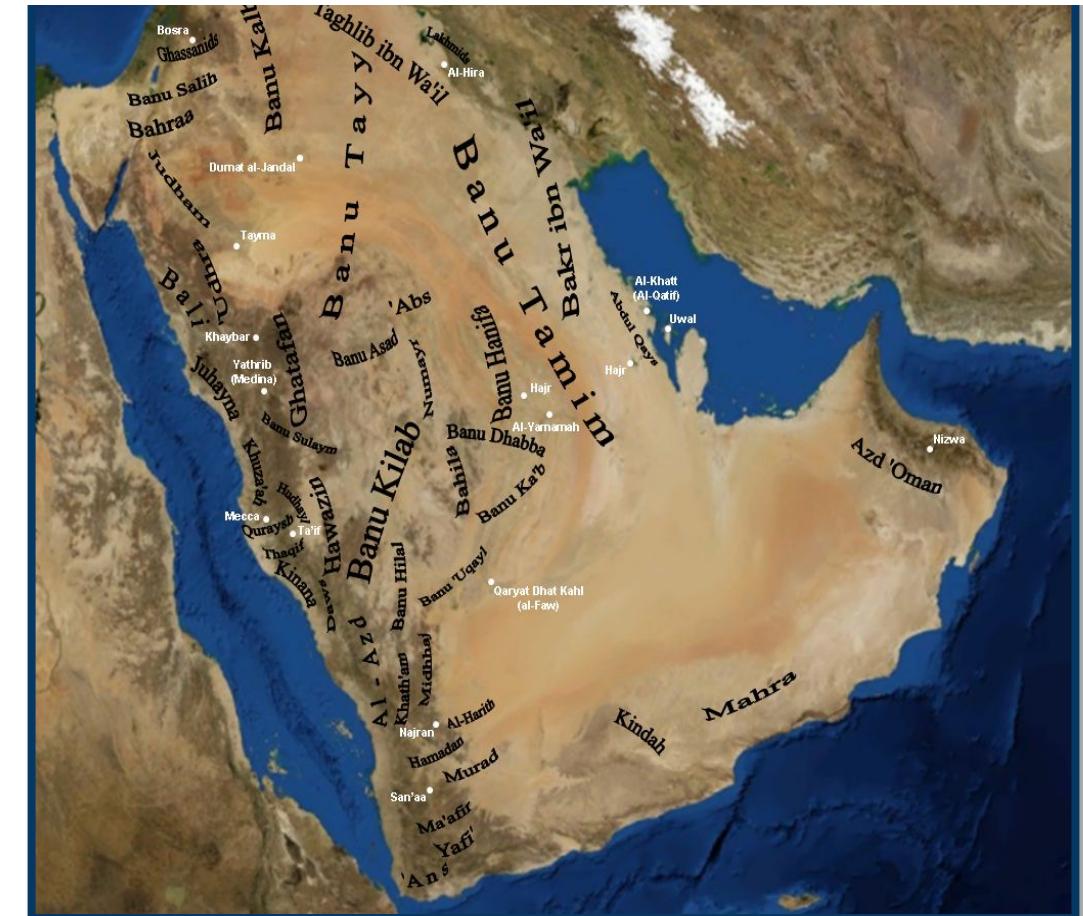
Religion of the Early Arabs

- Religions:
 - Polytheists
 - People of the Book: Christianity and Judaism
 - Zoroastrianism
 - Haneefism

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Three Distinct Groups of Arabs

- The Pure Arabs
- The Arabized Arabs



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

The Traits of Arabs

Negative Traits

Gang-like Clans

Treatment of Women

Marital Rights, Inheritance,
Burying Daughters

Gambling

Heavy Drinkers

Positive Traits

Hospitality

Kept Promises

Simple Lives

Language

Memory

The Traits of Arabs

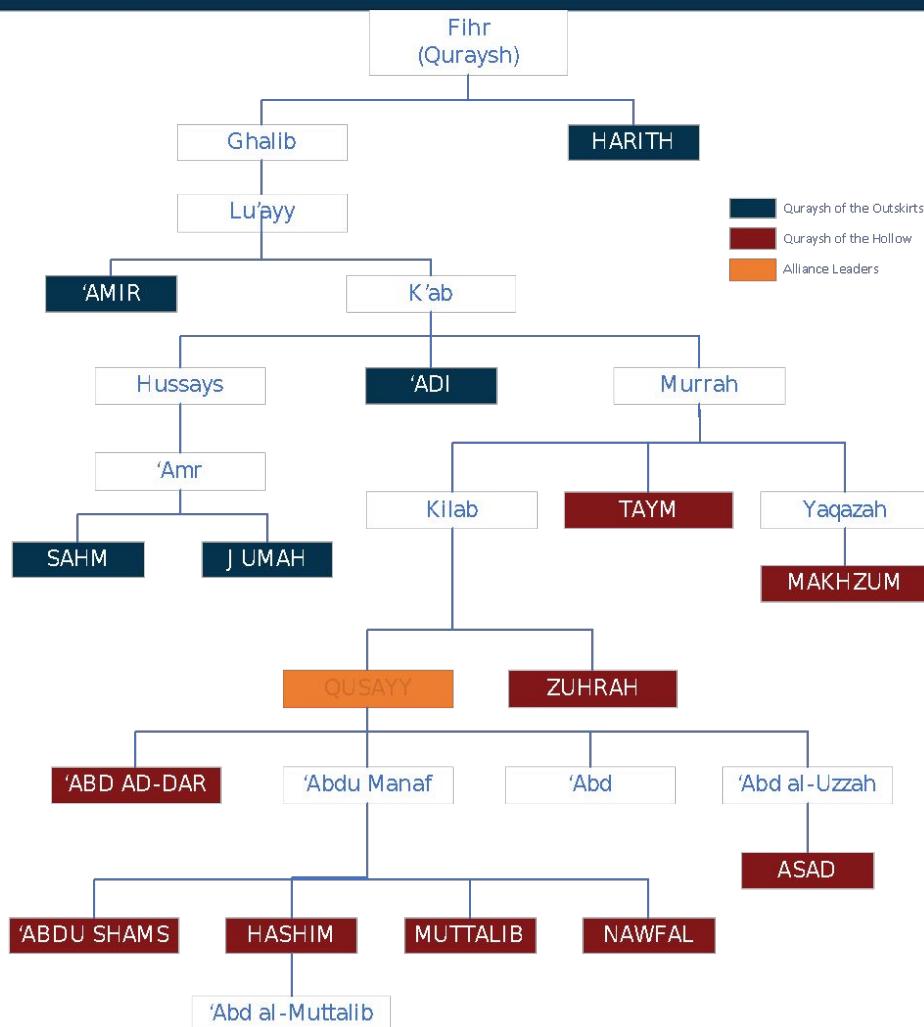
Important Points

- All people have good and bad qualities
- There is proof of Islam in how this society transformed and took over the world
- Compare to Western Societies

- Why was the Prophet ﷺ sent to the Arabian peninsula?

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

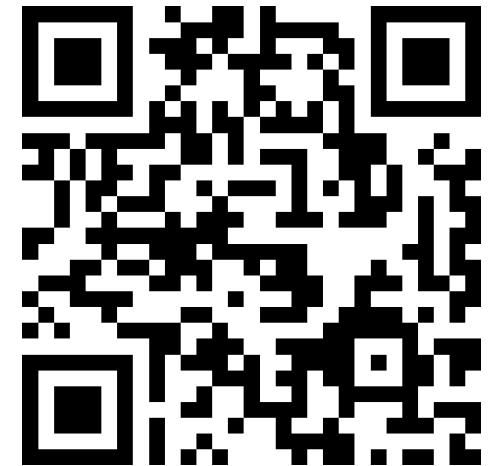
Pre-Islam: The Quraysh and Control of Mecca



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Pre-Islam: The Quraysh and Control of Mecca

- Qusayy from the tribe of Quraysh took control of Mecca
 - He established certain responsibilities that the Quraysh had as the stewards of Mecca
 - Changing the cover of the Ka'abah
 - Maintaining the Well of ZamZam
 - Caring for pilgrims during Hajj
 - Constructing the haram
- 'Abd Manaf
 - His actual name was Mugheerah



Ask a Question

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Hashim ibn 'Abd Manaf

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

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Hashim ibn 'Abd Manaf

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

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Pre-Islam: The Quraysh and Control of Mecca

Under Hashim's leadership, Mecca became a commercial business hub.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
لَا يَلِفُ فُرَيْشٌ (١) إِلَيْهِمْ رَحْلَةُ الشَّتَاءِ وَالصَّيفِ (٢) فَلَيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ (٣) الَّذِي
أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ (٤) وَامْنَأَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ (٤)

(With the grace of Allah) Due to the habituated custom of the Quraysh (1), their habitual custom of setting forth in winter and summer (2), (as a form of gratitude), they should worship Allah, the Lord of this house (3), He who has fed them against hunger and shielded them from fear (4). [106:1-4]

Abdul Muttalib

- The Grandfather of the Prophet ﷺ
- His Actual Name was Shayba (شيبة)
- Greatest Leader of the Quraysh
- Forbade alcohol on himself, fed the destitute in Ramadan, and originated the practice of secluding/isolating oneself in the Cave of Hira



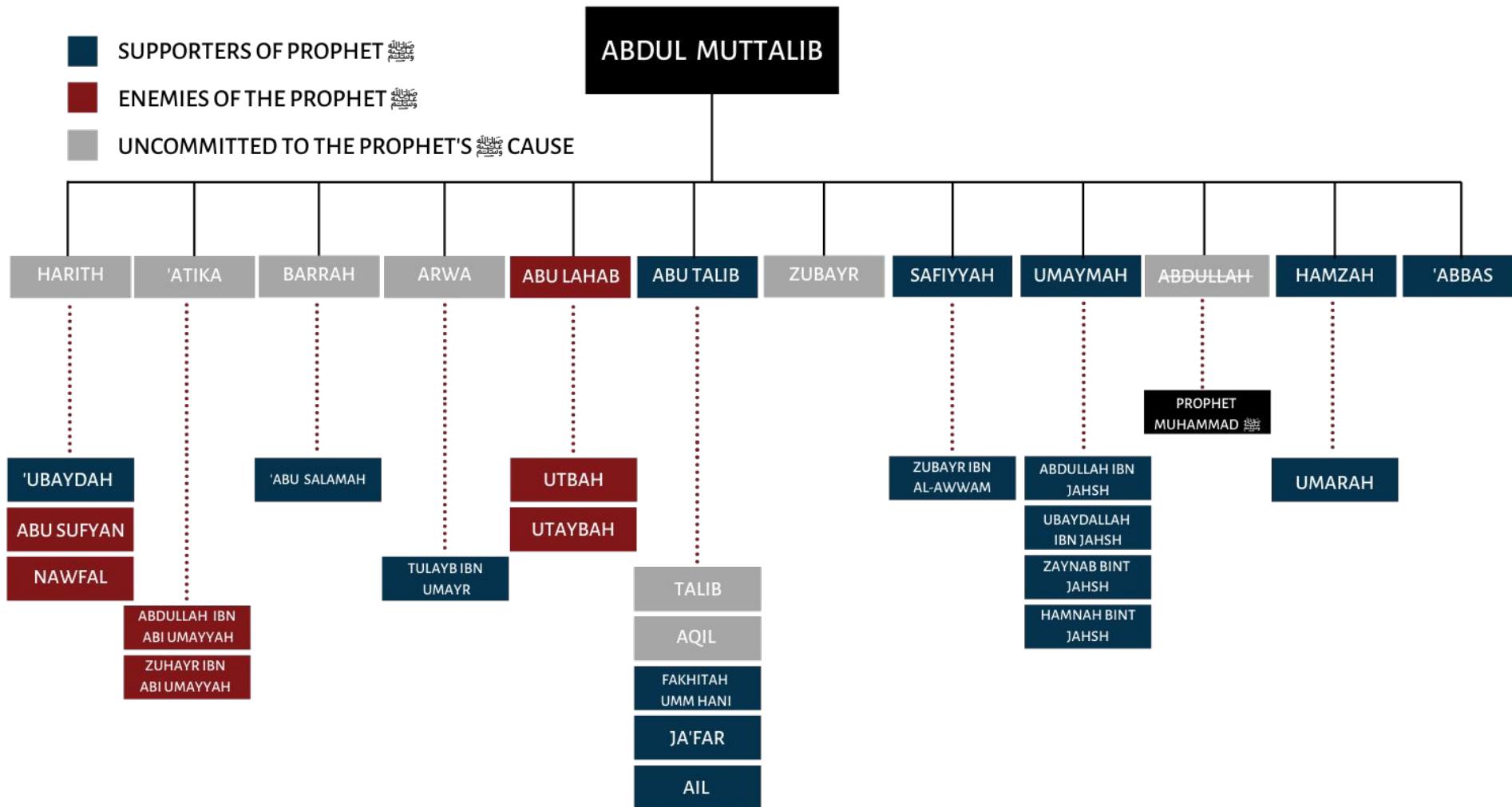
Ask a Question

Abdul Muttalib

- Was shown the location of the hidden ZamZam well in dream
 - The dream occurred four times
 - Virtue of ZamZam water
- While digging for ZamZam, he had only one son
- Made du'a for 10 sons and vowed to sacrifice the 10th if accepted

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Abdul Muttalib



PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

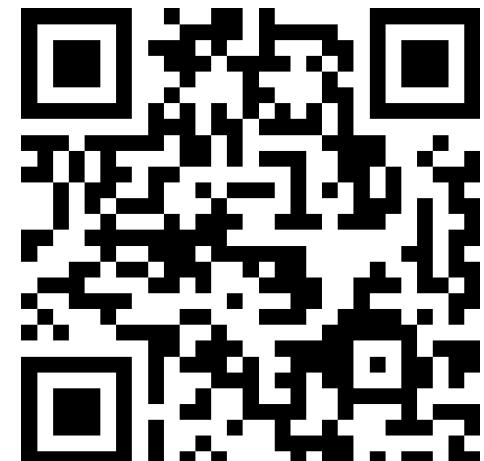
|| — Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Parents — ||

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

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

Prophet Muhammad's صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم Parents

- Abdullah set out to Syria for trade, he died on his return journey after falling ill in Yathrib on his return
 - Abdullah died at the age of 18 or 25
 - Left very little estate
 - His death was 2 months before the birth of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم



Ask a Question

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| Prophet Muhammad's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Parents ||

- The Prophet's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mother: Aaminah bint Wahb
- Her Noble Lineage
 - Father was chief of Bani Zahra
 - Umm Ayman

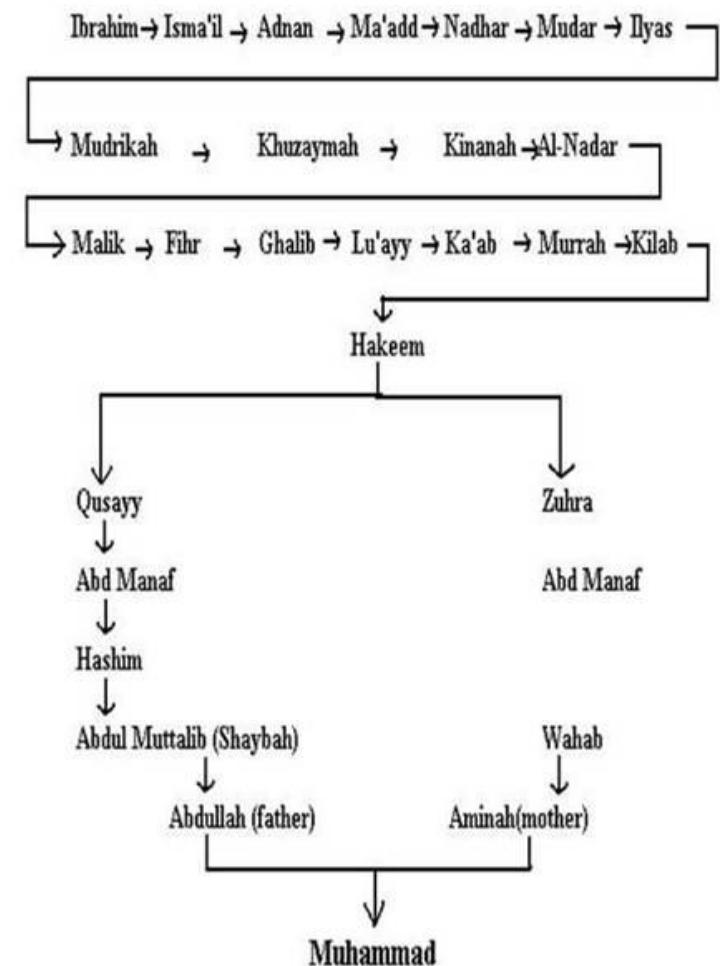
أُمْ أَيْمَنْ أُمّي بَعْدَ أُمّي

“Umm Ayman was my mother after my mother”

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| Prophet Muhammad's Lineage ||

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



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

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Abraha and the Army of Elephants

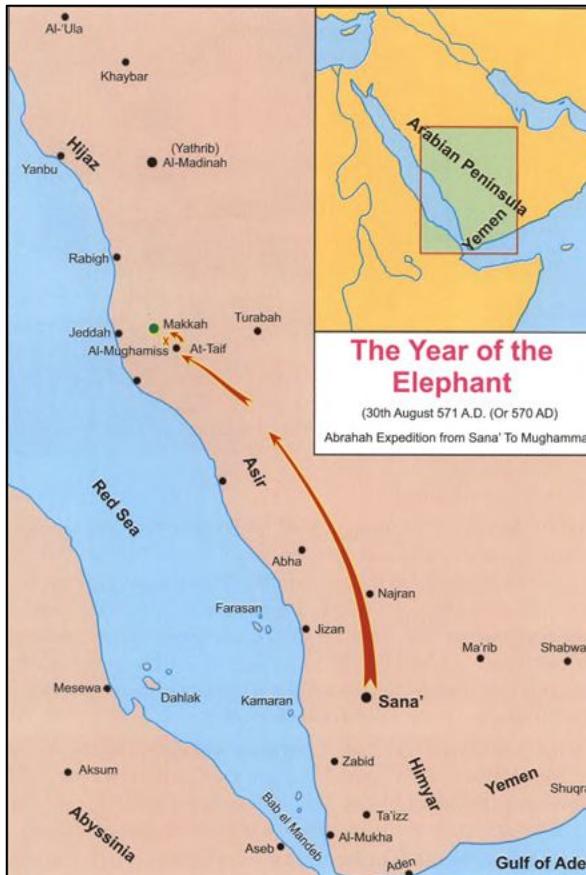
- Year of the Elephant (50-55 days before his birth)
- The Army of Abraha approached Mecca

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الَّمَّ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ يَا صَاحِبَ الْفِيلِ (١) الَّمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلِّيلٍ (٢) وَ
أَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طِيرًا أَبَايِيلَ (٣) تَرْمِيَهُمْ بِحَجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ (٤) فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ
مَّا كُوِّلٍ (٥)

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

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Abraha and the Army of Elephants

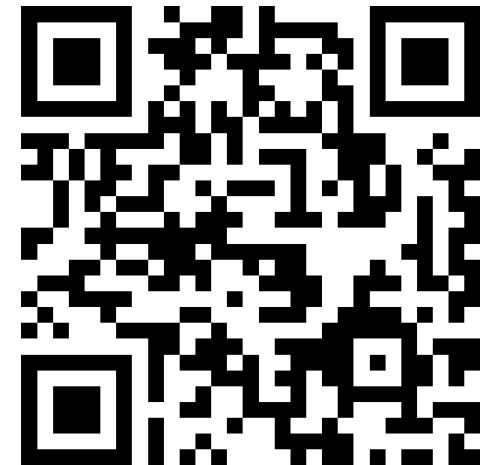


*Route of the army of the elephants
from Sana'a to Makkah*

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Miracles Before Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth

- Collapse of 14 turrets at Kisra's Palace
- The Magician's fire, which blazed for over a thousand years, was extinguished
- Lake Sawah dried up
 - The purpose of these miracles?



