

WINTER SEERAH INTENSIVE

Shaykh Abdullah Waheed



DAY 4 | EARLY MECCA

Negotiations of Quraysh

- Quraysh started to challenge the Prophet SAW intellectually.
- They were not capable themselves of any intellectual debate, so they sent Nadhr ibn Harith and Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eeet to Madinah to speak to the Rabbis there. The Rabbis told them to ask the Prophet SAW about three things:
 - The people of the cave
 - The man who traversed the earth
 - The soul's nature
- When the Prophet SAW was asked about these 3 things, he told Quraysh that he would give them an answer the next day and he did not say "InshaAllah." As a result, there was a 15 day pause in revelation. Quraysh thought that they had stumped the Prophet SAW.
 - If the Prophet's personality is under scrutiny, then the entire religion is under scrutiny.

Assessment from Quraysh and the Jews

- Allah answered the questions eventually, but He trained the Prophet SAW before answering them
- Saying InshaAllah is a simple thing, but there is tarbiyah in it.
- The answers to the first two questions were given in Surah Kahf
- The last question which had a vague answer was answered in a different surah, in Surah Israa.
 - Umar ibn Al-Khattab asked Ali one day, "Why is it that when we meet some people, it is as if we have known them for so long, but when we meet others, we do not like them even if we have known them for so long?" Ali said that he had asked the Prophet SAW that same question. The Prophet SAW said that when the souls were in the heavens, some people were put together in one area and those are the people you feel connected to in this world. Those who were apart from you in the heavens are those you do not feel connected to in this world.
- Quraysh continued to make claims against the Prophet SAW
- They used to mock the Prophet and Islam
 - Making a mockery of Islam can be a sign of a person losing Islam. It is an act of ignorant people.
 - We should never make jokes about the Sunnah of the Prophet
 - If you joke about Islam, Allah will make you into a joke.
 - Being sarcastic and mocking all the time is a sign of arrogance
- Quraysh presented a compromise to the Prophet SAW
 - They said that they are ready to worship what the Prophet SAW worships, but on one condition. That they would worship Allah for one year if he worshipped their idols for one year.
 - Allah revealed Surah Kafirun in response, teaching the Prophet SAW not to compromise in the religion

Assessment from Quraysh and the Jews

- We cannot compromise in our beliefs or our principles.
- We cannot be harsh about our principles. There is no hate in Surah Kafirun, only encouragement to be firm in your positions.
- We cannot only voice our opinions, we have to also act in accordance to our principles as well.
 - Your voice is not the change. It is your voice and actions that are the change.
- Ummayah ibn Khalaf took a bone and crushed it in his hands. He showed it to the Prophet SAW and asked, "Who will bring the bone back to life when it is dirt and dust?" Allah provided the response in Surah Yaseen. Allah is the One who will bring it back, just as He originated it the first time.
 - In this way, Quraysh continued to question and insult the Prophet SAW.

|| — Persecution of the Muslims — ||

- Ammar bin Yasir RA was abused very harshly.
 - After the disbelievers killed his parents they were coming to kill him.
 - They told him to denounce the religion and to say bad things about the Prophet SAW.
 - Ammar RA said something against the Prophet SAW even though he did not believe it, so the disbelievers left him alone.
 - He then ran to the house of the Prophet SAW and told him what happened. The Prophet SAW said, "Don't worry as long as your heart is in belief, what you said does not matter."
 - Ammar RA was still not satisfied. Allah SWT then revealed Quran about this situation.

Persecution of the Muslims

- The Prophet SAW would make dua for him and his family.
- The parents of Ammar, Sumayyah and Yasir RA, were the first martyrs of Islam.
- The Prophet SAW said about Ammar bin Yasir RA, “Iman flows in his blood.”
- Bilal RA was a servant of Ubayy bin Khalaf.
 - He would torture Bilal RA all day and all night.
 - They would put a rock on his chest and they would command him to denounce Islam. Bilal RA would continue to say, “Ahad, Ahad, Ahad.”
 - Eventually, Abu Bakr RA came to Ubayy and asked him how much he must pay to buy Bilal RA from him. Ubayy demanded 5 awqiya. After Abu Bakr RA paid him Ubayy said, “Oh Abu Bakr, I thought you were a clever businessman. You did not bargain with me. If you bargained with me, I was ready to sell him to you for one penny.” Abu Bakr RA responded, “I swear to Allah SWT, if you had asked me for 100 awqiya I would have paid even more than that.”
 - Once Abu Bakr RA purchased Bilal RA he freed him.
 - This is how Abu Bakr RA got the title of Al-Ateeq, the freed one.
 - He freed slaves and he was freed from the fire of Jahanam.
 - Abu Bakr also purchased and freed Zanirah RA.
 - Bilal RA was honored as the mu’athin of the Prophet’s SAW time.
 - When the Prophet SAW ascended to the heavens and came back, he told Bilal RA that he heard his footsteps in Jennah and he asked him what he did to get this reward. Bilal RA replied, “I don’t do much, but whenever I lose my wudu, I always renew it.”
 - The Prophet SAW said, “Whoever dies in a state of wudu dies as a shaheed.”