Ask a Question

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth

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

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Prophet Muhammad's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Birth

- Quraysh was overcome with joy at his صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ birth.
 - Abu Lahab freed his slave
 - Abdul Muttalib was ecstatic
 - Even from an early age, Quraysh knew he was special

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Naming and 'Aqiqah

- On the 7th day, Abdul Muttalib performed the Aqiqah and invited all of Quraysh
- Aaminah and Abdul Muttalib were inspired by dreams to name him Muhammad, a name that was unheard of
- From the root letters: **حمد**
- In previous books, he **صلى الله عليه وسلم** was known as Ahmad

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Names of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet ﷺ had several names
- Name is mentioned four times in the Quran
- His kunya was Abul Qasim
- Sunan after a baby is born

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said :

سُمُّوا بِأَسْمِي



Ask a Question

Name your children with my name. [Bukhari]

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

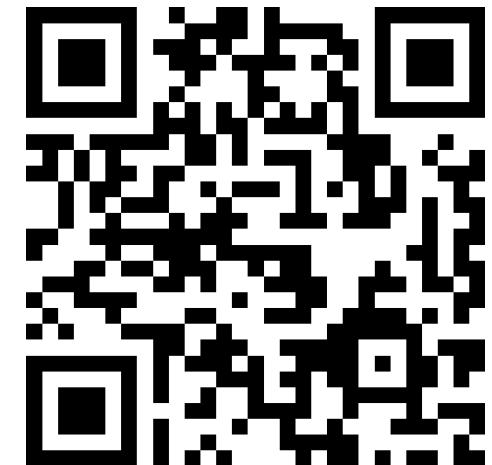
Under the Care of Halima

- Arab custom of sending children to the desert for many reasons
- Halima Al-Sa'diyah and her tribe came to Mecca to receive the new batch of children
 - None of them wanted to take the Prophet ﷺ, as he was an orphan
- Halima Al-Sa'diyah and her husband Abu Kabshah took him as there was no other option
- Miracles recounted by Halima

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Under the Care of Halima

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



Ask a Question

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

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

- The first time this occurred was under the care of Halima
- After the incident, she returned him ﷺ to Aaminah and informed her of what had happened
- The Prophet's ﷺ chest was split a total of 4 times in his life:
 - Second: During childhood at 10 years old
 - Third: Upon revelation at 40 years old
 - Fourth: Before the night journey at 51 years old

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Time with Aaminah bint Wahab

- His صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mother took care of him until age six
- Took him صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to Yathrib along with Umm Ayman
- On their return, she passed away at Abwa
- The Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ visited her grave over 50 years later
 - What is the final fate of the parents of the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Time with Aaminah bint Wahab



Location of Abwa on the path from Medina to Mecca

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Time with Abdul Muttalib

- Umm Ayman returned to Mecca with the Prophet ﷺ
- Abdul Muttalib took over responsibility for him
 - He preferred the Prophet ﷺ over his own children
 - He ﷺ would sit on Abdul Muttalib's special mat by the Ka'bah
 - When the Prophet ﷺ was 8, Abdul Muttalib passed away

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Under Abu Talib's Care

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

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Under Abu Talib's Care



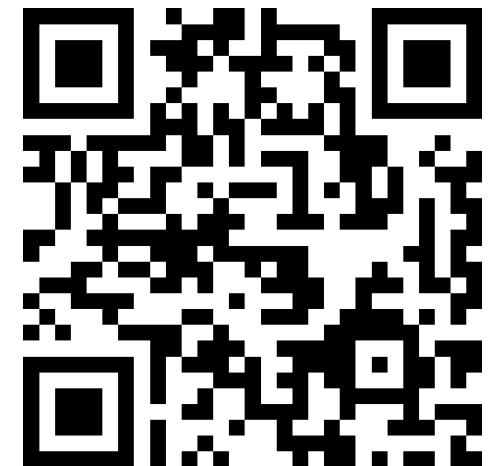
BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Early Teenage Years

- Divine Protection:
 - Never worshiped Idols
 - Never consumed alcohol
 - He ﷺ did not eat food slaughtered in the name of idols
- The Prophet ﷺ as a Shepherd
 - A role every prophet had
 - Traits and benefits of being a shepherd



Ask a Question

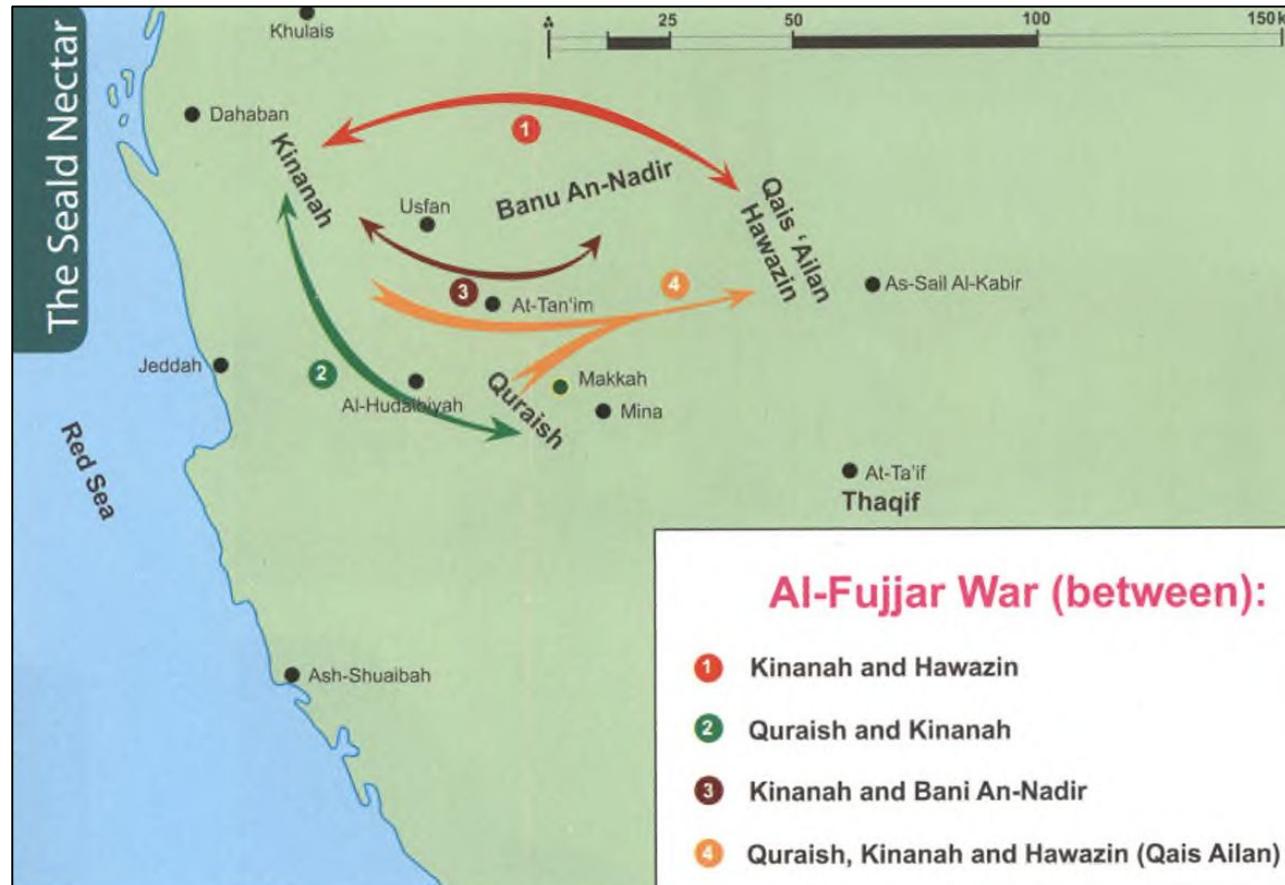
BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Harb Al-Fijar

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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Harb Al-Fijar



The warring tribes of Harb Al-Fijar

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Hilf ul-Fudhul

- Took place in the month of Dhul Qa'da
 - Another Reason for the pact: A defenseless Yemeni man was treated wrongfully in a business transaction
- Many honorable leaders of the Quraysh met in the house of Abdullah ibn Jud'an
- A pact was made to stand with the oppressed
- The Prophet ﷺ was also present and praised the occasion after Prophethood

“If I were called to this pact in Islam, I would accept it”.

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

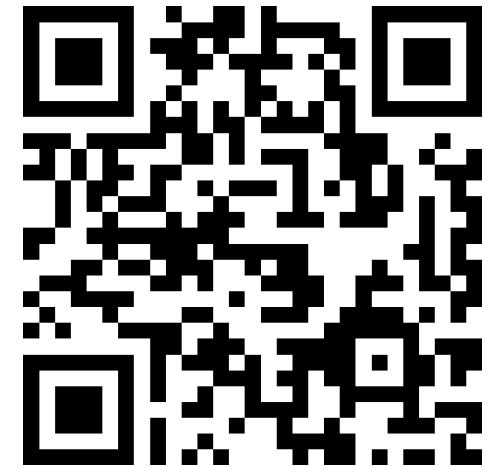
Time as a Merchant

- The Prophet ﷺ was the most trustworthy and honest in his transactions
 - He became known as as-Sadiq ul-Amin in Mecca
- At 25, Khadijah (RA) requested that he take her goods to Shaam for trade
 - It was Khadijah's older sister, Hala, who connected her and the Prophet ﷺ
 - He went with her slave, Maysarah, who witnessed many miracles
 - On their way, the Prophet ﷺ rested under a tree in Busra
 - Nestor the Monk

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

The Marriage Proposal

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



Ask a Question

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

The Marriage Proposal

- She was 40 years old, and the Prophet ﷺ was 25 years old
- She was widowed twice and had three children previously
- Abu Talib and Khadijah's (RA) uncle were the representatives
- The dowry was 20 camels

Important Points

- We should not look down on those who are previously married
- Women can be older than their husbands
- Marriage should be based on character
- Prophet Musa (AS) also married his employer

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

|| — Marriage to Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (RA) — ||

- Love between Khadijah (RA) & Prophet ﷺ
- Her words to him ﷺ upon accepting her proposal
- Khadijah (RA) was the Prophet's ﷺ first wife, and he did not marry another until she passed away
- She believed in his ﷺ Prophethood without hesitation

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

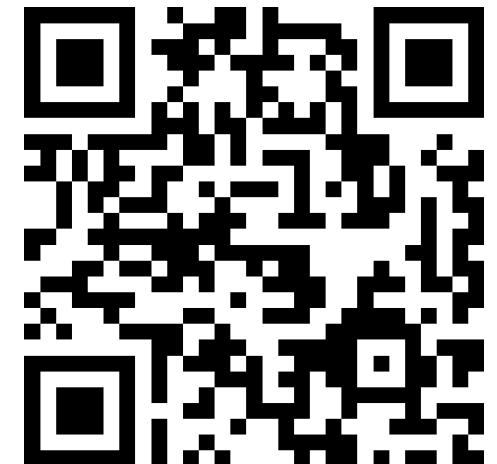
|| — The Virtues of Khadijah bint Khuwaylid (RA) — ||

- Jibreel (AS) conveyed Allah's ﷺ Salam to Khadijah (RA)
- Khadijah's (RA) Necklace
- Story of 'Aisha (RA) asking about Khadijah (RA)
- The Prophet ﷺ and Khadijah's Friends

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Household of the Prophet ﷺ

- Al Qasim: died before 2nd birthday
 - Prophet ﷺ was called Abu Al-Qasim
- Zaynab (RA): born five years after marriage
 - Married Khadijah's nephew Abu Al-'As ibn Rabi'
 - Died after an attack during hijrah (d. 8 AH at age of 31)
 - Children: Ali & Umamah



Ask a Question

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Household of the Prophet ﷺ

- Ruqayyah (RA): Three years younger than Zaynab
 - First married Abu Lahab's son, but married 'Uthman (RA) later
 - Passed away on the day of Badr (d. 2 AH at age of 23)
 - Had one son in Abyssinia, Abdullah, who died at age six
- Umm Kulthum (RA): 5 years younger than Ruqayyah
 - 2 years of age during first revelation
 - First married Abu Lahab's other son, but married 'Uthman (RA) later.
 - Passed away 8 AH at 22 years old (had no children)

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Household of the Prophet ﷺ

- Fatima (RA)
 - Married Ali ibn Ali Talib (RA) and had five children: Hasan, Hussain, Muhsin, Zaynab, Umm Kulthum
 - ‘Abdullah (Tayyib/Tahir): died in infancy
 - Zaid ibn Haritha
 - Gift from Khadijah
 - Preferred Prophet ﷺ over his own father
 - Ali ibn Abi Talib (in custody of Prophet ﷺ)

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Household of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet ﷺ had 8 grandchildren:

- From Zaynab RA:

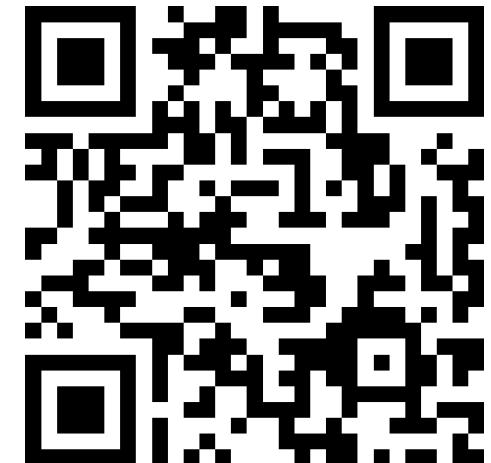
- Ali
 - Umāmah

- From Ruqayyah RA:

- Abdullah

- From Fatima RA:

- Hasan
 - Husayn
 - Muhsin
 - Umm Kulthūm
 - Zaynab



Ask a Question

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Rebuilding the Ka'bah

إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لِلَّذِي يَبَغُّهُ مُبَارَّكًا وَهُدًى لِلْعَالَمِينَ -

3:96

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

- When he ﷺ was 35, the Quraysh wanted to rebuild the Ka'bah
 - It was roofless and low in height
 - One could easily access the treasures within
 - It had weakened and cracked

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

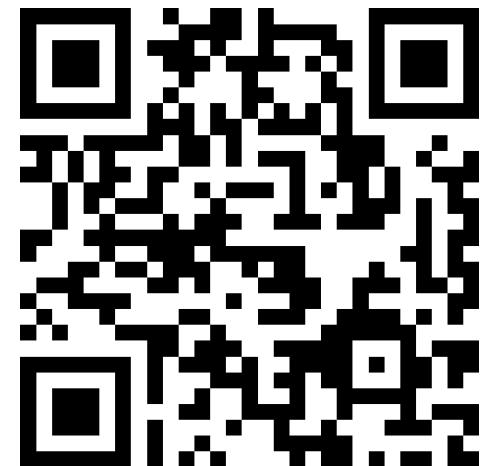
Rebuilding the Ka'bah

- After completing the building, an intense dispute occurred over which party would have the honor to place the Black Stone
- The judgement was suspended to al-Amin

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Hunafa Before Islam

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MECCA

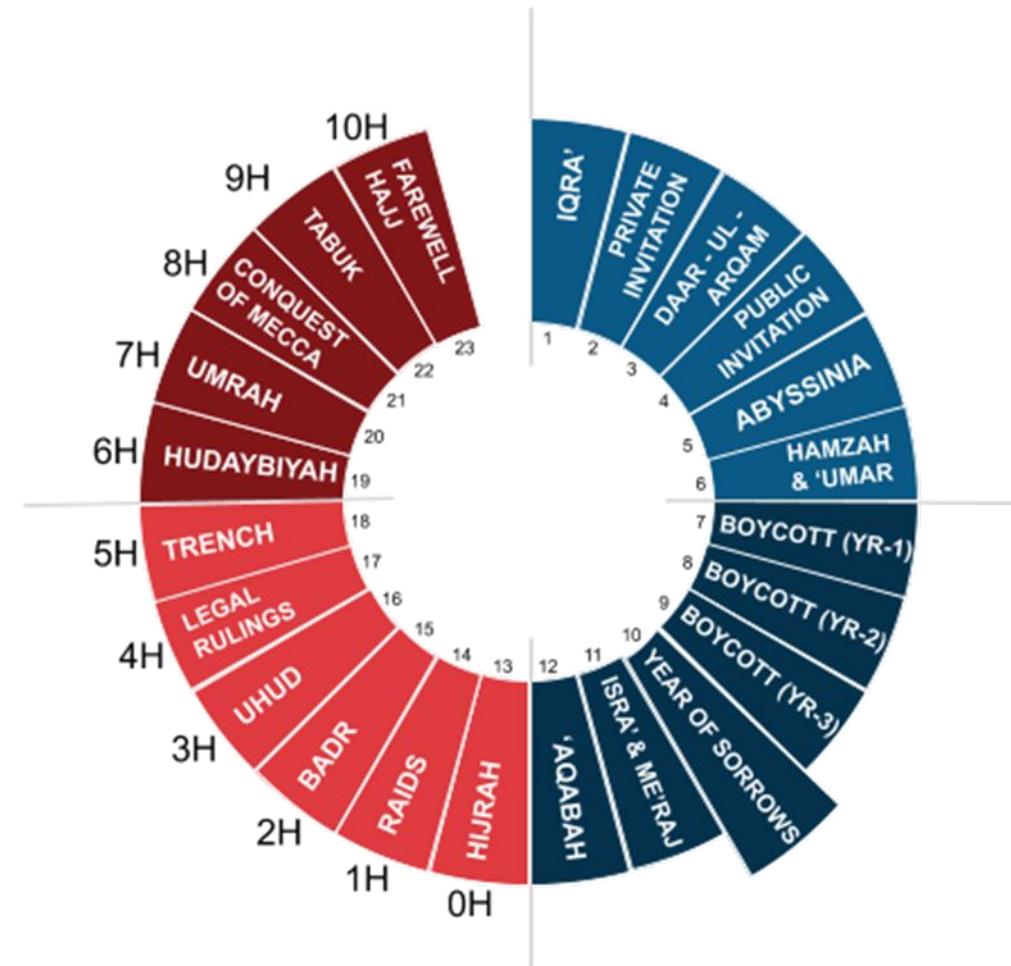
- ❖ Prophethood Map
- ❖ Pre-Revelation Events
- ❖ First Revelation
- ❖ Khadijah's (RA) Response
- ❖ Modes of Revelation
- ❖ The Prophet's ﷺ Relationship with Jibreel (AS)
- ❖ Next Revelations
- ❖ First Converts
- ❖ The Quiet Call to Islam
- ❖ Early Converts
- ❖ Dar Al-Arqam

EARLY MECCA

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

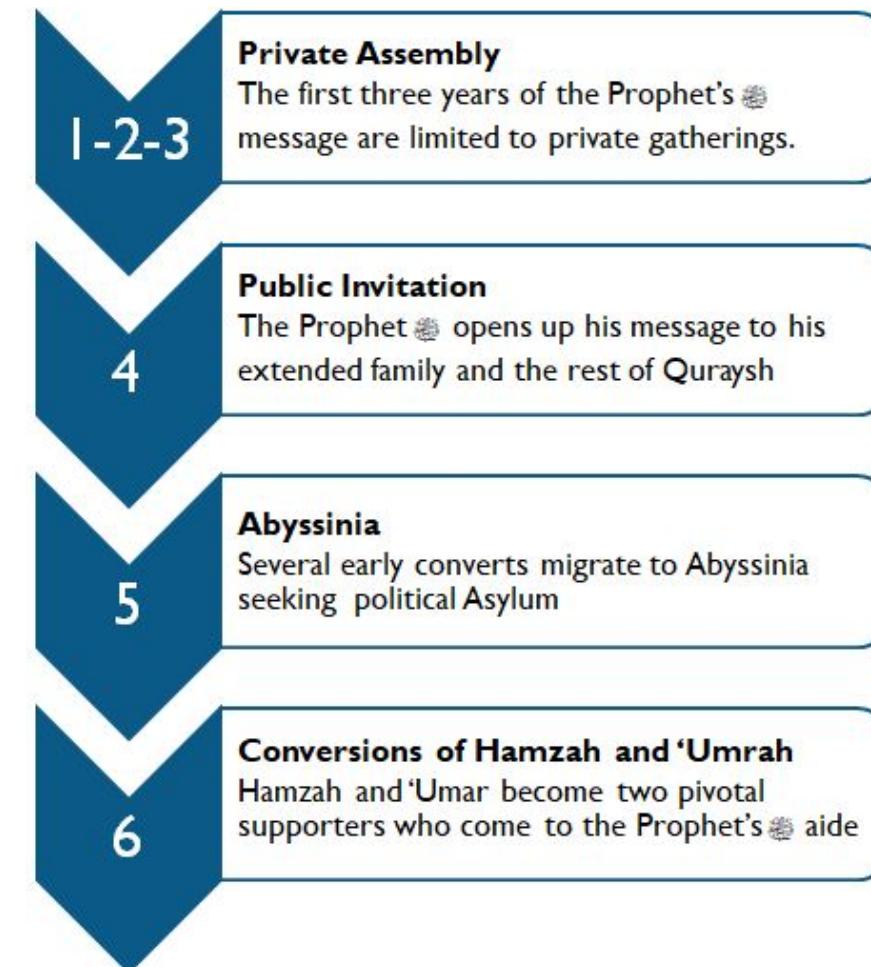
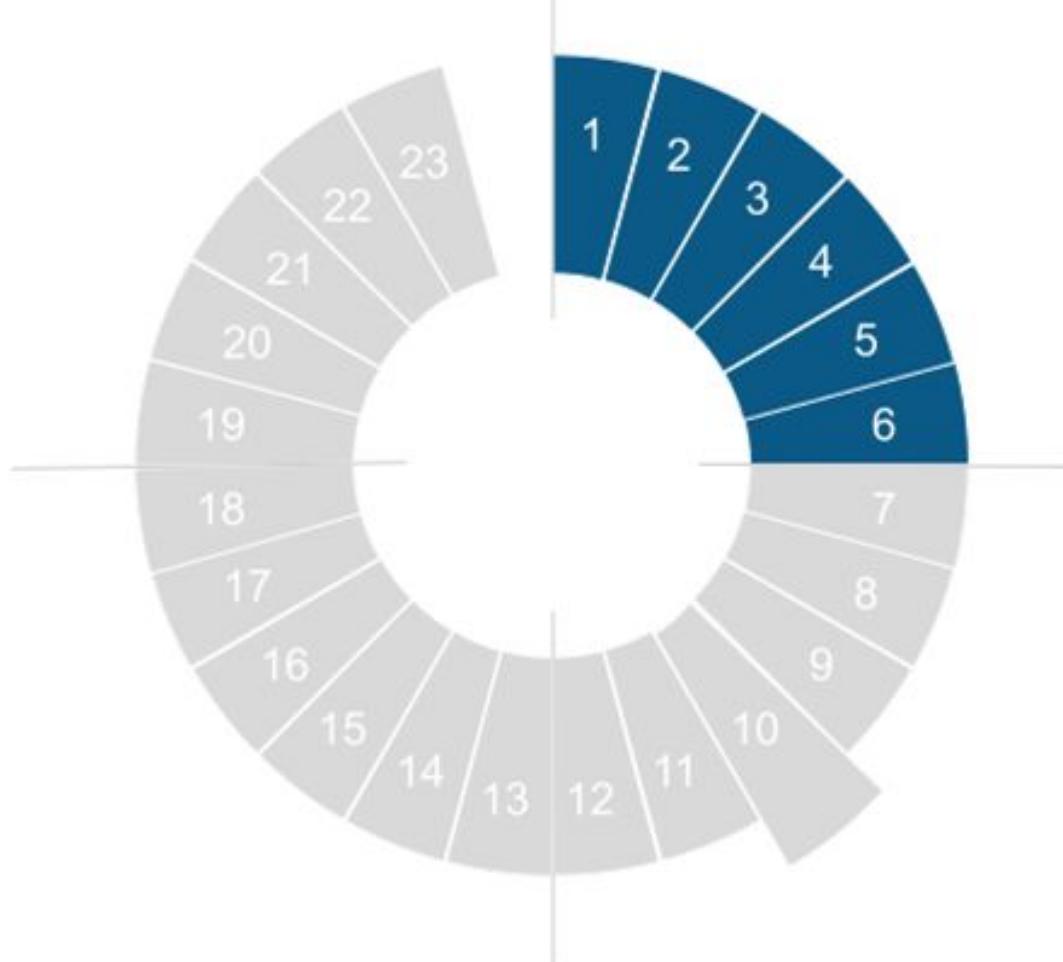
INTRODUCTION

Prophethood Map: Overview



EARLY MECCA

Prophethood Map



Pre-Revelation Events

- He never worshipped an idol, rather he loathed them
- The Prophet ﷺ experienced truthful and pious dreams before the first revelation
- Pious dreams = 1/26th of Prophethood
- The dreams would come as true as the crack of dawn

Pre-Revelation Events

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

First Revelation

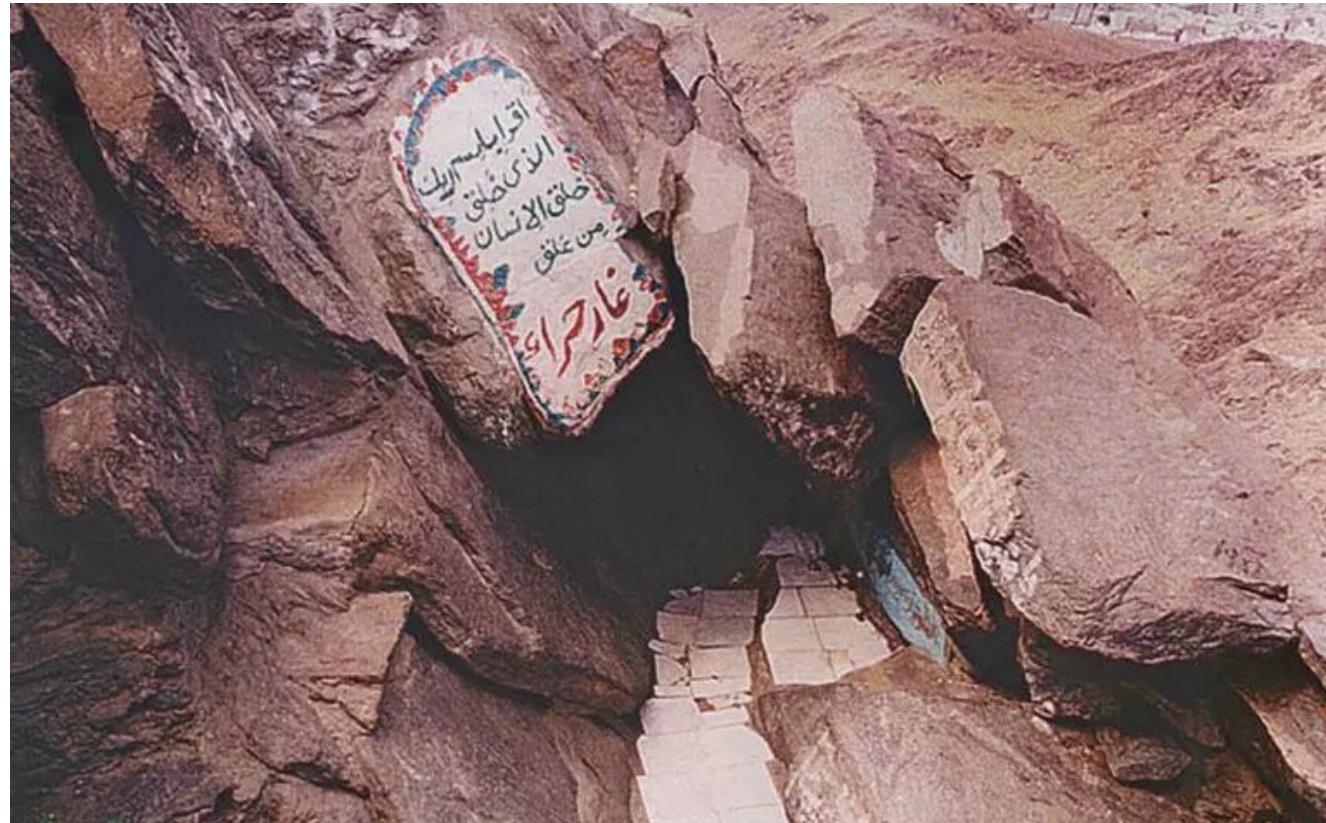
- Date of first revelation:
 - Occurred on a Monday when he was 40 years old
 - Hafiz ibn ‘abd al-Barr: 8th Rabi’ al-Awwal
 - Ibn Ishaq & Ibn Hajar: 17th Ramadan
- Story of the First Revelation
 - Jibreel (AS) appears
 - First verses are revealed



Ask a Question

EARLY MECCA

First Revelation



Ghaar Hira: where revelation first descended

Khadijah's (RA) Response

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

Khadijah's (RA) Response

Important Points

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

Modes of Revelation

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

EARLY MECCA

|| — The Prophet's ﷺ Relationship with Jibreel (AS) — ||

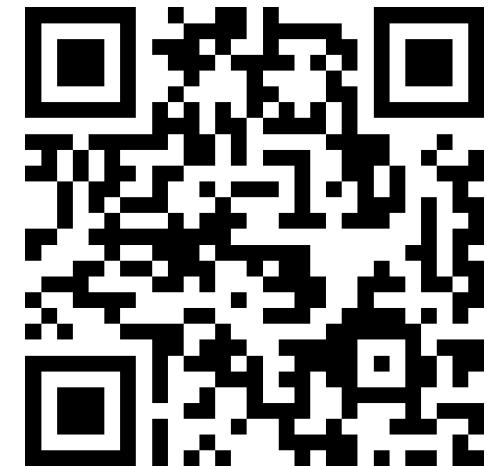
- The Prophet ﷺ describes Jibreel (AS) in Hadith
- The Prophet ﷺ and Jibreel (AS) had a very close relationship
- He ﷺ would seek the advice of Jibreel (AS)
 - In Mi'raj
 - Before he passed away

Next Revelations

- After the first revelation, there was a period in which revelation stopped
 - Difference of opinion
- This saddened the Messenger ﷺ very much
 - Jibreel (AS) would come and comfort him
- Ibn Hajar said the pause was to relieve the Messenger ﷺ of his fear and make him long for revelation

Next Revelations

- Muddathir
- Muzammil
- Qalam



Ask a Question

First Converts

- Khadijah (RA)
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (RA)
- Waraqah (RA)
- Zaid ibn Haritha (RA)
- Family of Abu Talib

Imam Abu Hanifa:

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

EARLY MECCA

The Quiet Call to Islam

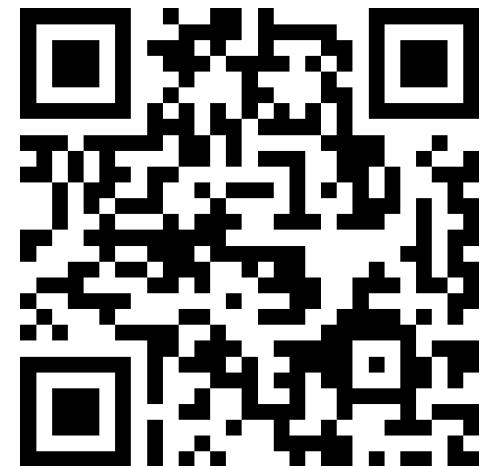
- First Three Years of Prophethood:
 - Wudu & prayer taught to the Prophet ﷺ
 - Call to Islam was done privately
 - News leaked to Quraysh, but they paid little heed

Early Converts

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

Early Converts

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



Ask a Question

Early Converts

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

Dar Al-Arqam

- As this small group of Muslims formed, they decided to gather in the house of Arqam (RA)
- Arqam (RA) was either the 7th or 10th person to embrace Islam
- His house was on Mount Safa
- Muslims regularly congregated there until 'Umar (RA) converted

EARLY MECCA

Dar Al-Arqam

Important Points

- New Muslims need fellowship
- A teaching base was necessary
- If there is no mosque, use a home
- Sacrifice

Open Call to Islam

وَأَنذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ

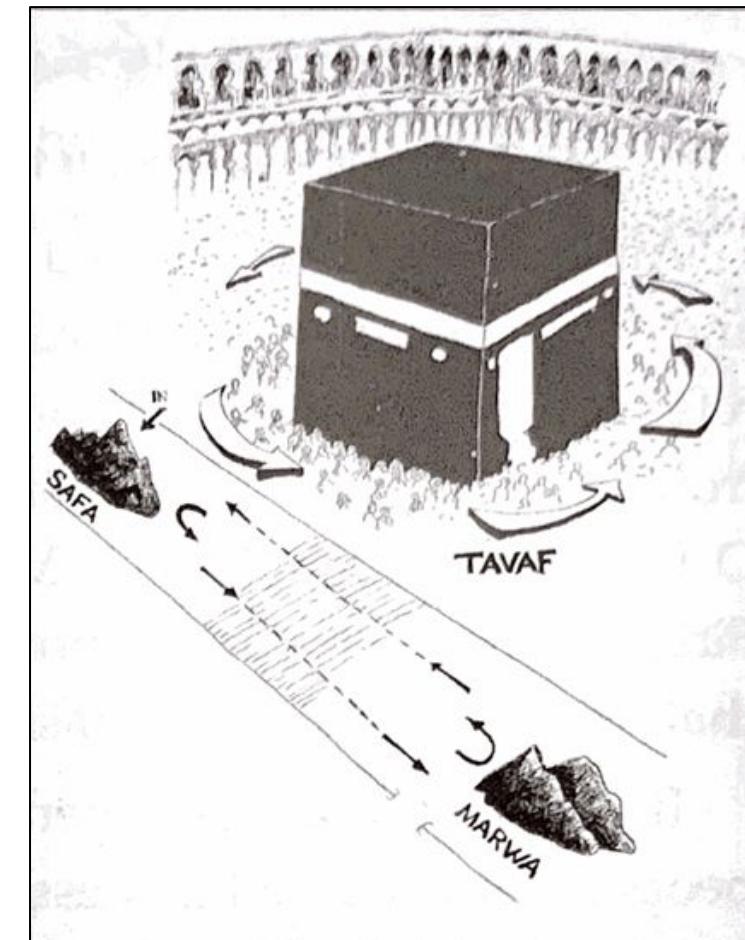
“And warn, [O Muhammād], your closest kindred.” [26:214]

أَلَا فِرَّبِينَ

- In order to call them to Islām, the Prophet ﷺ invited his kinsmen for a meal

Response from the People of Quraysh

- The Prophet ﷺ ascended Mount Safa to warn his tribe
- Abu Lahab responded with despicable words
 - This led to the revelation of Surah Lahab
- Occurred in 4th year of Prophethood



|| — Effect of Qur'an on Non-Muslims — ||

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



Ask a Question

Negotiations of Quraysh

- The Quraysh approached Abu Talib multiple times in an attempt to stop the Prophet ﷺ
 - Abu Talib asks the Prophet ﷺ to stop his call
 - Prophet's ﷺ response

وَمِينِي، وَالقَمَرَ فِي يَسَارِي عَلَى أَنْ أُتْرُكَ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ حَتَّى يُظْهِرَهُ اللَّهُ أَوْ أَهْلَكَ فِيهِ مَا تَرَكْتُهُ

By Allah, had they placed the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand so that I leave this matter before Allah makes it clear or I die doing it, I would not leave it.

EARLY MECCA

Assessment from Quraysh and the Jews

- The next attempt was in the form of academic assessment and questioning
 - Quraysh sent Nadhr ibn Harith and 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eeet to Yathrib
 - Question 1: people of the cave
 - Question 2: the man who traversed the earth
 - Question 3: the soul's nature
- Pause in revelation – The Prophet ﷺ forgets to say Insha'Allah
- Revelation returns with answers

Hostility of the Quraysh

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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

Hostility of Quraysh

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ (١) فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَ اتْهَرْ (٢) إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَكْبَرُ (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]

Persecution of Muslims

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

Persecution of Muslims

- Bilal ibn Rabah (RA)
 - Abyssinian slave of Umayyah ibn Khalaf
 - He was made to lay on the scorching stones of the desert with a boulder on his chest
 - Nothing left his mouth except: “Ahad, Ahad”
 - Abu Bakr (RA) purchased his freedom

Persecution of Muslims

- Khabbab ibn al-Aratt (RA)

- It is said he was the sixth to accept Islam
- Slave of Umm Ammar
- He was dragged by his hair, twisted by his neck, and thrown into fire, burning his back

Persecution of Muslims

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

Enemies of the Prophet ﷺ

- Abu Lahab
 - Prophet's ﷺ daughters were divorced
 - Umm Jameel (Abu Lahab's wife)
- Abu Jahl
- 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eeet
 - Choked the Prophet ﷺ during prayer
- Ubayy ibn Khalaf

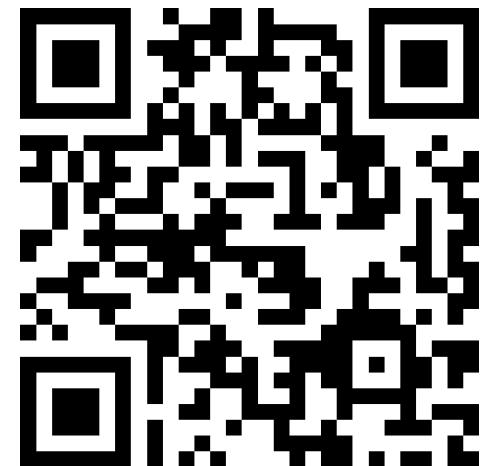
EARLY MECCA

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

- The Prophet ﷺ was assaulted in the marketplace
- The Quraysh attempted to assassinate him ﷺ
- Abu Bakr (RA) continued protecting the Prophet ﷺ
- They placed camel intestines on his ﷺ back in prayer

Migration to Abyssinia

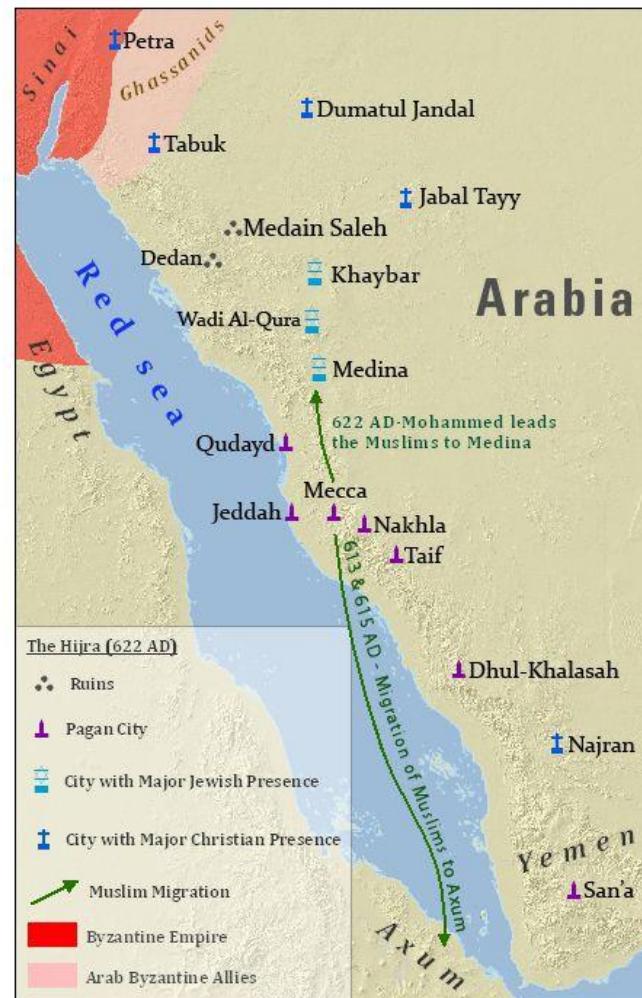
- First Migration: 11/12 men, 5 women
 - Rajab, in the sixth year of Prophethood
 - Led by ‘Uthman and Ruqayyah (RA)
 - Returned in Shawwal due to a rumor
- Second Migration: 83 men, 18/19 women
 - Led by Ja’far (RA)
- Reasons for choosing Abyssinia



Ask a Question

EARLY MECCA

Migration to Abyssinia



Migration to Abyssinia

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

Hamza's (RA) Conversion

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

Negotiations of Quraysh

- Now, Quraysh tried to bribe the Prophet ﷺ directly
- ‘Utbah ibn Rabiah offers a bribe
 - He tried offering wealth, women, and leadership
 - Prophet ﷺ responds with Quran [Fussilat 1-13]

Umar's (RA) Conversion

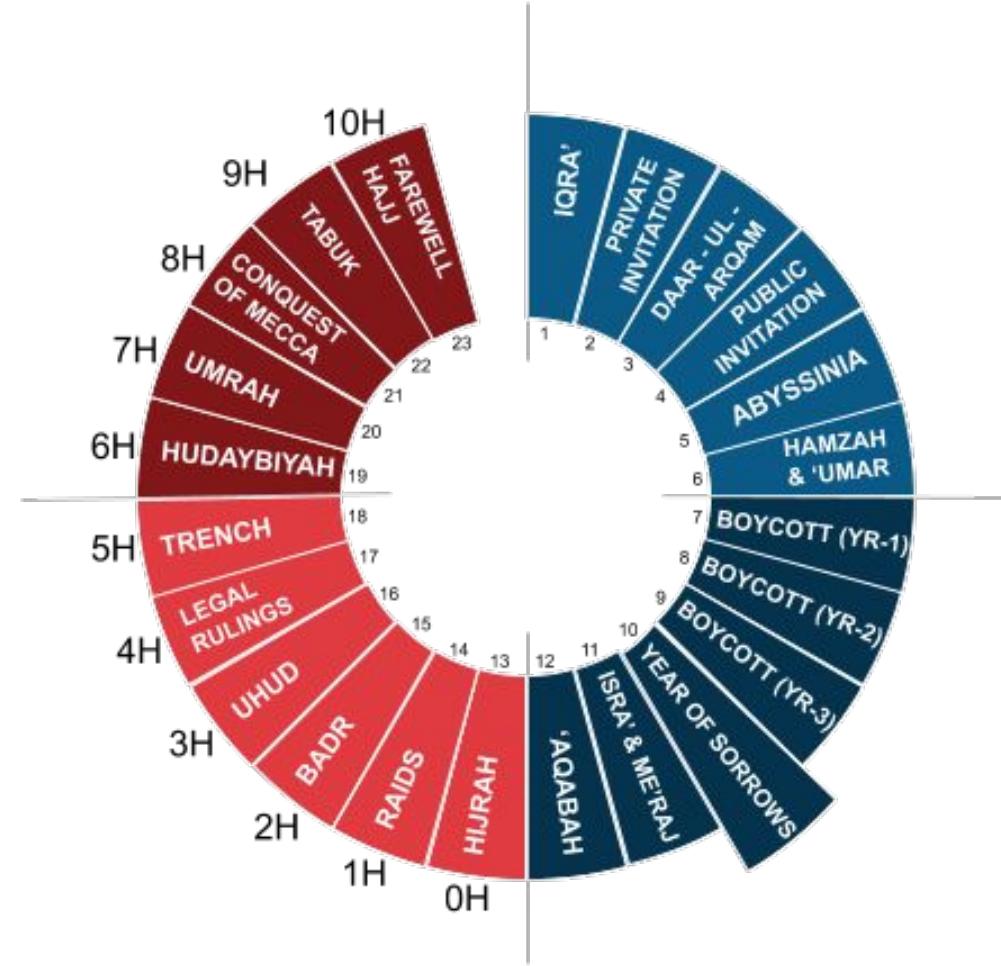
- Du'a of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ
- The next day, 'Umar set out to kill the Prophet ﷺ
 - Was diverted to his sister Fatima's (RA) home by Nu'aym Ibn Abdullah (RA)
- In their home, 'Umar reads the beginning of Surah Taha
- Converted in the sixth year of Prophethood, three days after Hamza (RA)
- Accepts Islam at Dar al-Arqam with the Prophet ﷺ
- Impact of 'Umar's (RA) conversion
- Named Al-Farooq by the Prophet ﷺ