Persecution of the Muslims

- He SAW said, "Whoever sleeps in the state of wudu is in a state of ibaadah all night."
- Even the angels do not know how much reward a person will get if they make wudu in a time of difficulty.
- Khabbab ibn Al-Aratt RA narrated how badly he was being abused.
 - He said that people would bring hot coals and force him to lay on top of them, then they would step on his chest.
 - His entire back had holes and burns in it.
 - One day he saw the Prophet SAW sitting so he asked him to make dua to make their situation easier for them.
 - The Prophet SAW said, "Before you there were people like you. Trenches would be dug for them and they would be placed in these holes. Then someone would bring a saw and cut them from their head all the way down. This oppression did not cause those people to deviate from the path."
 - The Prophet SAW was reminding Khabbab RA that people before him had gone through extreme difficulty as well.
 - This would give him something to relate to.
 - Then the Prophet SAW told him, "A time will come that a woman from Yemen will travel a far distance alone. Allah SWT will make sure this deen is completed, but you all are very hasty."
 - This was to encourage Khabbab that one day Islam will be spread but there will be struggle now for this to happen.
 - The Prophet SAW said that the best gift that Allah SWT can give to a person is ease.
 - We should ask Allah SWT for 'afiyah (ease).
- Suhaib Ar-Rumi was a slave from Rome.
 - He was sold and purchased in Mecca.

Persecution of the Muslims

- Once he accepted Islam he was beaten and tortured until he became unconscious.
- Later on he migrated to Madinah with the Prophet SAW.
- Zubair ibn Al-Awaam
 - His uncle used to put him on a burning mat and told him to leave the religion.
- Zunairah
 - She was a slave and was tortured by her master
 - She was from Banu Makhzum
 - She lost her eyesight and the people of Quraysh would insult her. The next day, her eyesight was restored.
- Musab ibn Umair
 - Musab was one of the most handsome and rich young men in Quraysh.
 - He resembled the Prophet SAW in his features.
 - When he accepted Islam, he hid it from his mother.
 - Uthman ibn Talha told Musab's mother that he saw her son going to the Prophet SAW in Dar Al-Arqam.
 - His mother tied him with ropes and chains in her house and he was not allowed to leave until almost a year later when he migrated with the Muslims to Abyssinia.
 - When he came back from Abyssinia, he was sent to Madinah as an ambassador.
 - Most of the people in Madinah accepted Islam before the Prophet SAW came because of Musab and his efforts.

Persecution of the Muslims

- One day, the Prophet SAW looked at Musab and began to cry. When he saw his simple clothes and poverty-filled life, he remembered where Musab came from and that he left all of his luxuries for Islam.
- Musab was martyred in the battle of Uhud and there was not even enough cloth on his body to cover his entire body. They had to cover his feet with some plants.
- Once Abdul Rahman ibn Awf asked for some water and when he took it, he noticed that it was sweetened with some honey. He started to cry and remembered Musab. He said, "Musab was better than me and he was killed."
 - It was common for Abdul Rahman ibn Awf to cry when he would see lavish things because he would remember Musab and that Musab never enjoyed any of it.
- The main oppressors of the Muslims were:
 - Abu Lahab
 - He used to follow the Prophet SAW and tell everyone not to believe his nephew.
 - Abu Sufyan ibn Harith
 - He was the cousin of the Prophet SAW
 - He accepted Islam after Fath Mecca
 - Utbah ibn Rabi'ah & Shaybah ibn Rabi'ah
 - Their father was Waleed ibn Al-Mugheerah
 - They were both killed in the 3v3 battle during Badr
 - Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eeet
 - He was a captive of Badr and was killed
 - Abu Sufyan ibn Harb
 - He was Hind's husband
 - He accepted Islam later