LATE MECCA

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

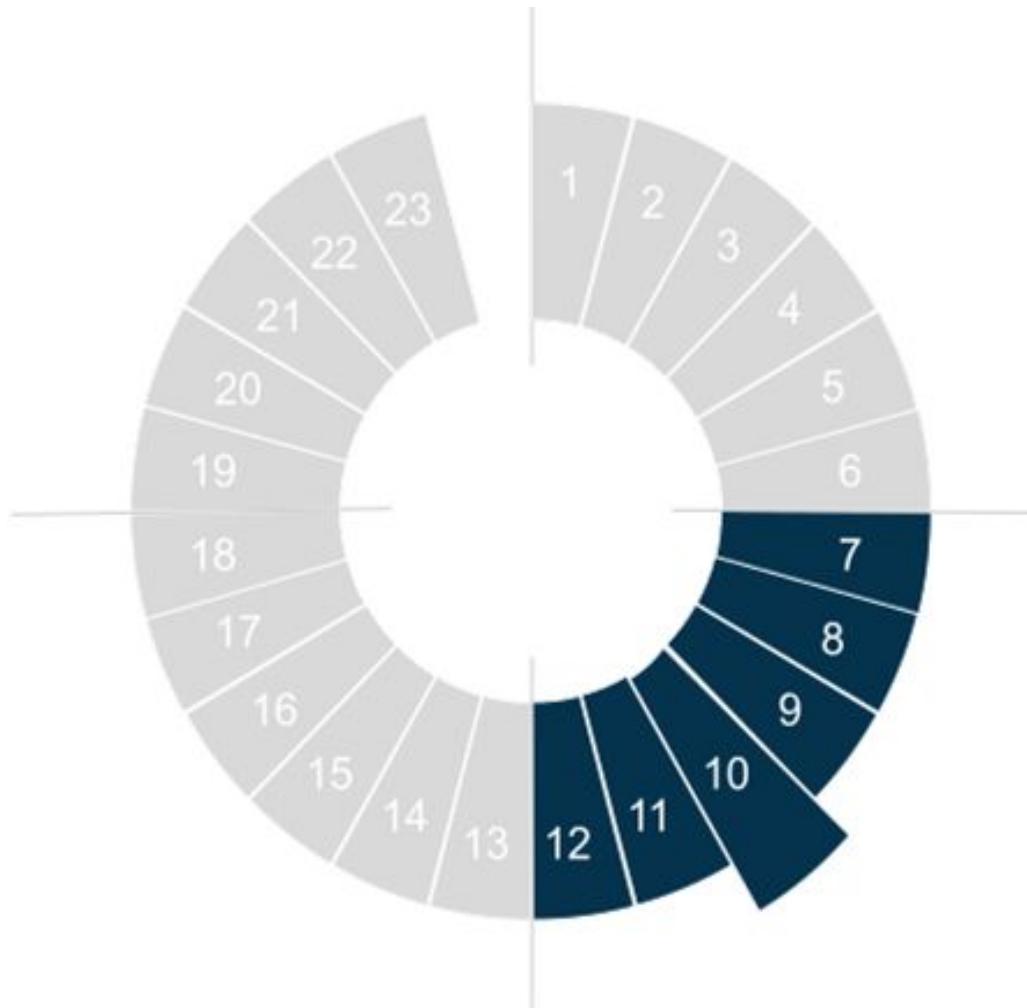
INTRODUCTION

Prophethood Map: Overview



LATE MECCA

Prophethood Map: Overview



The Boycott

- The Growth of Islam
- Emissaries of the Quraysh returned defeated from Abyssinia
- The Quraysh drew up a boycott agreement and pinned it inside the Ka`bah: it stated they would suspend all dealings with Banu Hashim and Banu Al-Muttalib
- Mansoor ibn 'Ikramah wrote the agreement

The Boycott

- The Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib moved to the valley of Abu Talib
- For three years, they lived in dreadful isolation and starvation
 - In the 7-9th years of the Revelation
- The boycott ended when Hisham ibn 'Amr, together with four others, went to the Ka'bah and declared it broken
- The Quraysh agreed and found the agreement destroyed except for Allah's ﷺ Name

The Year of Sorrow

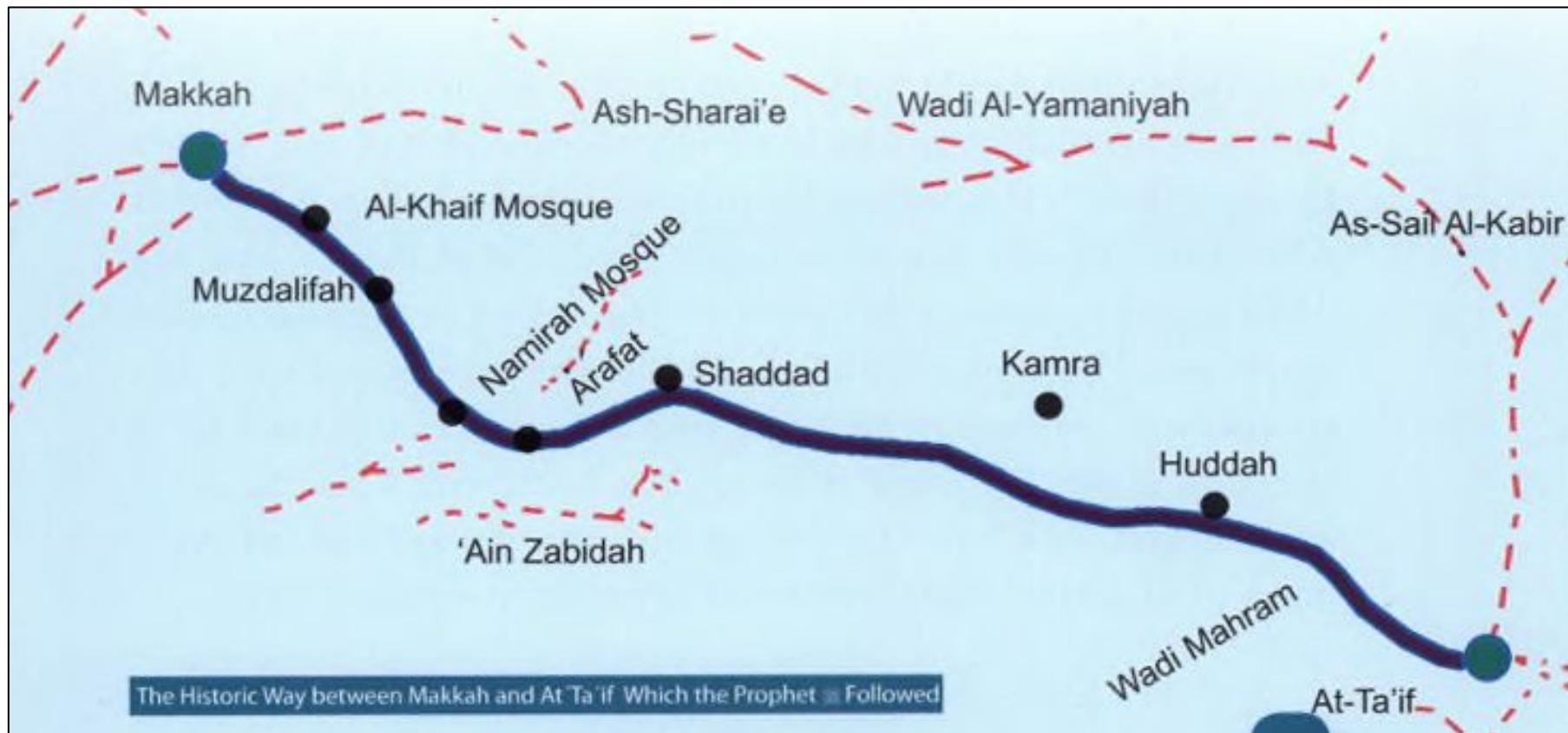
- Abu Talib passed away in the 10th year of Prophethood
 - Happened a few days after the boycott
 - Abu Talib refused to utter the Shahadah
 - The Prophet ﷺ pledged to continue making du'a for him
- Abu Bakr (RA) sought permission to migrate to Abyssinia
- A few months later, Khadijah (RA) passed away at 65 years old
 - Jibreel (AS) conveys greetings to Khadijah (RA) from her Lord
- The Meccans increased in opposition towards the Prophet ﷺ

Journey to Ta'if

- With Zaid ibn Haritha (RA), the Prophet ﷺ set out to Ta'if in hopes of guiding its people and finding support
- He ﷺ presented Islam to the chiefs ('Abdiyaalil, Mas'ood, and Habib)
- They mocked him and told the fools to chase him out
- The Prophet's ﷺ blessed body was badly wounded and he sought refuge in the garden of 'Utbah and Shaybah
 - His supplication to Allah جل جلاله

LATE MECCA

Journey to Ta'if



Route from Mecca to Taif

LATE MECCA

Journey to Ta'if

اللهم إلیک أشکو ضعف قوی وقلة حیلتي وھواني علی الناس يا أرحم الراحمین أنت أرحم الراحمین أنت رب المستضعفین وأنت ربی إلی من تکلني إلی عدو یتجھمنی أم الی عدو ملکته امری إن لم یکن بك غضب علی فلا أبالي ولكن عافیتك هي أوسع لي أعوذ بنور وجهك الذي أضاءت له السموات والأرض وأشرقت له الظلمات وصلح علیه أمر الدنيا والأخره أن ینزل بي غضبك أو یحل علی سخطك لك العتبین حتى ترضی
ولاحول ولا قوّة إلا بک

To You, my Lord, I complain of my weakness, lack of support and the humiliation I am made to receive. Most Compassionate and Merciful! You are the Lord of the weak, and you are my Lord. To whom do You leave me? To a distant person who receives me with hostility? Or to an enemy You have given power over me? As long as you are not displeased with me, I do not care what I face. I would, however, be much happier with Your mercy. I seek refuge in the light of Your face by which all darkness is dispelled and both this life and the life to come are put in their right course against incurring your wrath or being the subject of your anger. To You I submit, until I earn Your pleasure. Everything is powerless without your support.

Journey to Ta'if

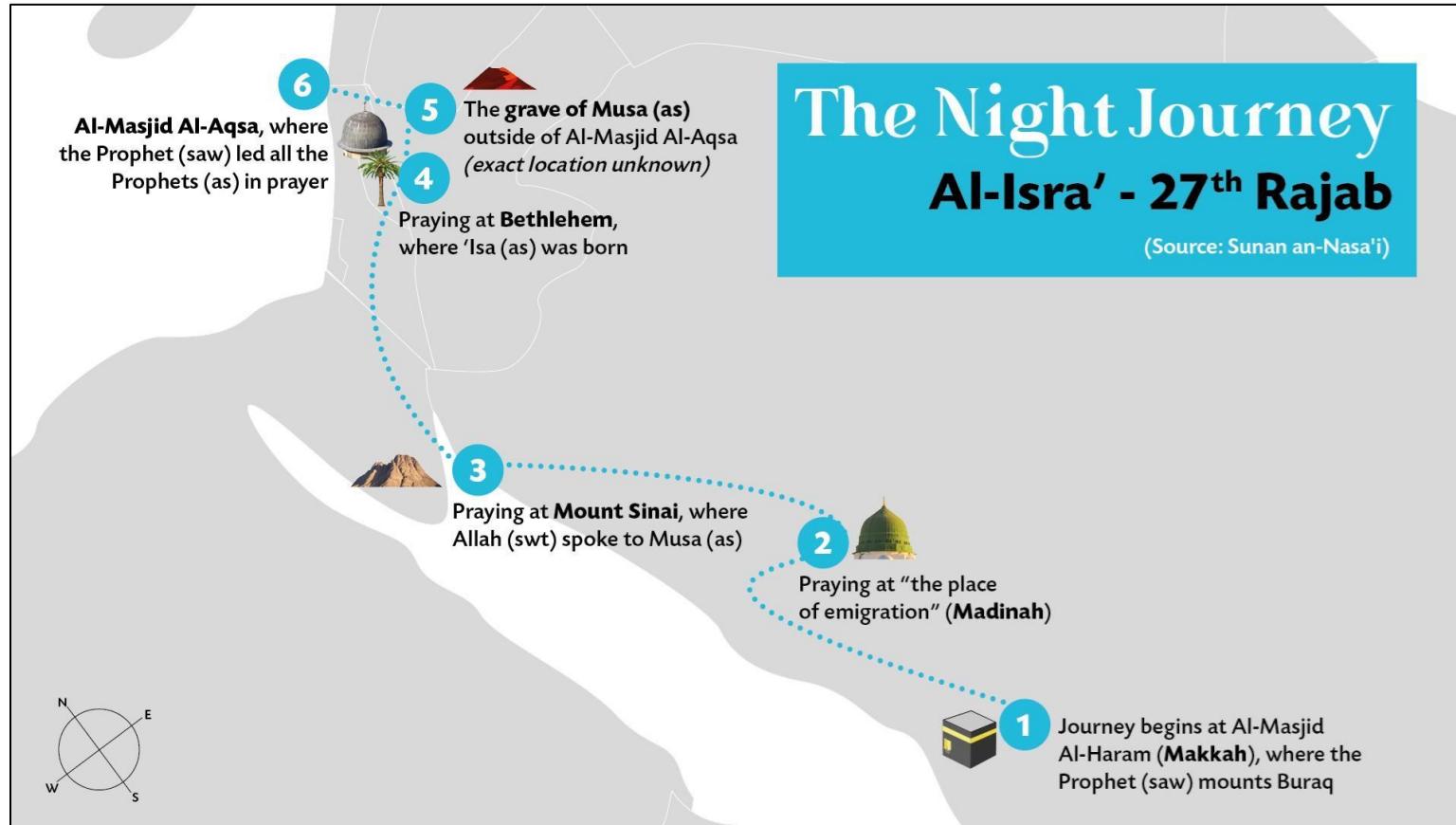
- Offer from the angel
- Addas meets the Prophet ﷺ and accepts Islam
- On his return from Ta'if, in Nakhlah, some Jinn passed by as he was praying
 - After listening intently, they returned to their people and called them to Islam
- The Prophet ﷺ returns to Mecca under the protection of Mut'im ibn 'Adi

Al-Isra'

- Difference of opinion regarding the date
 - After Khadijah's (RA) death and before 'Aqabah
 - The Prophet ﷺ was resting in Umm Hani's house
 - Woken by Jibreel (AS), who took him to the Haram
 - Chest was split open, filled with wisdom and faith
 - Buraq was brought before him
 - En route to Jerusalem, Jibreel (AS) asked the Prophet ﷺ to descend and pray at various places including Yathrib and Bethlehem

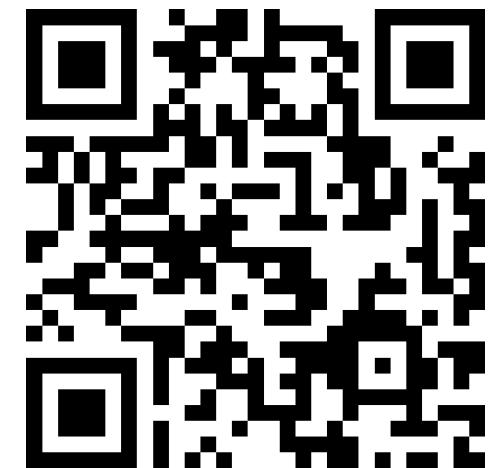
LATE MECCA

Al-Isra'



Al-Isra'

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



Ask a Question

Al-Mi'raj

- The Prophet ﷺ ascended heavens on a ladder decorated with gems
 - 1st heaven: Prophet Adam (AS)
 - 2nd heaven: Prophet Yahya and Isa (AS)
 - 3rd heaven: Prophet Yusuf (AS)
 - 4th heaven: Prophet Idris (AS)
 - 5th heaven: Prophet Harun (AS)
 - 6th heaven: Prophet Musa (AS)
 - 7th heaven: Prophet Ibrahim (AS)
 - Prophet Ibrahim (AS) at Bayt al-Ma'mur

Al-Mi'raj

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

Wisdoms of Al-Mi'raj

- Why didn't Ibrahim (AS) tell the Prophet ﷺ to lessen the number of prayers?
- All the Prophet's ﷺ titles were left behind when he met Allah جل جلاله
- The Prophet ﷺ ascended during the night, not the day
- Every prophet which he met had significance
- The Prophet ﷺ saw the angels praying in one position only

Return from Al-Mi'raj

- Told the Quraysh about his ﷺ journey
 - They scorned him and told Abu Bakr (RA) about the claim
 - He believed in the Prophet ﷺ immediately
 - How he earned the name As-Sideeq
- The Prophet ﷺ gave exact descriptions of Masjid Al-Aqsa

Return from Al-Mi'raj

- The Prophet ﷺ mentioned returning caravans that came exactly as he described
 - He made dua by which the sun was stalled
 - The believer's ascension



Ask a Question

First Pledge of 'Aqabah

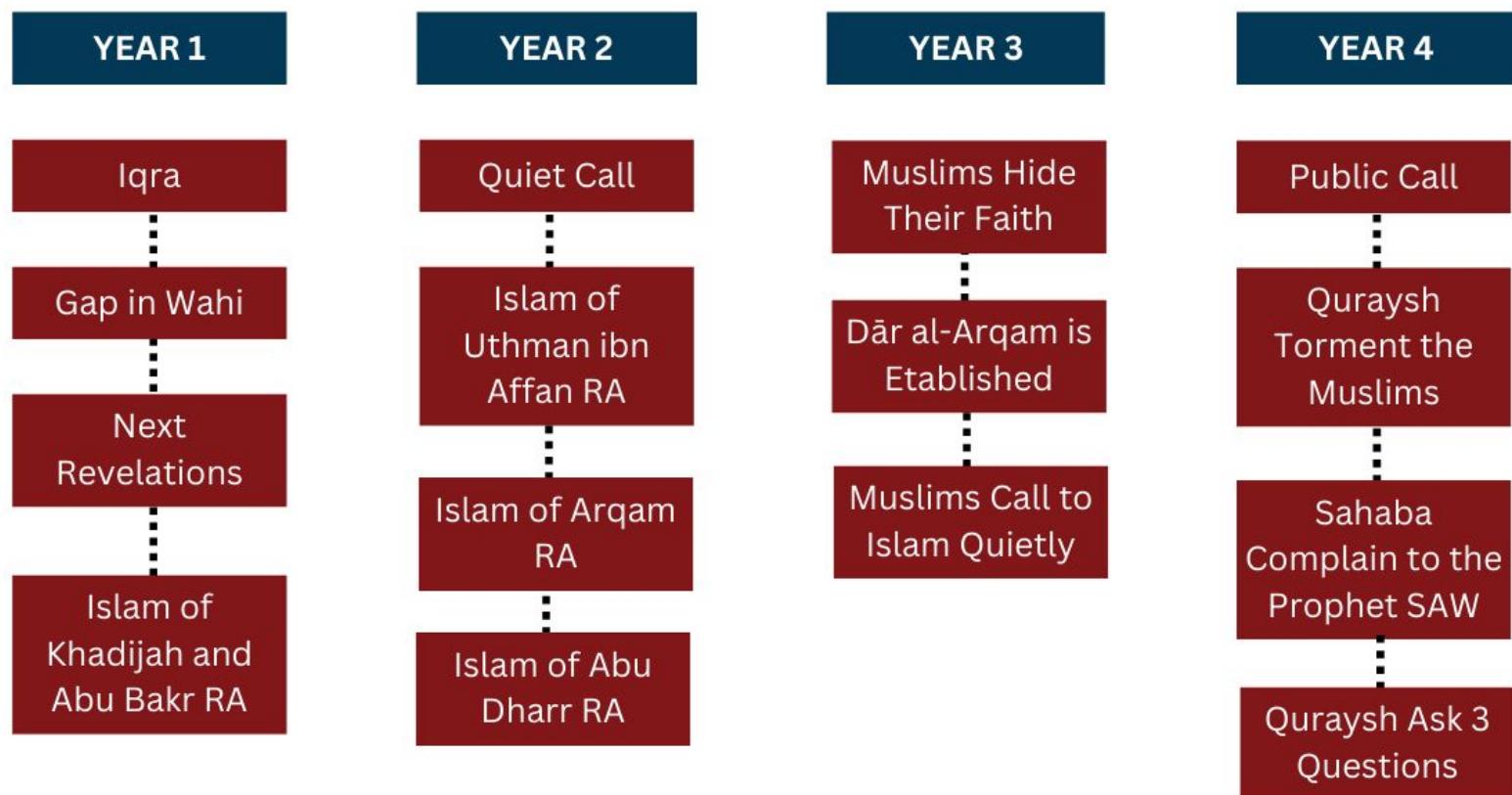
- Invited pilgrims to Islam on the camping grounds during Hajj season
 - Abu Lahab trailed behind urging people not to follow him صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 - Some tribes responded while others did not
- In the 11th year, six people from Yathrib embraced Islam
 - As'ad ibn Zurārah, 'Awf ibn al-Hārith, Rāfi' ibn Mālik, Qutbah ibn 'Āmir, 'Uqbah ibn 'Āmir, and Jābir ibn 'Abdullah
 - The following year, 12 people returned and pledged their allegiance to the Prophet صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 - Terms of the pledge
- Mus'ab ibn Umair (RA) was sent to Yathrib to give da'wah
 - Sa'd ibn Mu'adh (RA) and Usayd ibn Hudair (RA)

Second Pledge of 'Aqabah

- Mus'ab (RA) returned the following year with 73 men and 2 women
 - The Prophet ﷺ met them in secret in one of the nights of Tashriq with his uncle, Al-Abbas
 - Pledged their lives to the Prophet ﷺ in the Second Pledge of 'Aqabah
 - Bukhari and Muslim report that Ka'ab ibn Malik (RA) said: "*I would not trade my attendance of this pledge for the attendance of Badr, despite Badr being more well known to the people*".
 - Paved the way for Hijrah to take place

LATE MECCA

Meccan Phase Overview



LATE MECCA

Meccan Phase Overview

YEAR 5

First Migration to Abyssinia

Quraysh Ask for the Prophet SAW To Be Handed Over

YEAR 6

Islam of Hamza and Umar RA

Quraysh Try to Tempt the Prophet SAW

2nd Migration to Abyssinia

Islam of Najashi

YEAR 7

Boycott Against Banu Hashim & Banu Muttalib

Birth of Abdullah ibn Abbas RA

YEAR 8-9

Khadijah Becomes Sick

The Treaty is Destroyed

LATE MECCA

Meccan Phase Overview



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 Jum'ah
- ❖ Entry into Madinah
- ❖ Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ House of Abu Ayyub (RA)
- ❖ Islam of Salman Al-Farisi (RA)
- ❖ Brotherhood
- ❖ Acclimation to Madinah
- ❖ Virtues of Madinah
- ❖ Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi
- ❖ Housing for the Prophet ﷺ and His Wives
- ❖ Ashaab al-Suffa
- ❖ Treaty with the Jewish Tribes
- ❖ Inception of Adhan

EARLY MADINAH

- ❖ The Water of Madinah
- ❖ Marriage with ‘Aisha (RA)
- ❖ Virtues of ‘Aisha (RA)
- ❖ Change of Qiblah
- ❖ Ramadan, Eid, and Zakkat are Legislated
- ❖ Military Expeditions
- ❖ Events that Led to Badr
- ❖ Before Battle
- ❖ Battle of Badr
- ❖ Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

EARLY MADINAH

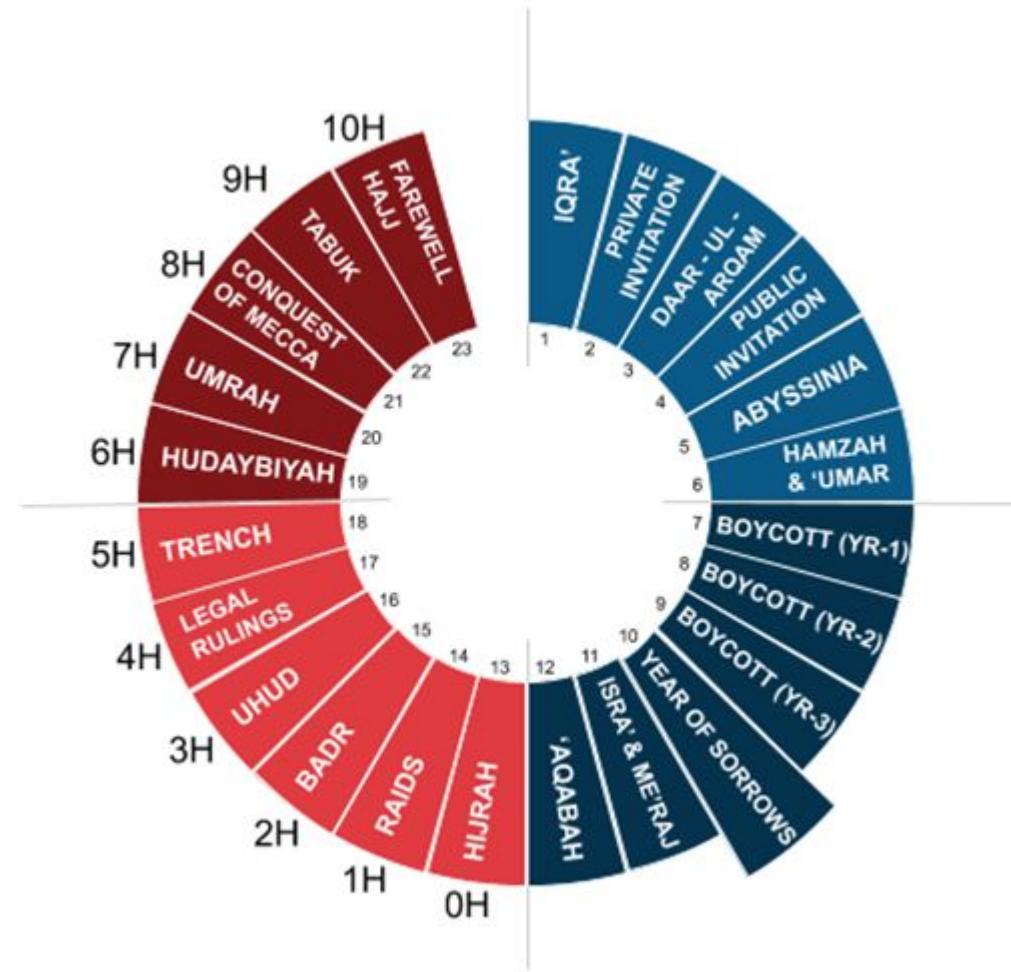
- ❖ Madinah After the Battle of Badr
- ❖ Events Leading to Uhud
- ❖ The Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Death of Hamzah (RA) and Mus'ab (RA)
- ❖ Companions in Uhud
- ❖ Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Lessons from the Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Events of 3 A.H.
- ❖ Incident of Raji'
- ❖ Bi'r Ma'unah

EARLY MADINAH

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

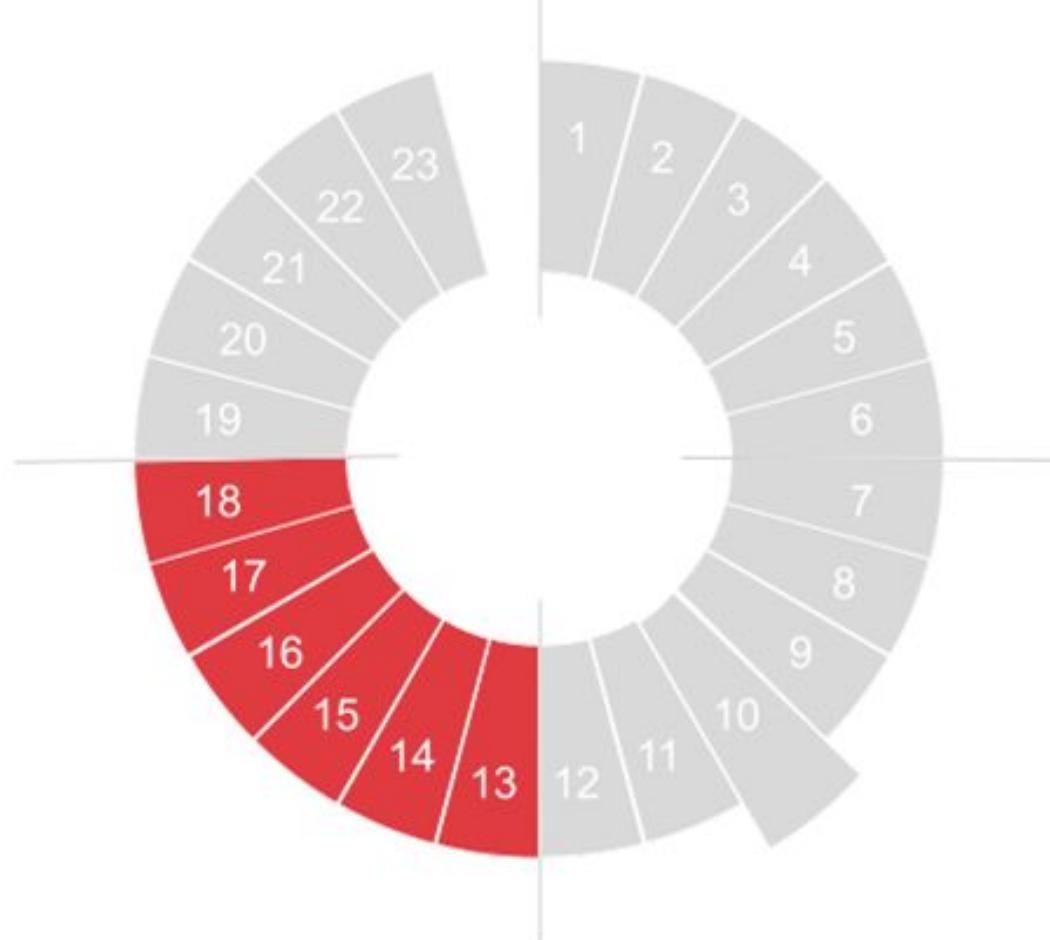
INTRODUCTION

Prophethood Map: Overview



EARLY MADINAH

Prophethood Map



Hijrah

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

Raids

This is a year of caravan raids directed against the Quraysh

Battle of Badr I

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

Battle of Uhud

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

Legal Rulings

Many legal rulings began being implemented in stages

Battle of the Trench

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

Hijrah of the Companions

- The Prophet ﷺ permitted companions to migrate
- Umm Salamah (RA)
 - Marriage to the Prophet ﷺ
 - The forbearance of the Mother of the Believers



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Hijrah of the Companions



Distance between Mecca and Medina

EARLY MADINAH

Hijrah of the Companions

- Suhaib Ar-Rumi (RA)
 - Sacrificing a fortune

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَتَرَى نَفْسَهُ أَبْتِغَاءَ مَرَضَاتٍ

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

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

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

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Assassination Plot of the Prophet ﷺ ||

- Allah جل جلاله gave permission to the Prophet ﷺ to migrate
- Abu Bakr (RA) asks to join him
- Meccan leaders plotted the assassination of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Amongst them was Satan dressed like an old man
 - Abu Jahl proposed that a young man from each tribe stab him ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH

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

- Jibreel warns the Prophet ﷺ
- Abu Bakr (RA) prepared camels for the journey
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered Ali (RA) to stay in the Prophet's bed
 - Given the task to return the trusts to their Meccan owners
- The Quraysh arrive and the Prophet ﷺ escaped his house reciting verses of Surah Ya-Sin
- The Quraysh found Ali (RA) instead of him

EARLY MADINAH

Hijrah of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet's ﷺ departing words to Mecca

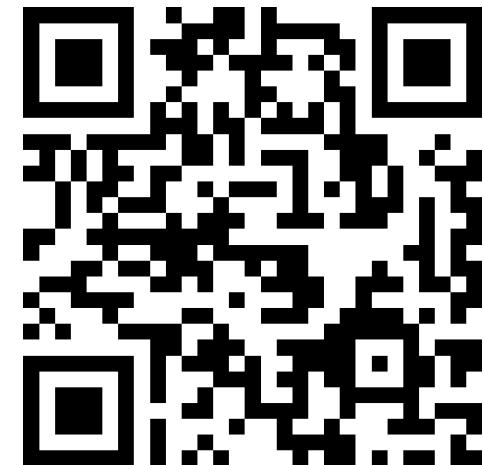
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَقَفَ عَلَى الْحَزَوَرَةِ فَقَالَ -عَلِمْتُ أَنَّكِ خَيْرُ أَرْضِ اللَّهِ وَ أَحَبُّ أَرْضِ اللَّهِ، وَ لَوْلَا أَنَّ أَهْلَكِ أَخْرَجُونِي مِنْكِ مَا خَرَجْتُ

"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 was the hired guide

Cave of Thawr

- The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr (RA) detour to Mount Thawr
 - Abu Bakr (RA) prepares the cave
 - Abu Bakr (RA) gets stung
- Miracles of the cave: spider and dove
- Abu Bakr's (RA) fear and the Prophet's ﷺ response

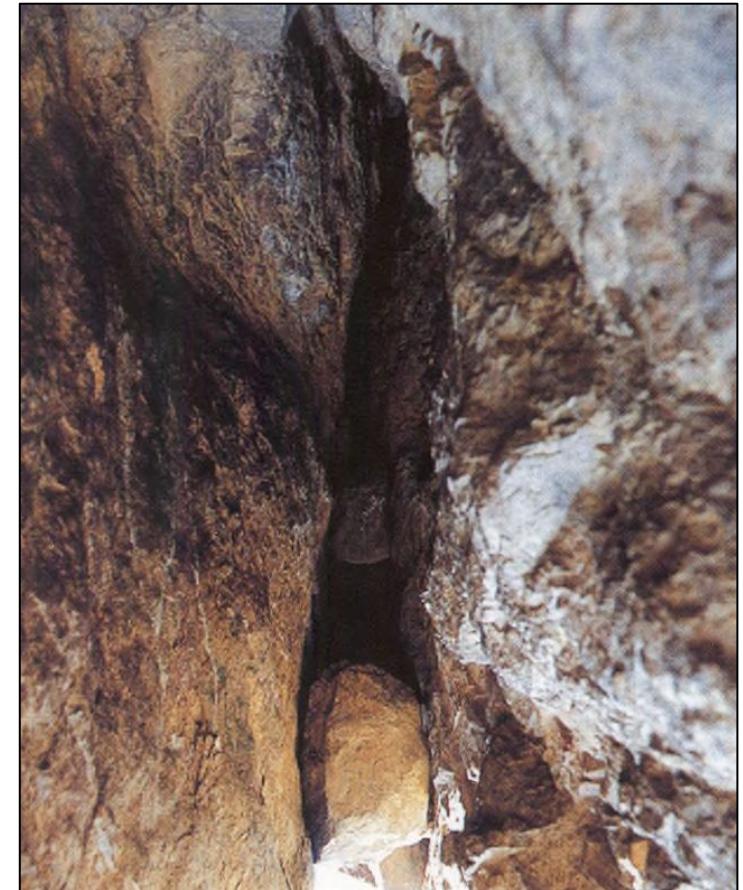


Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Cave of Thawr

- Stayed for three nights with help from Abu Bakr's (RA) children
 - Abdullah ibn Abi Bakr (RA) gave daily reports on Quraysh
 - Asma (RA) brought food at night
 - Abu Jahl approached Asma (RA) for information
- A bounty of 100 camels is placed on the Prophet ﷺ



Exterior of Ghar Thawr

EARLY MADINAH

Cave of Thawr



Interior of Ghar Thawr

Cave of Thawr

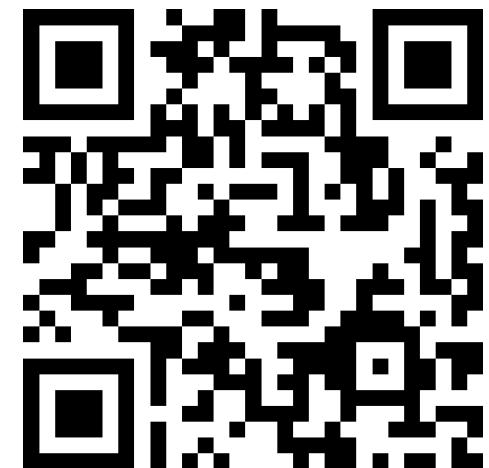
- Abdullah ibn Uraiqit and Amr ibn Fuhayrah meet them for the journey to Madinah
- Journey begins Rabi' Al-Awwal
 - Hakim: On Monday
 - Ibn Ishaq: On Thursday
- Abu Bakr (RA) was well-recognized outside Mecca

Cave of Thawr

- A man caught sight of the Prophet ﷺ when they left and informed the Meccans
- Suraqah convinced them it was someone else and went after the Prophet ﷺ himself.
- Every time Suraqah got close, his horse would fall to the ground
 - He realized the Prophet ﷺ was protected and offered them help
 - The Prophet's ﷺ prophecy for Suraqah

Umm Ma`bad

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



Ask a Question

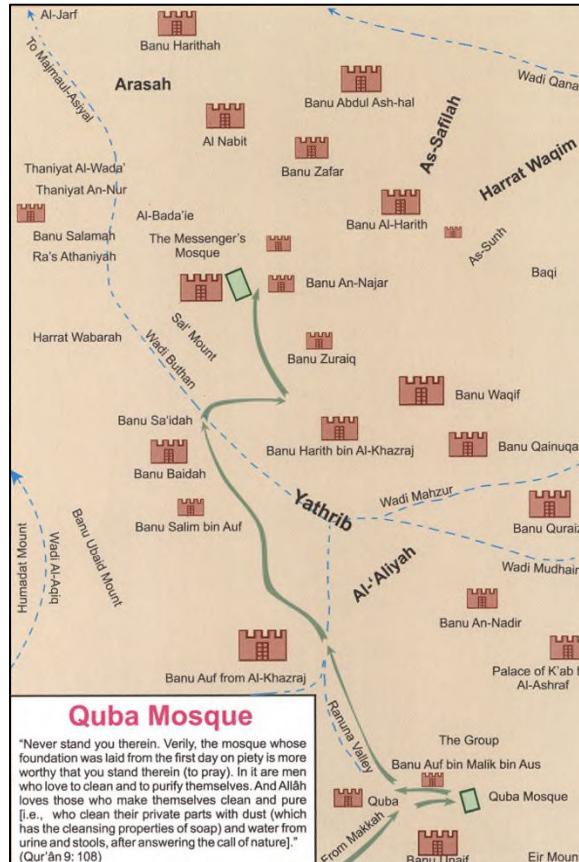
EARLY MADINAH

Masjid Quba

- The Prophet ﷺ arrived to Quba on Monday, 12th of Rabi al-Awwal
- He stayed there for four days and helped build the first masjid – referred to as Masjid al-Taqwa in the Qur'an
- The Prophet ﷺ visited this masjid every Saturday after Fajr
- The Prophet ﷺ proceeded to Madinah on the fifth day and requested the Bani al-Najjar accompany him

EARLY MADINAH

Masjid Quba



Location of Masjid Quba

EARLY MADINAH

The First Jumu'ah

- The time of Jumu'ah came in between Quba and Madinah
 - Stopped in the locality of Banu Salim to perform the prayer
- He ﷺ gave the first Khutbah in Islam and led the first Jumu'ah there
 - The masjid was thereafter called Masjid Jumu'ah

EARLY MADINAH

The First Jumu'ah

Lessons from the first Khutbah:

- Best advice for a Muslim to give another: persuade them to have concern for the hereafter and to adhere to taqwa
- Taqwa will illuminate faces on the Day of Judgement
 - It wipes our sins and dispels the wrath of Allah جل جلاله
- Despite 13 years of tyranny, there was no mention of negativity towards the enemies of Islam in the first khutbah
 - Display of the Prophet's ﷺ beautiful character

EARLY MADINAH

Entry into Madinah

- After Jumu`ah, they left for Madinah
- Zubair & Talha (RA) met them outside the city
- People gathered to greet him and invite him into their homes
- Similitude of Abu Bakr (RA) and the Prophet ﷺ
- The youth chanted beautiful verses that spoke of welcome, obedience, and dutifulness to the Messenger ﷺ

EARLY MADINAH

Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

- Jewish scholars were expecting the arrival of the final Prophet ﷺ
- Yassir ibn Akhtab (RA) was the first to appear in front of the Prophet ﷺ and accept him
- Abdullah ibn Salam (RA): scholar of the Torah

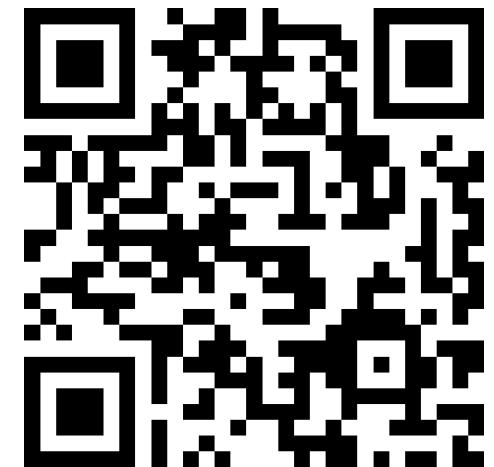
فَلْ أَرَءَيْتُمْ إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ
أَنَّ

يَسْرُّ إِبْلِ عَلَى مِثْلِهِ فَأَمَنَ وَأَسْتَكَبَرُتُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّلَمِينَ لَا

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

Rabbis and the Prophet ﷺ

- The rabbis assembled in Baitul-Mirdas and put forth questions for the Prophet ﷺ to answer.
- The Jews found similarities between Surah Yusuf and the Torah
- They looked for the seal of prophethood on him ﷺ
- Islam of Maymun ibn Yameen (RA), a Jewish leader



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

House of Abu Ayyub

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

EARLY MADINAH

House of Abu Ayyub

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

EARLY MADINAH

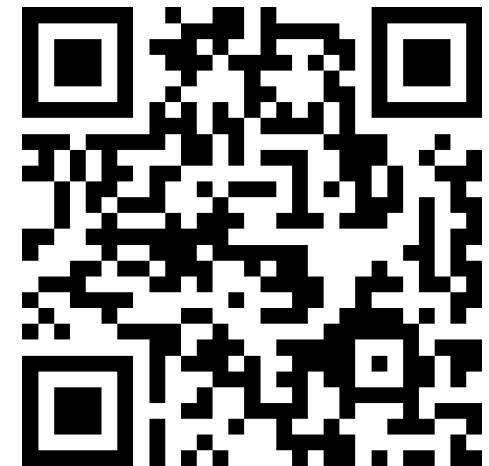
Islam of Salman Al-Farisi RA

- Salman ibn Islam (Al-Farisi) (RA)
 - Originally from a Zoroastrian nation in Persia
- He secretly converted to Christianity
- Traveled a long journey seeking the Prophet ﷺ
- He saw the signs of prophethood in Madinah, but he was enslaved by a Jew in Madinah at the time
- The Prophet ﷺ helped buy his freedom

EARLY MADINAH

Brotherhood

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Brotherhood

Mecca

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

Madinah

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

EARLY MADINAH

Brotherhood

وَالسَّابِقُونَ الْأَوَّلُونَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارَ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَّضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا
عَنْهُ وَأَعْدَ اللَّهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي تَحْتَهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَلِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ۝ ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ (١٠٠)

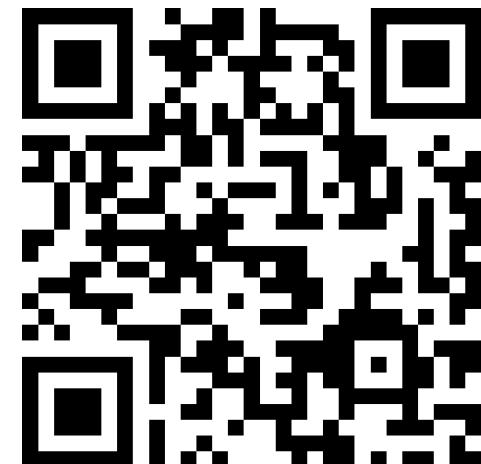
And the first forerunners [in the faith] among the Muhajireen and the Ansar and those who followed them with good conduct – Allah is pleased with them, and they are pleased with Him, and He has prepared for them gardens beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever. That is the great attainment.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

- Modern day challenges:
 - Socioeconomic imbalances in our communities
 - The challenge of converts
 - New community members

EARLY MADINAH

Acclimation to Madinah

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Virtues of Madinah

Du'a of the Prophet ﷺ

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَتَهُ قَالَ كَانَ النَّاسُ إِذَا رَأَوْا أُولَئِكَ الْمَرْجَأَنِ جَاءُوا بِهِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَإِذَا أَخَذَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَإِذَا أَخَذَهُ رَسُولُ مَدِينَةِ الْمَدِينَةِ يَمِثِّلُ مَا دَعَالَ مَدِينَةَ لِمَكَّةَ وَمِثْلِهِ مَعَهُ " . قَالَ ثُمَّ يَدْعُو أَصْغَرَ وَلِيٍّ لَهُ فَيُعْطِيهِ ذَلِكَ الْمَرْجَأَنِ