- Hakm ibn Abi Al-A'as
 - He tortured Uthman ibn Affan
 - He accepted Islam after Fath Mecca
- Nadhr ibn Harith
 - He was killed after Badr

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

- They would ask the Prophet SAW why he did not have an angel with him constantly which could speak to the people.
 - Allah SWT refuted this in the Quran by saying that even if an angel was sent, they would say that they can not relate to an angel.
- Why did Allah SWT not accommodate their requests?
 - When Allah SWT shows major signs and the people continue to reject Him, they will be punished and destroyed.
- When they asked the Prophet SAW to split the moon, Allah SWT gave him the ability to do so but they continued to disbelieve.
- Abu Bakr always protected the Prophet SAW
 - Abu Bakr was once beaten so badly by Utbah ibn Rabiah that you could not recognize his nose from his face. His tribe, Banu Taim, pleaded to Quraysh not to kill him. Abu Bakr was unconscious for hours and his tribe thought he was going to die. They said that if Abu Bakr dies, then they will kill Utbah.

- Right before sunset, Abu Bakr regained consciousness and the first thing he asked about was the Prophet SAW and he wanted to know if he was ok. When his mother saw his face, she started to cry. Abu Bakr asked his mother where the Prophet was and she said she did not know. He told her to ask Umar's sister about the Prophet SAW. So, she went to Fatima and asked her if she knows where the Prophet SAW is. Fatima said she doesn't know anything about him but that she can speak to Abu Bakr herself.
 - Fatima was hiding that she was Muslim so she did not want to give her an answer.
- When Fatima arrived and saw Abu Bakr, she screamed and said, "I hope Allah will take revenge on these people." Abu Bakr asked her again about the Prophet SAW and she said that he is ok and he is in Dar Al-Arqam.
- Abu Bakr swore that he would not eat or drink anything until they took him to see the Prophet SAW himself. So, his mother and Umar's sister took him to Dar Al-Arqam until he was sitting in front of the Prophet SAW.
- The Prophet SAW began to cry after seeing him and he hugged and kissed him on his forehead.
- Everyone was worried about Abu Bakr, but Abu Bakr was only worried about the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Bakr said that he has no problem with what Utbah did to him. He just pointed to his mother and asked the Prophet SAW to invite her to Islam so that she can be saved from Hell.
- Abu Bakr's mother accepted Islam and his father later accepted Islam in Fath Mecca.

Migration to Abyssinia

- This happened in the 5th year of Prophethood, right before Umar RA accepted Islam.
- Life in Mecca became very difficult for the Muslims, so the Prophet SAW sent people to Abyssinia.
 - The king of Abyssinia was a fair and just ruler named Najashi.
- The first migration was led by Uthman bin Affan RA and Ruqayya RA was with him. There were around 10 men and 4-5 women.
- They stayed in Abyssinia for Rajab, Shaban, and Ramadan. Then, they returned because they heard that all of Mecca had accepted Islam, although this was not true.
 - What actually happened was that the Prophet SAW started reciting ayat from Surah Najm and all of Quraysh fell in sajdah after hearing these ayat except for one man who took dirt on the ground and put it on his forehead.
- In order to enter Mecca again safely, they needed protection from someone.
 - Uthman ibn Mathu'n entered under the protection of Waleed ibn Al-Mugheerah.
 - When Uthman saw that the other fellow Muslims were being persecuted while he was protected under Waleed ibn Al-Mugheerah, he felt guilty and decided that he did not want his protection anymore.
 - Later, Uthman was beaten and his eye was injured. When Waleed found out, he went to Uthman and mocked him by saying, "Your eye was under my protection, but you left my protection so now you do not have an eye." Everyone around them started laughing when he said this. Uthman replied by saying that the injured eye is actually the winning eye which has earned reward and the other eye is the one that is suffering.