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

EARLY MADINAH

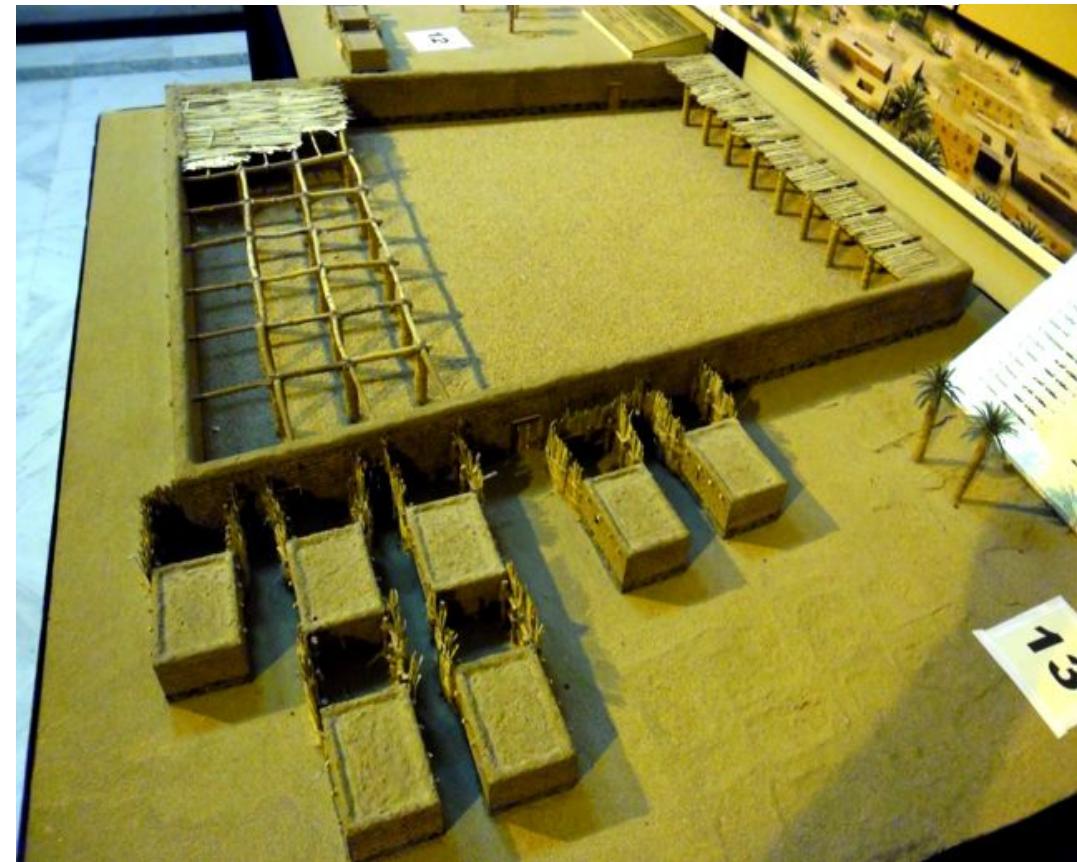
|| — Construction of Masjid An-Nabawi — ||

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

EARLY MADINAH

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

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



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

EARLY MADINAH

Inception of Adhan

- The Prophet ﷺ and the companions discussed how prayer should be announced
- Ideas for the call to prayer
- Abdullah ibn Zaid and Umar ibn Khattab (RA) saw dreams
- Why Bilal (RA)?
 - Upheaval of status quo
 - Diversity and prejudice
- Significance of the Adhan
 - The distinguishing factor between Muslims and Non-Muslims

EARLY MADINAH

Treaty with the Jewish Tribes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

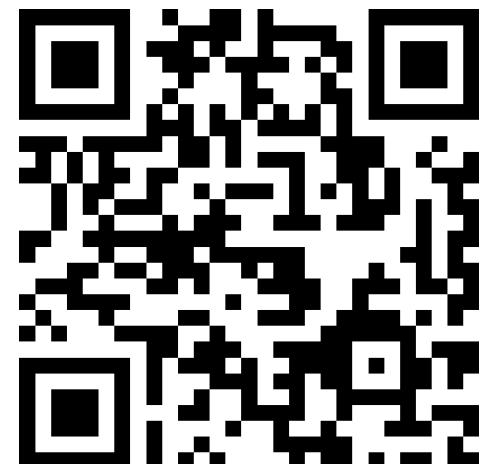
The Water of Madinah

- The Water Crisis in Madinah
 - Meccans were accustomed to ZamZam
- The Prophet ﷺ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ promised Jannah for whoever buys the well of Bi'r Ruma
 - Approximate cost= 35,000 dirhams (\$1.4 million)
- The companion who purchased Jannah twice

EARLY MADINAH

Marriage to 'Aisha (RA)

- 'Aisha's (RA) marriage to the Prophet ﷺ
 - Love of the Prophet ﷺ for 'Aisha (RA)
- Difference of opinion on the age of 'Aisha (RA)
- Virtues of 'Aisha (RA)
 - The Knowledge of 'Aisha (RA)
 - Muhadditha: transmitted over 2000 ahadith
 - Defense of 'Aisha (RA) in the Qur'an (Surah Noor)
 - Beloved to the Prophet ﷺ



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Change of Qiblah

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

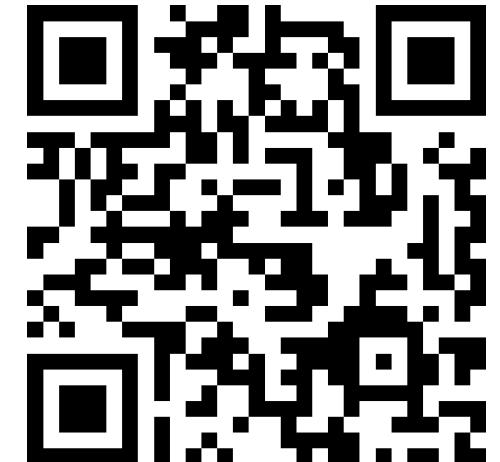
Ashaab al-Suffa

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

EARLY MADINAH

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

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Military Expeditions

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

Military Expeditions

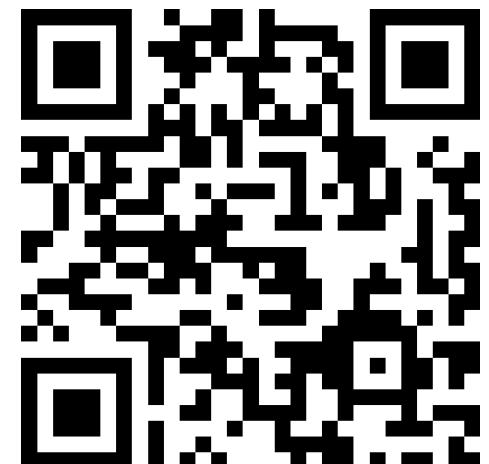
- Sariyya of Hamza (RA) composed of 30 Muhajiroon
- Sariyya of 'Ubaida ibn Harith RA
 - First arrow fired in Islam, no battle took place
- Sariyya of S'ad ibn Abi Waqqas RA
 - Hid during the day and travelled during the night
- Expeditions were mostly Muhajireen
 - Where were the Ansar?

Military Expeditions

- The Ghazwa of Abwa: The Prophet's ﷺ first expedition
 - Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah (RA) in charge of Madinah
- The Ghazwa of Bawaat:
 - Sa'd ibn Mu'ath (RA) in charge of Madinah
- In 8/21 Ghazwat there was some extent of combat
- These 8 Ghazwat were:
 - Badr, Uhud, Ahzab (aka Khandaq), Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca (Fatih Mecca), Hunayn

Military Expeditions

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



Ask a Question

Events that Led to Badr

- Abu Sufyan's caravan from Syria
 - Muslims attempted to intercept the caravan
 - On the 12th of Ramadan 313 Muslims left with little resources
- A few youngsters were sent back to Madinah
- Three battle flags were carried by the Muslims
- Retaliation from Abu Sufyan
 - Meccans gathered their army
 - Banu 'Adi is the only tribe that did not participate

Events that Led to Badr

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

EARLY MADINAH

Before the Battle

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

Before the Battle

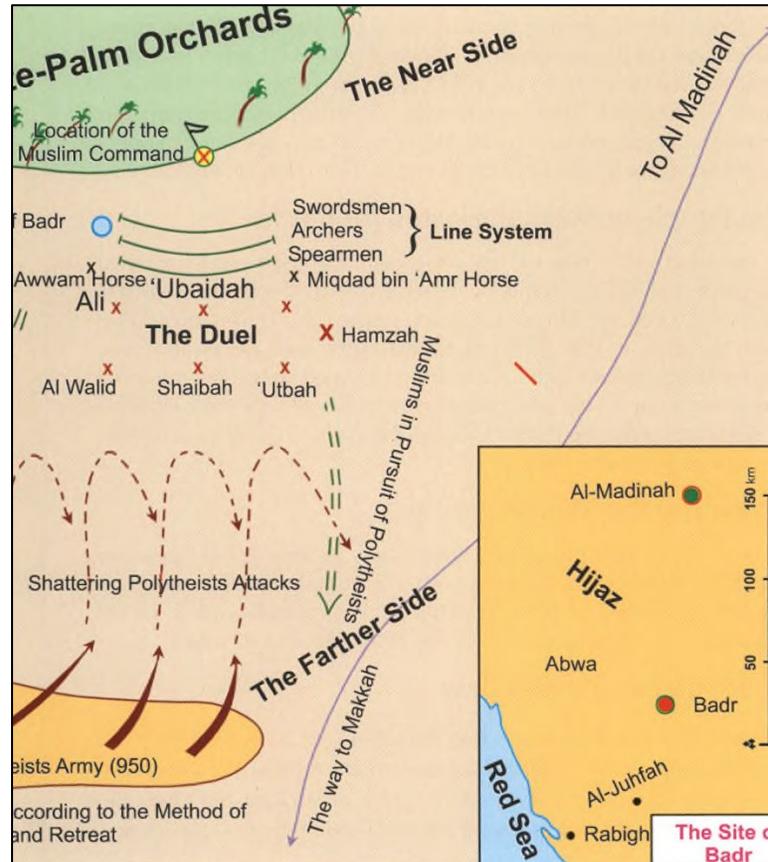
- Mubaarazah: Three v. Three:
 - Ali v. Walid, Hamzah v. Shaybah, ‘Ubaidah v. ‘Utbah
- Abu Jahl made du’ā before the battle

إِنْ تَسْتَقْبِلُوْا فَقَدْ جَاءَكُمُ الْفَتْحُ وَ إِنْ تَتَّهِّدُوْا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَ إِنْ تَعُوْدُوْا نَعْدُهُ
وَ لَنْ تُعْنِيَ عَدْكُمْ فَإِنَّكُمْ شَيْئًا وَ لَوْ كَثُرَتْ لَا وَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ (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]

EARLY MADINAH

Before the Battle



Location of Badr and layout of the battlefield

EARLY MADINAH

Battle of Badr

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

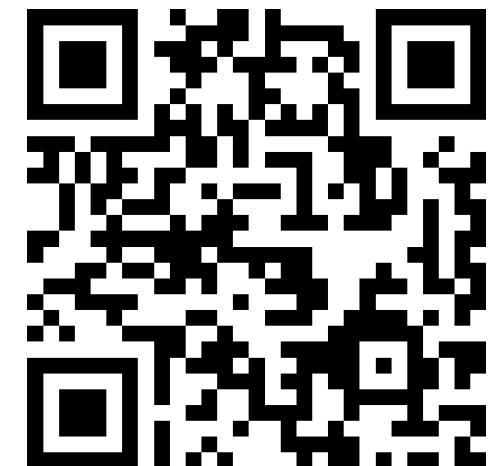
إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَلَّنْ يَكْفِيْكُمْ أَنْ يُمْدَدُكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ
بِثَلَاثَةِ أَلْفٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُنْزَلِينَ
بَلْ إِنْ تَصِيرُوا وَتَتَقَوَّا وَيَأْتُوكُمْ مِنْ فَوْرَهُمْ
هَذَا يُمْدِدُكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ أَلْفٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ

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

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

Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Prisoners of war
 - Treatment of prisoners
 - Allah جل جلاله is displeased that Muslims decided to ransom [8:67]
 - The necklace of Khadijah (RA)

مَا كَانَ لِنَبِيٍّ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُ أَسْرَى حَتَّىٰ
يُنْخِنَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ثُرِيدُونَ عَرَضَ
الْدُّنْيَا وَأَ

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

EARLY MADINAH

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

- Zaynab's (RA) migration
- Abu Al-'Aas (RA) accepted Islam in the 7th year after Hijrah
- Other prisoners of war
 - Abu Aziz, the brother of Mus'ab ibn Umair
 - Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet ﷺ

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

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

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

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

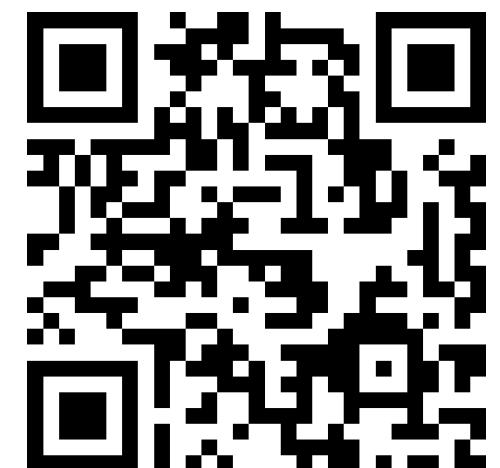
|| — Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

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

EARLY MADINAH

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

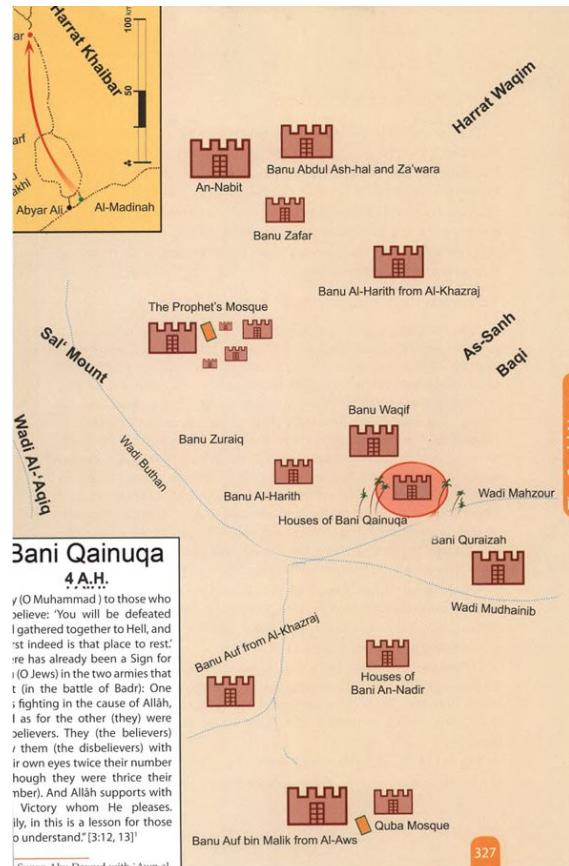
- Death of Ruqayya (RA)
 - Uthman's (RA) grief and marrying Umm Kulthum (RA)
- Marriage of Fatima (RA) to 'Ali (RA)
- First Eid Prayer
- Umair ibn Wahab (RA) accepts Islam
- Banishment of Banu Qaynuqa'
- Assassination of Ka'b ibn al-Ashraf
 - Famous poet who insulted the Prophet ﷺ and incited war against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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

|| Madinah After the Battle of Badr ||



Location of Banu Qainuqa

EARLY MADINAH

Events Leading to Uhud

- Meccans wanted revenge for Badr
- The warning of Abbas (RA) to the Prophet ﷺ
- Consultation on the strategy:
 - Senior companions suggested staying within Madinah's boundaries
 - Junior companions suggested fighting outside of Madinah
- The final decision of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Donning of his ﷺ armor and the guilt of the young companions
- Motivation of the youth

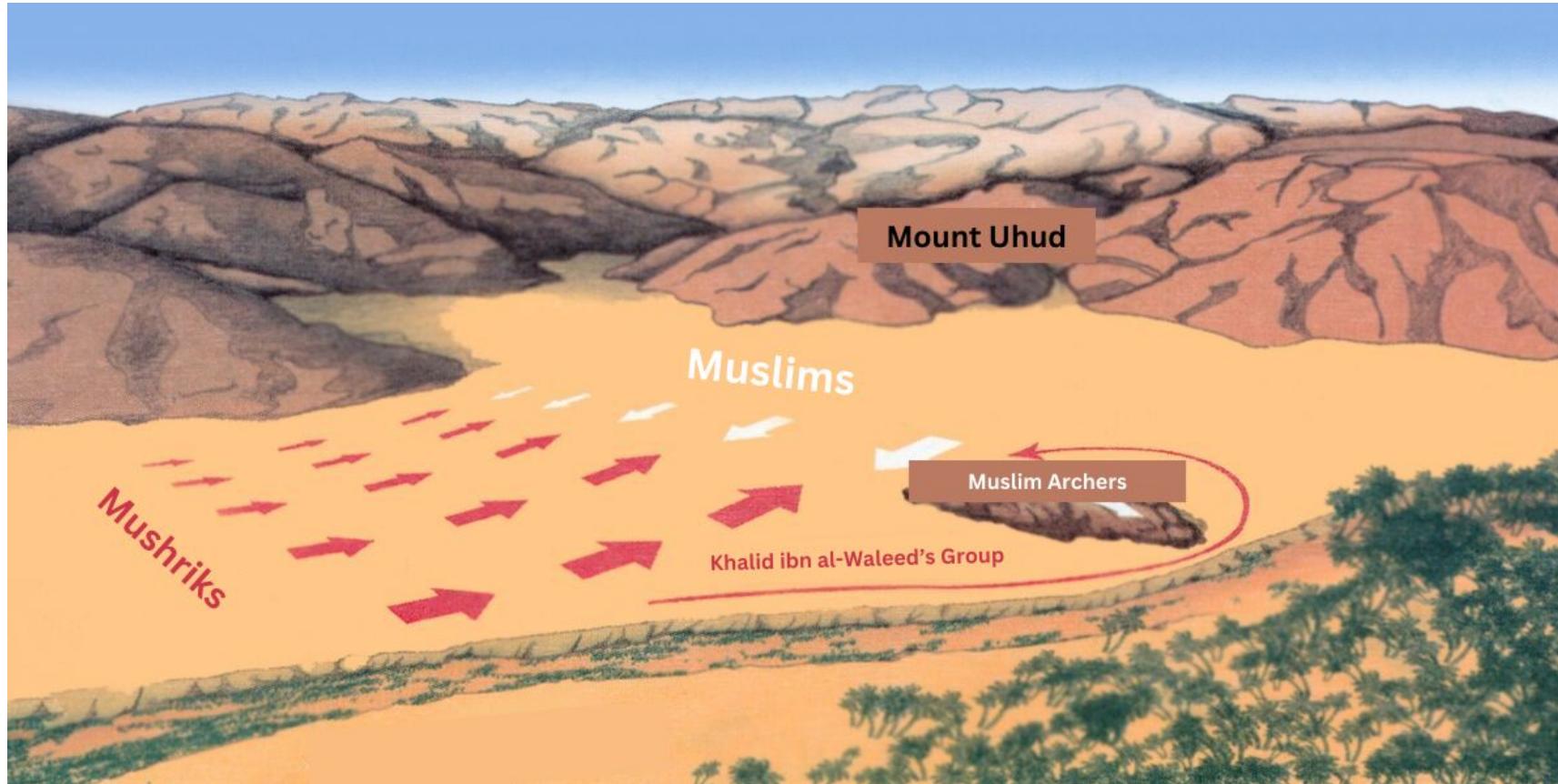
EARLY MADINAH

The Battle of Uhud

- 11th of Shawwal, 3 A.H.
- The Army:
 - Initially 1000, but 300 munafiqeen turned away
 - 700 Muslims, 100 armored, and 2 horses
- Commencement of the battle and the initial victory for Muslims
- Abu Dujanah (RA)
- Ubayy ibn Khalaf challenges the Prophet ﷺ
- 50 archers of Jabal 'Aynain
 - Command of the Prophet ﷺ “Even if you see birds pecking at our bodies.”
 - The strategy of Khalid ibn Waleed (RA) against the Muslims

EARLY MADINAH

The Battle of Uhud



layout of the battlefield of Uhud

EARLY MADINAH

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

- The archers' miscalculation:
 - Only 20 remain on the mountain
- Death of Hamzah and Mus'ab (RA):
 - Hamzah (RA) was killed by Wahsheel
 - The flag was given to Ali (RA) after the death of Mus'ab (RA)

EARLY MADINAH

Companions in Uhud

- 14 companions did not leave the Prophet's ﷺ side
 - Seven Ansar and seven Muhajireen
 - Talha ibn Ubaidillah (RA)
 - Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (RA)
 - Abu 'Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah (RA)
- The injuries of the Prophet ﷺ :
 - 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas cracked the Prophet's ﷺ teeth
 - Helmet cut into the blessed cheeks of the Prophet ﷺ

Companions in Uhud

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

Companions in Uhud

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

- Abu Sufyan
- The Prophet ﷺ prays upon the martyrs
- Prophet ﷺ reacts to Hamza's (RA) death
- Allah جل جلاله forgave the archers

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلُّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا أَسْتَرْزَلُهُمْ
الشَّيْطَنُ يَبْعَضُ مَا كَسَبُوا وَلَقَدْ عَفَا

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

EARLY MADINAH

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

- Following the order of leaders
- Importance of the Prophet's ﷺ traditions
- Preference of Akhirah over Dunya
- When disobeying the Prophet ﷺ, you lose the help of Allah

جل
جلاله

EARLY MADINAH

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

Du'a of Istikhara:

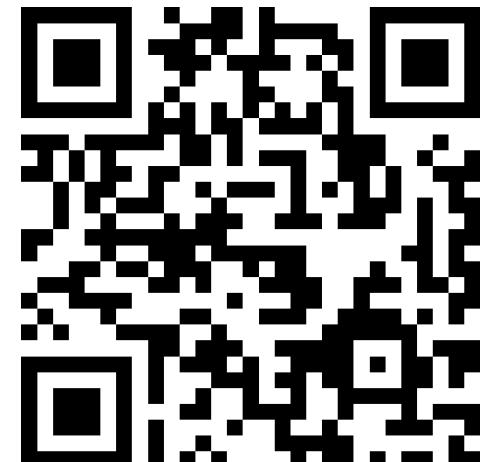
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخِرُكَ بِعِلْمَكَ، وَأَسْتَفْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ، وَأَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيمِ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا أَقْدِرُ، وَتَعْلَمُ،
وَلَا أَعْلَمُ، وَأَنْتَ عَلَمُ الْغُيُوبِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أُمْرِي
عَاجِلٍهُ وَآجِلِهِ فَاقْدِرْهُ لِي وَيَسِّرْهُ لِي ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِي فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي
وَعَاقِبَةِ أُمْرِي عَاجِلٍهُ 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]

EARLY MADINAH

Events of 3 A.H.

- Marriage of Prophet ﷺ to Hafsa bint 'Umar (RA)
 - Umar (RA) proposes Hafsa (RA) to Abu Bakr (RA) and Uthman (RA)
- Hasan (RA) was born on the 15th of Ramadan
- First prohibition of liquor was issued



Ask a Question

Incident of Raji'

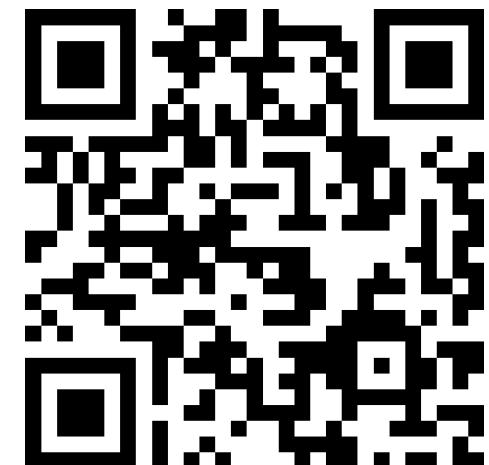
- Incident of Raji' (سرية الرجيع)
- Members from the 'Adal and Qura' tribes approach the Prophet ﷺ asking to be taught about Islam
- Of 10 companions, seven were martyred and three captured
 - Zaid ibn Dathinnah, Khubayb ibn Abi, and 'Asim ibn Thabit
- One of the biggest betrayals from the disbelievers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

Bi'r Ma'unah

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

Battle of Banu Nadheer

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Prohibition of Liquor and Dhaat ur Riqaa' — ||

- The love and addiction of the Arabs
 - The incidents that lead to prohibition:
 - 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA)
 - Salah of a companion
- The expedition of Dhaat ur Riqaa'
 - Rabi' ul-Akhir, 4 A.H.
 - Banu Mahaarib and Banu Tha'laba prepared for war with the Muslims
 - Salatul-Khawf
 - Significance of the word "Riqaa"

EARLY MADINAH

The Expedition of Banu Mustaliq

- Cause of the expedition: Banu Mustaliq was planning an attack on the Muslims
- This was the first expedition of the hypocrites
- Muslims defeat Banu Mustaliq
- The marriage of Juwayriya (RA) to the Prophet ﷺ
- The ruling of tayammum was revealed on the way back from Banu Mustaliq

Incident of Slander

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

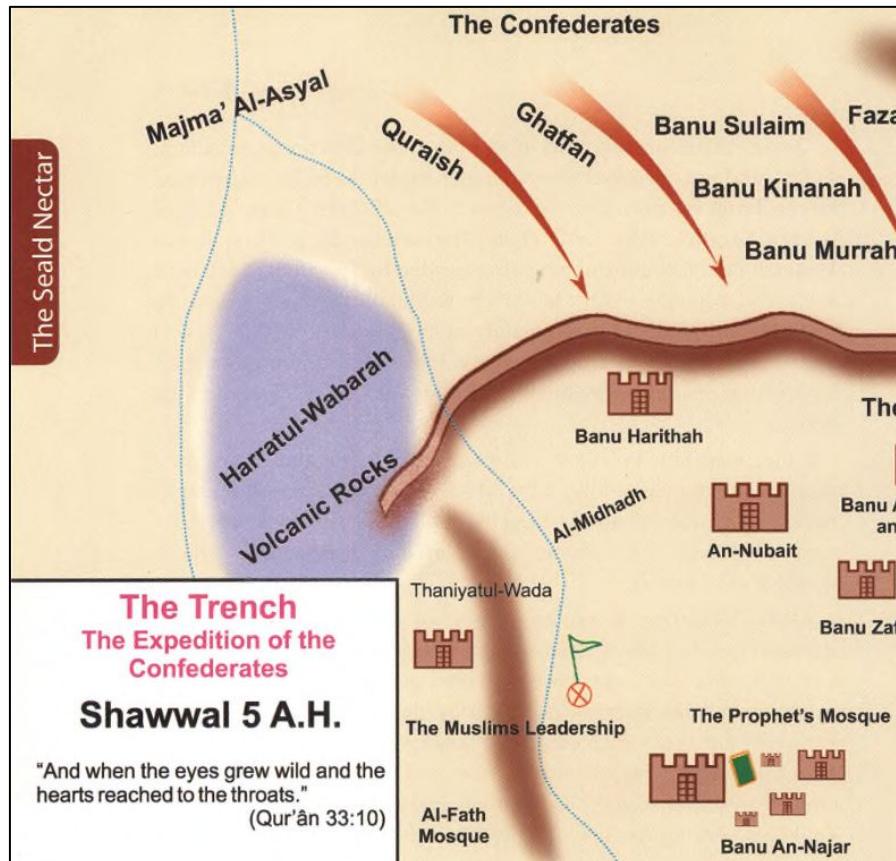
EARLY MADINAH

Battle of Khandaq

- Cause: Jews of Banu Nadheer pushed the Quraysh to attack the Muslims
- When: Shawwal, 5 A.H.
- The matchup: 3,000 Muslims vs 10,000 Non-Muslims
- Salman al-Farisi's (RA) idea
 - Miracles while digging the trench

EARLY MADINAH

Battle of Khandaq



Layout of the trench of Khandaq and invading armies

Battle of Khandaq

- Ali (RA) vs 'Amr ibn 'Abd-Wud
- The Prophet's ﷺ du'a
- The hypocrites & believers in Surah Al-Ahzab:

وَإِذْ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ يَأْهُلَّ يَرْبَبَ لَا مُقَامَ لِكُمْ فَأَرْجِعُوا جَوَادَكُمْ وَيَسْتَدِنُ فَرِيقٌ مِّنْهُمْ
الَّذِي يَقُولُونَ إِنَّ بُيُوتَنَا عَوْرَةٌ وَمَا هِيَ بِعَوْرَةٍ إِنْ يُرِيدُونَ إِلَّا فِرَارًا (١٣)

وَلَمَّا رَأَهَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ أَلْأَحْزَابَ قَالُوا هَذَا مَا وَعَدْنَا
اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَصَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَمَا زَادُهُمْ إِلَّا إِيمَانًا وَتَسْلِيمًا (٢٢)

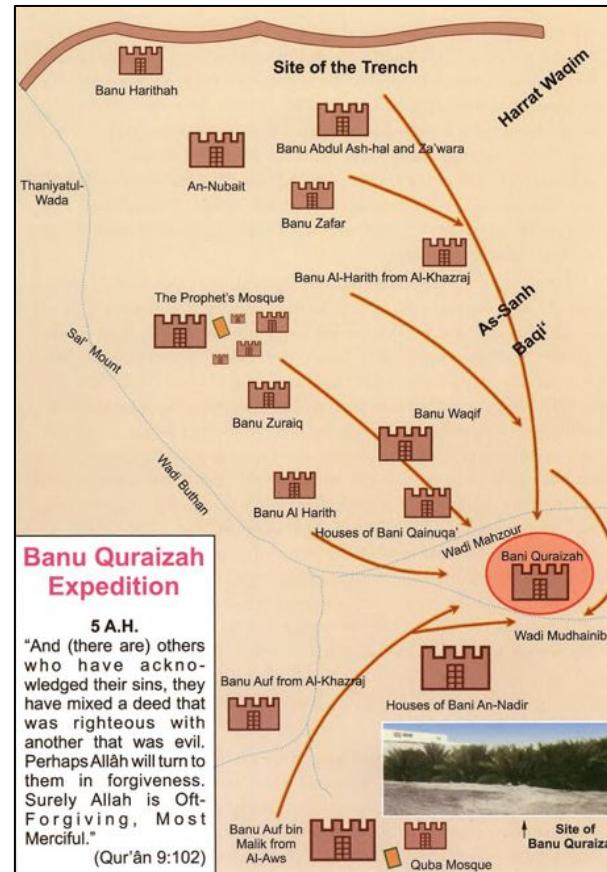
EARLY MADINAH

|| — The Expulsion of Banu Quraydha — ||

- Violation of the treaty
- Jibreel (AS) told the Prophet ﷺ to attack Banu Quraydha
 - Salat-ul-Asr
- The Muslims besiege Banu Quraydha for almost a month
 - Abu Lubabah (RA) sent to mediate
- The decision of Sa'd ibn Mu'ath (RA)
- The shaking of Allah's جل جلاله throne

EARLY MADINAH

|| — The Expulsion of Banu Quraydha — ||

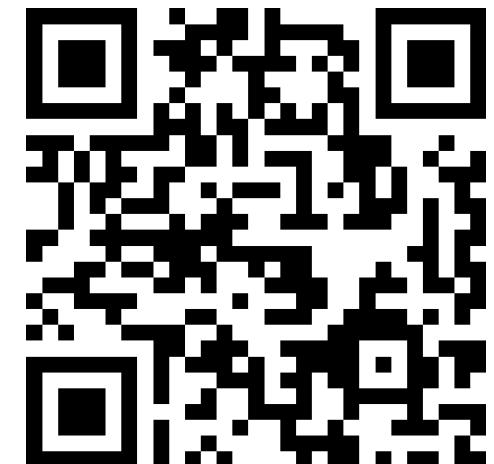


Location of Banu Quraydha

EARLY MADINAH

Events After the Expulsion

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



Ask a Question

EARLY MADINAH

Year of Expeditions

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

EARLY MADINAH

Year of Expeditions

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

LATE MADINAH

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

LATE MADINAH

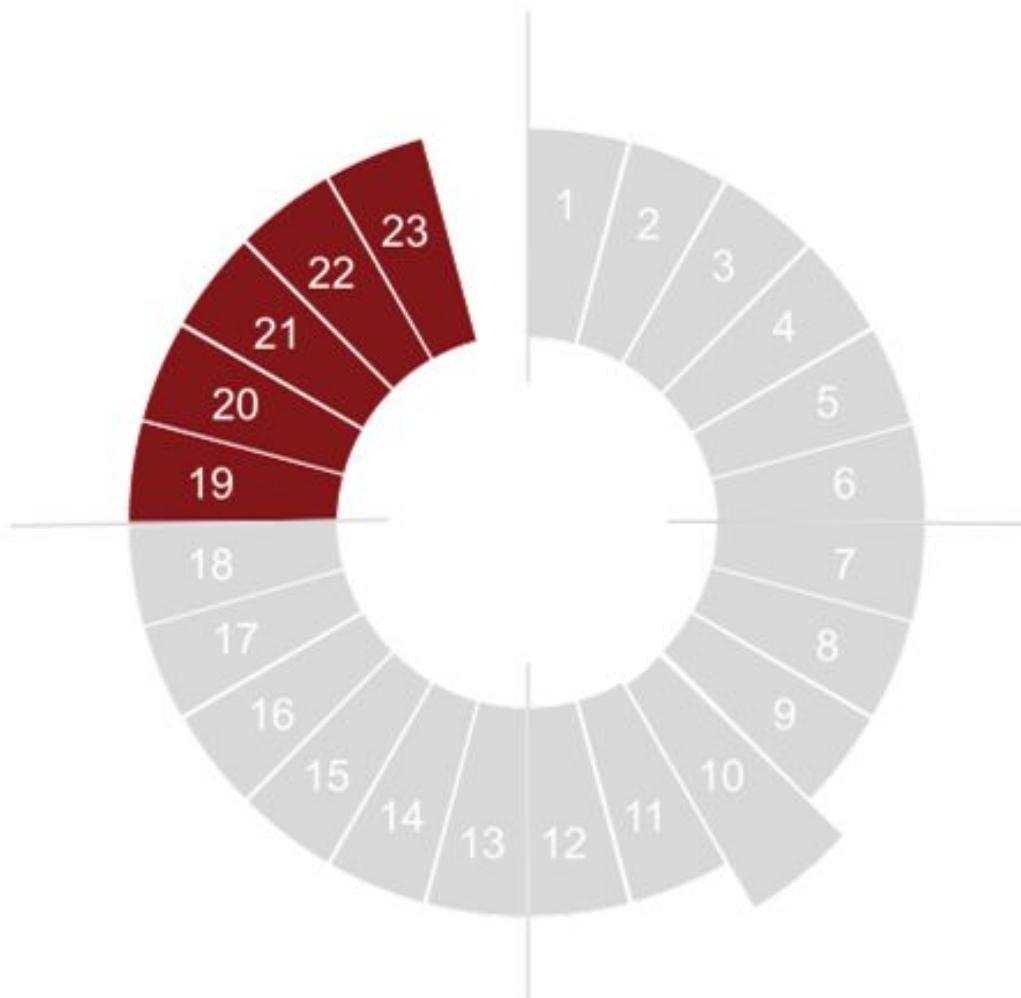
- ❖ Khalid ibn Al-Waleed and ‘Amr ibn Al’Aas (RA)
- ❖ Construction of the Pulpit
- ❖ Battle of Muta
- ❖ Dhaat us-Salaasil
- ❖ Saif ul-Bahr
- ❖ Conquest of Mecca
- ❖ Battle of Hunayn
- ❖ Siege of Ta’if
- ❖ Aftermath of Hunayn
- ❖ Expedition of Tabuk

LATE MADINAH

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

LATE MADINAH

Prophethood Map



- 19**
Hudaybiyah
The Muslims sign a peace treaty that ends hostilities with Makkah
- 20**
Conquest of Makkah
The Prophet ﷺ marches with 10,000 followers and peacefully reclaims Makkah
- 21**
Battle of Tabuk
The Prophet ﷺ leads the largest Arabian army ever assembled to confront the Romans at the border city of Tabuk
- 22**
Year of Delegations
Once hostile tribes from all over Arabia come to form peaceful alliances with Medina
- 23**
Farewell Hajj
The Prophet ﷺ leads his first and only Hajj pilgrimage, in the foot steps of Abraham

LATE MADINAH

Hudaybiyya

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

LATE MADINAH

Treaty of Hudaybiyya

- Conditions of Treaty:
 - Peace for 10 years
 - Meccans seeking refuge in Madinah must return but Madinans moving to Mecca may stay
 - Muslims will return to Madinah and perform Umrah the next year but can only remain in Mecca for 3 days
 - Any tribe wanting to ally with the Muslims or the Quraysh can do so (Banu Khuzaa'ah and Banu Bakr)
- Abu Jandal (RA) escapes Quraysh but is returned due to the treaty
 - The reaction of the Companions (RA)
 - Advice of Umm Salamah (RA)
 - 'Umar (RA)

LATE MADINAH

Treaty of Hudaybiyya

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

Year of Delegations

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

LATE MADINAH

Year of Delegations

- The letter sent to Heraclius:

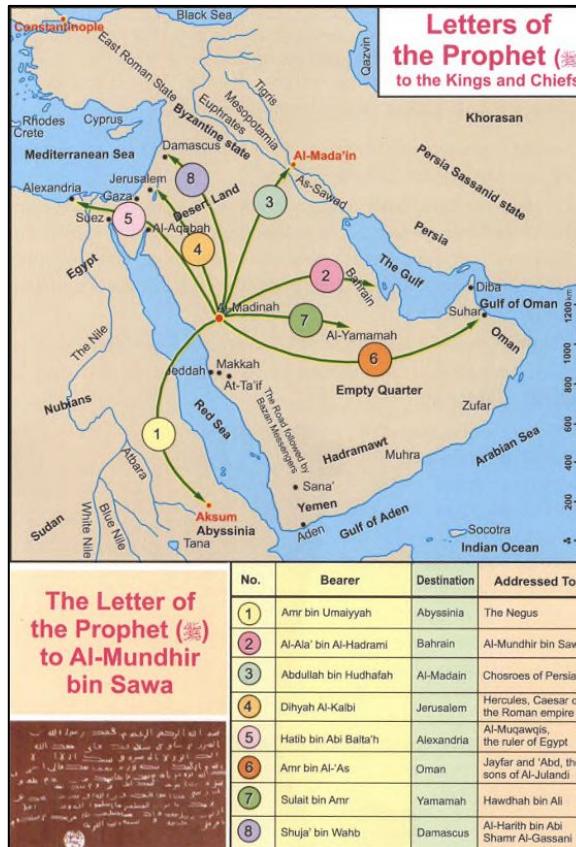
In the name of God, the Gracious One, the Merciful. From Muhammad, servant of God and His messenger to Heraclius, leader of the Romans:

Peace unto whoever follows the guided path! Thereafter, I call you to submit your will to God. Submit your will to God and you will be safe. God shall compensate your reward two-folds. But if you turn away, then you will bear the sin of your followers. Then "O people of the Book, come to a word common between us and you, that we worship none but Allah, that we associate nothing with Him and that some of us do not take others as Lords instead of Allah. Then, should they turn back, say: bear witness that we are Muslim" [Quran 3:64]

Seal: Muhammad, Messenger of God

LATE MADINAH

Year of Delegations



Delegations of the Prophet ﷺ to surrounding tribes and empires

Black Magic

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



Ask a Question

Battle of Khaybar

لَفْدٌ رَضِيَ
أَمْ

لَهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنْزَلَ

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

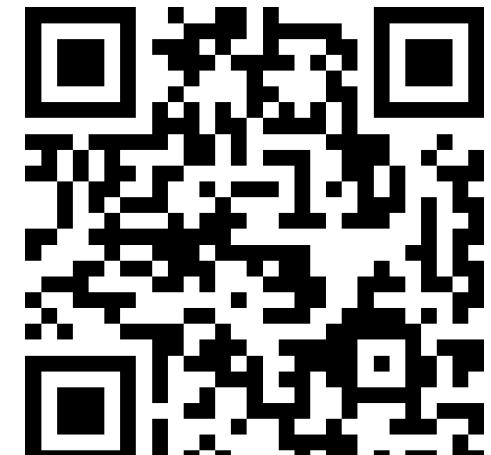
وَمَغَانِمَ كَثِيرَةً يَأْخُذُونَهَا قَلِيلٌ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا (١٩)

Battle of Khaybar

- Sixth year of Dhul Hijjah after Hudaybiyya
 - Hypocrites not permitted to participate in the battle
- Cause of the battle: treachery of the Jewish tribes
- Muslims had 1400 infantry and 200 cavalry
 - The Jews were warned by Abdullah ibn Ubayy, so, with support from other tribes, they prepared an army of 14,000
- Aamir ibn Awka (RA) recites a beautiful poem

Battle of Khaybar

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



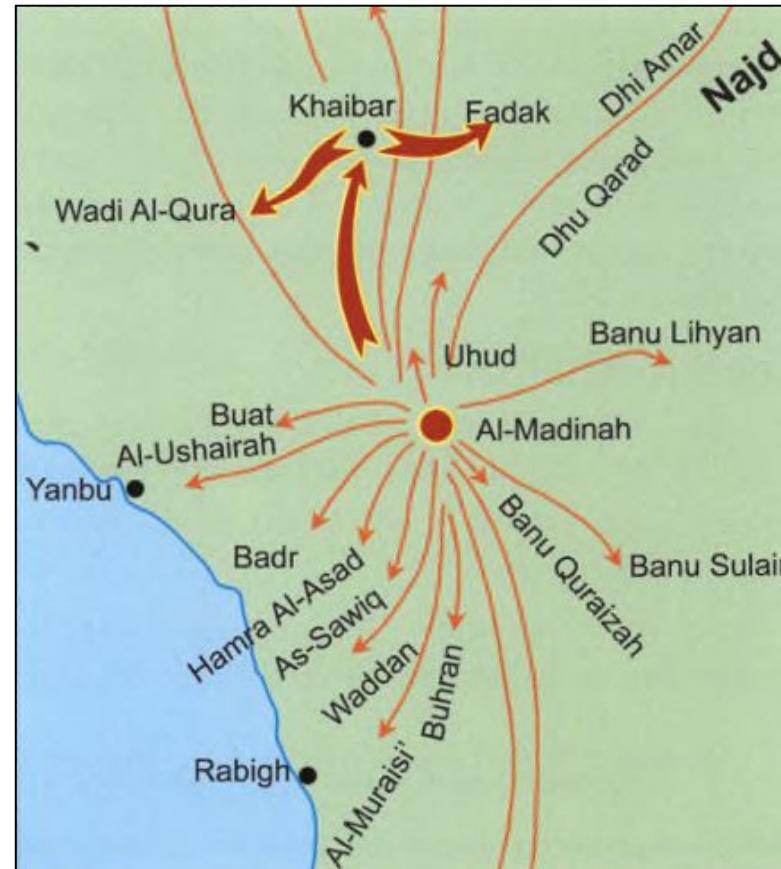
Ask a Question

Battle of Khaybar

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

LATE MADINAH

Battle of Khaybar



*Conquest of Fadak and Wadi Al-Qura after the
conquest of Khaibar*

LATE MADINAH

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

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

LATE MADINAH

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

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

LATE MADINAH

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

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



Ask a Question

Construction of the Pulpit

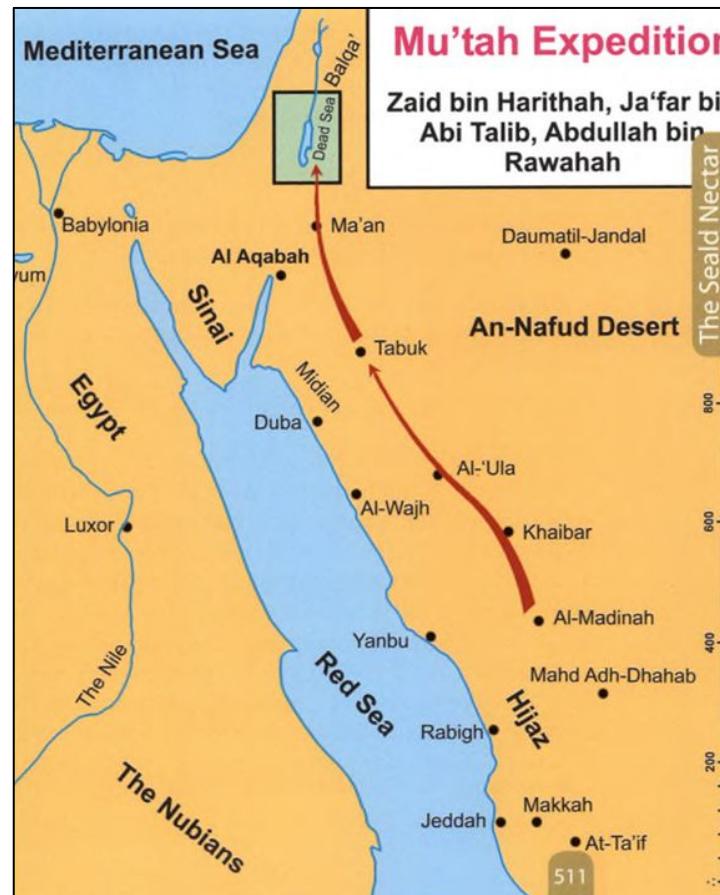
- A Muslim woman from the Ansar suggests a pulpit
- Made of a few steps and a platform
- The tree trunk
 - Location of the tree
 - Statement of Imam Malik
- Garden of Paradise

Battle of Muta

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

LATE MADINAH

Battle of Muta



Route to Muta

LATE MADINAH

Battle of Muta

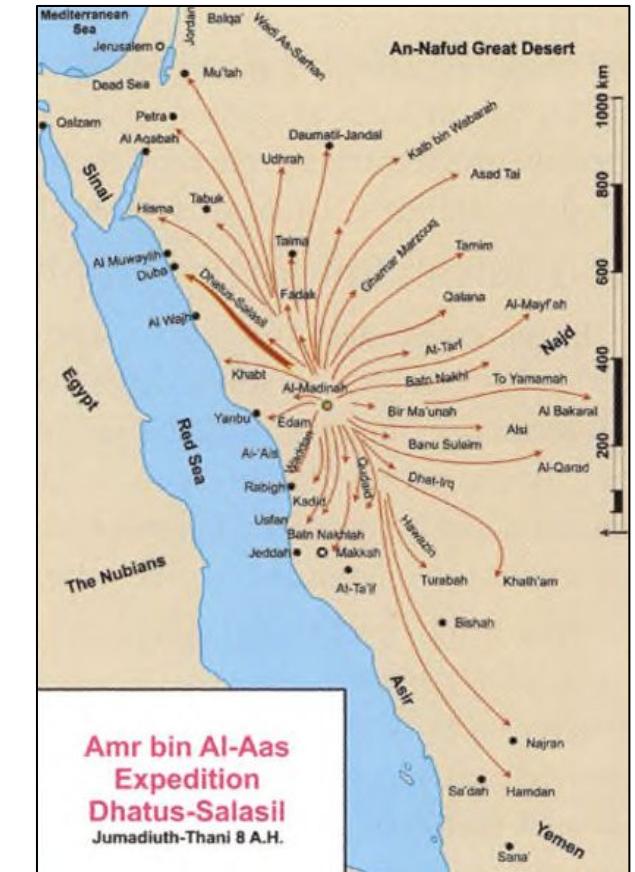
The 12 Martyrs (RA)

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

LATE MADINAH

Dhaat us Salaasil

- Jumaadul Akhir 8 A.H.
- ‘Amr ibn Al-‘Aas (RA), a new Muslim, led the expedition
- Muslims set out with 500 men to Banu Quda’ah, a tribe that had been agitating the Muslims since Khaybar
- Muslims are victorious

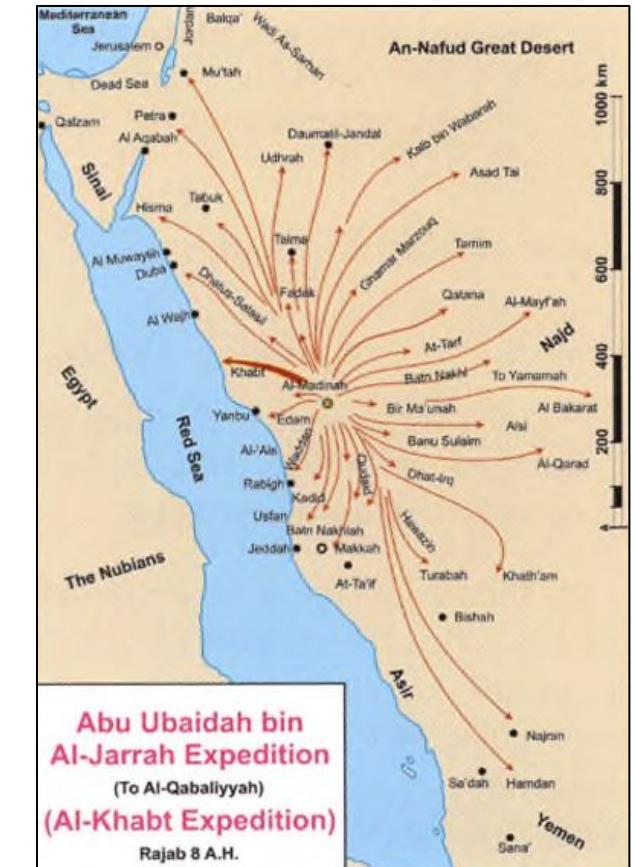


Route to Duba

LATE MADINAH

Saif ul-Bahr

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



Route to Duba

LATE MADINAH

Conquest of Mecca

- The Muslims left Madinah in Ramadan, 8 A.H.
- Treaty of Hudaybiyya violated:
 - Banu Khuza'ah was attacked by Banu Bakr
 - The Quraysh rejected the Prophet's ﷺ attempts to reconcile
- Abu Sufyan's visit to Madinah
 - The people of Madinah ignored him

Conquest of Mecca

- Hatim ibn Abi Balta'a (RA)
- 10,000 companions depart from Madinah
- Grave of the Prophet's صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم mother
 - Stopped at Abwa
 - The grief of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم



Ask a Question

Conquest of Mecca

- The last muhajir: Abbas (RA)
- The Muslims camp outside of Mecca
- Abbas (RA) invites Abu Sufyan to the Prophet ﷺ
 - ‘Umar (RA) disapproved and wanted revenge
 - The Prophet ﷺ ignores Abu Sufyan
 - Umm Salama’s (RA) wise words
 - Ali’s (RA) advice to Abu Sufyan
- Zubair (RA) was given the flag of the Muhajireen and Sa'd ibn Ubadah (RA) was given the flag of the Ansar
 - The chant of Sa'd & Abu Sufyan ibn Harb's reaction

Conquest of Mecca

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

Conquest of Mecca

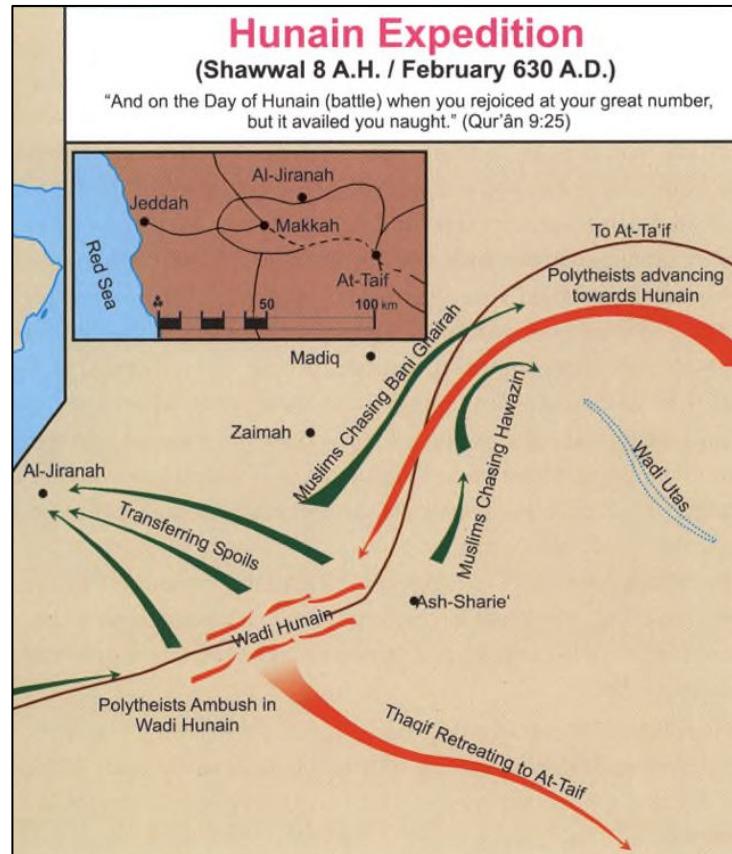
- Several people accepted Islam at this time:
 - 'Ikramah ibn Abi Jahl (Fled initially then returned)
 - Hind bint 'Utbah the wife of Abu Sufyan
 - Safwan ibn Umayyah
 - Harith ibn Hisham
 - Habbar ibn al-Aswad
 - Abu Quhafah
 - Fudalah
- Forgiveness of the Prophet ﷺ

Battle of Hunayn

- Took place in Shawwal, 8 A.H.
- 12,000 Muslims vs 20,000 Non-Muslims
- Quantity over quality
 - Allah's SWT displeasure
- Cause: Hawazin and Banu Thaqeef planned to attack the Muslims
- Jubayr ibn Mut'im saw the angels descend to aid the Muslims
- Shaybah ibn Uthmaan ibn Abi Talha

LATE MADINAH

Battle of Hunayn



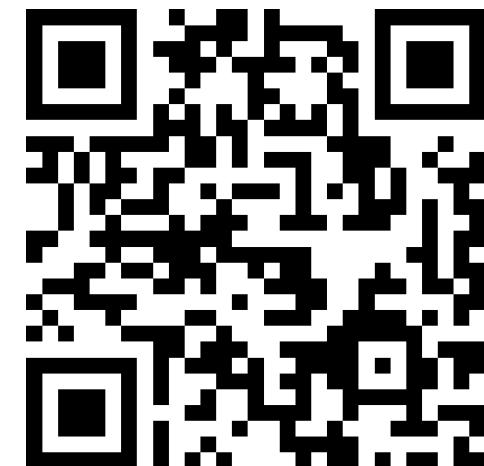
Layout of the battle of Hunayn

Siege of Ta'if

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

Aftermath of Hunayn

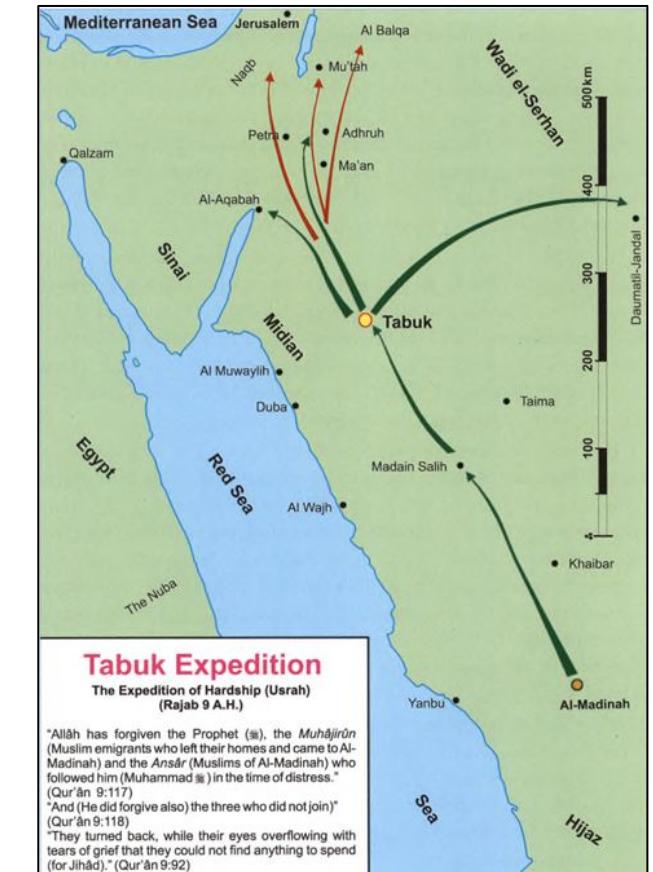
- Distribution of the spoils of war
 - Reaction of the Ansar
- The Prophet's ﷺ foster sister, Sheema (RA)
- Umrah Ji'irraanah
 - 8th of Thul Qa'dah



LATE MADINAH

Expedition of Tabuk

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



Route to Tabuk

LATE MADINAH

Expedition of Tabuk

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

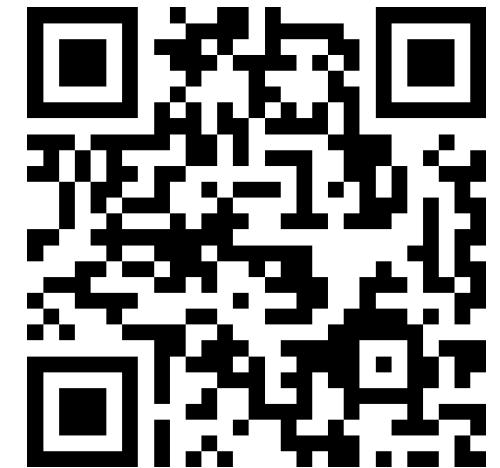
Expedition of Tabuk

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

LATE MADINAH

|| — Between Tabuk and the Farewell Pilgrimage — ||

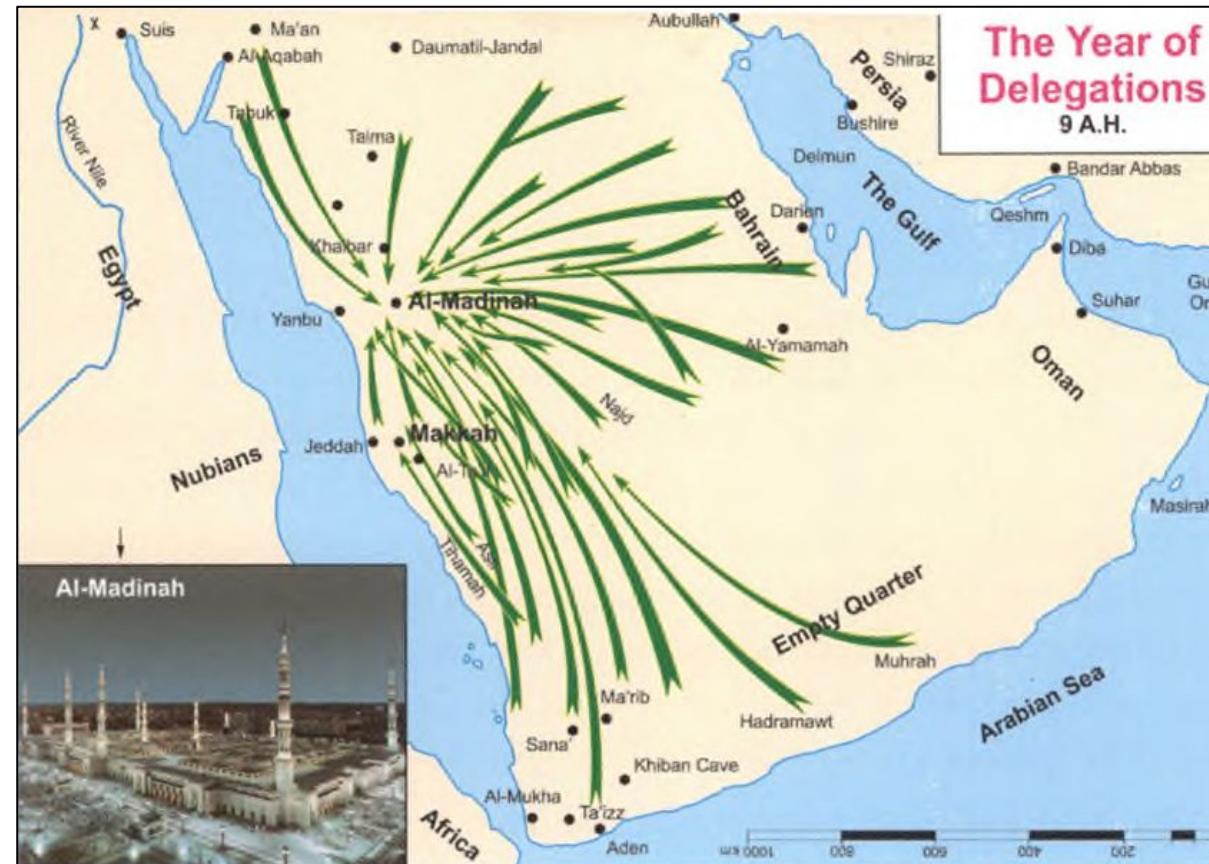
- Umm Kulthoom (RA) passes away
- Death of Abdullah ibn Ubayy
- Hajj of Abu Bakr (RA)
- Mu'ath and Abu Musa (RA) are sent to Yemen
- Ibrahim ibn Muhammad's death
- Ali and Khalid ibn Walid (RA) are sent to Yemen



Ask a Question

LATE MADINAH

Between Tabuk and the Farewell Pilgrimage



Delegations from across Arabia come to the Prophet ﷺ to accept Islam

LATE MADINAH

Farewell Pilgrimage

- The Prophet ﷺ announces Hajj in 9 A.H.
 - The only Hajj the Prophet ﷺ performed
 - 90,000 to 114,000 Muslims entered Mecca
 - Came from every corner of Arabia
- Journey to Hajj
- Information on the Hajj of the Prophet ﷺ comes from this incident
- One of the final verses was revealed on the day of 'Arafah

LATE MADINAH

Farewell Pilgrimage

“O people! Listen attentively to what I have to say. It is possible that I will not meet you next year. O people! Your lives, your 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 ‘Abdul Muttalib.” Rasulullah then explained the mutual rights of husband and wife. “I am leaving behind such a firm thing, that if you hold on to it, you will never go astray: The Book of Allah and the Sunnah of Rasulullah. On the day of resurrection, you will be asked about me. What reply will you give?” The Sahaabah replied: “We will testify that you conveyed Allah’s message to us, that you fulfilled the trust of Allah and that you desired the well-being of

the ummah.” Rasulullah pointed his index finger to the sky and said three times: اللهم

LATE MADINAH

|| — Ghadir Khum & The Army of Usama — ||

- Sermon at Ghadir Khum in support of Ali (RA)
- Virtues of the family of the Prophet ﷺ
- Expedition of Usama ibn Zaid (RA) in 11 A.H.
 - Usama (RA) was a teenager when he led this army
 - On the 26th of Safar, 3000 soldiers set out for Sham near Muta
 - The companions questioned Usama's (RA) leadership
 - Sickness of the Prophet ﷺ caused them to delay departure

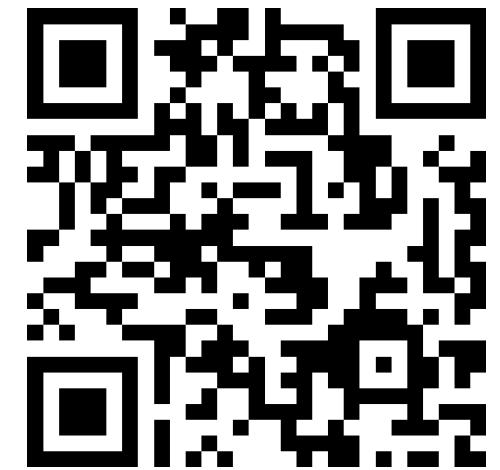
LATE MADINAH

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

- The first indication of the Prophet's ﷺ death: Surah An-Nasr
- Revision of Qur'an
- Extended 'Itikaf
- Hadith Jibreel
- Extensive Worship
- Verbal indication during hajj
- Uhud and Baqi'
- Conversation with Fatima (RA)

Fatal Illness

- Early signs of sickness
- Nursed in ‘Aisha’s (RA) home
- Supplications during sickness



Ask a Question

LATE MADINAH

Final Sermon

- 11 A.H.
 - After Dhuhr prayer
- The choice between Dunya and Akhirah
- Virtues of Abu Bakr (RA)
- Last instruction and advice

LATE MADINAH

Last Prayer

- Salat-ul-Maghrib was the last prayer he صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ led
 - Four days before his صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ death
- Ordering Abu Bakr (RA) to lead prayer
- Aisha's (RA) concern
- “You are like the women of Yousef”

LATE MADINAH

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

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

LATE MADINAH

|| — The Reaction of the Companions — ||

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