Migration to Abyssinia

- They migrated back to Abyssinia with 83 men and 19 women.
- Amongst these people was Ja'far bin Abu Talib RA.
- He was 10 years older than Ali RA.
- He had to migrate because of the threats put against him.
- The house of Ja'far RA was in the neighborhood of Umar RA. The wife of Ja'far, Asma bint Umais RA, was packing the camels with Ja'far RA to leave. Umar RA, before he became Muslim, noticed that they were moving out so he went to their house and asked Asma RA why they were leaving. She explained that it was difficult to practice Islam in Mecca so they were going to Abyssinia.
- Umar RA felt guilty that these innocent people were going through so much trouble because of people like him. Asma RA told Ja'far RA what happened with Umar RA. She said, "If you were to see Umar's reaction to our circumstance, you would think that he was sympathetic to the idea of Islam." Ja'far RA said, "The chance of Umar accepting Islam is less than the donkey of Umar accepting Islam."
- Muhammad bin Haatib RA said that he was born on the ship on the way to Abyssinia.
- Khalid bin Hizaam RA, the cousin of the Prophet SAW, was a companion who passed away on his way back from Abyssinia.
- Quraysh was very upset that the Muslims went to Abyssinia. They sent 'Amr ibn Al-'Aas and Abdullah ibn Abi Rabi'ah to convince Najashi to send the Muslims back.
 - They went to Najashi and told him that those who have come to him were criminals and thugs and they were fleeing their crimes and they asked him to return them back to Mecca.

Migration to Abyssinia

- Najashi became angry and he said, "I will not send them back until I invite them and I listen to them. I want to hear their case." He called upon the Muslims and said, "These people who have taken refuge in my land will not be sent back without being asked about their case."
- Najashi asked the Muslims, "Are you Christians?" They said no. He then asked them if they were Jews and they said no. He asked them what they are and they said that they are Muslims. He asked them what Islam was.
- Ja'far RA was the representative of the Muslims. He stood up and said: Oh king, we were people of ignorance. We would worship idols and eat dead meat without sacrificing it in the name of Allah. We would do all immodest behavior and break ties with our relatives. We were brutal to our neighbors and the strong amongst us would abuse the vulnerable and the weak. We did all of this until the Prophet SAW was sent to us. He invited us towards Allah SWT and away from the worshipping of idols. Our people began to punish us for believing in Allah SWT and they tried to drive us away from Islam. They became a barrier between us and our religion, so we chose your land above every other place in the region. We have chosen to be with you hoping that you would not oppress us
 - Ja'far RA did not mention their acts of worship. He was speaking only about the character of the Muslims.
 - As he was speaking to Najashi, he was making it very clear that the Prophet SAW had completely changed their social and moral ethics
- Nashaji responded: "Do you have anything which Allah has sent from the skies?"
- Ja'far RA began to read from Surah Maryam.
 - He chose this surah strategically because it speaks about Maryam and Isa AS.

Migration to Abyssinia

- Najashi began to cry until his beard was drenched with tears. All of the pastors and the leaders of the church also began to cry.
- Najashi said, "This is the same message that came to Musa." Then he told those from Quraysh that he would never surrender the Muslims to them and he kicked them out.
- When they left, 'Amr bin al-'Aas decided that the next day he would come back and tell Najashi that the Muslims consider Isa AS as a slave of God and not the son of God, because he thought that this would anger Najashi.
 - Abdullah bin Abi Rabi'ah told him that they should go back to Mecca and leave them alone but 'Amr bin al-'Aas was determined.
- The next day they came to Najashi and said, "These people say blasphemous statements about Isa AS."
- Najashi called upon the Muslims to come back and asked him what they think about Isa AS.
 - He then asked them what their opinion of Isa AS was.
 - Ja'far RA said that he will say whatever the truth is. He said, "He is the slave of Allah, the messenger of Allah, a ruh (soul) that Allah SWT created by blowing the soul into his mother. He was created by the word of Allah SWT in the womb of a virgin woman, Maryam AS."
 - Najashi hit his hand on the earth and grabbed a stick. He said, "Just like the measurements of this stick are accurate, the words of this person are accurate."
- Najashi said, "The way they described Isa AS is the way that the original bible describes him. Live wherever you want! I will cover your cost of living here. If it wasn't for me being engaged and busy in serving my kingdom, I would go to Mecca and carry the shoes of the Prophet SAW."

Migration to Abyssinia

- The Prophet SAW also respected Najashi.
- Najashi was the only person who the Prophet SAW prayed an absentee janazah
- Najashi continued to give the Muslims refuge in Abyssinia and he accepted Islam.
- Najashi presented Islam to the rest of the cardinals, but they had a negative reaction to the message. So, he kept his Islam hidden from his own people as he ruled over them.
- The Muslims which migrated to Abyssinia and then later to Madinah got the reward of Hijrah twice.
 - Some of them include, Uthman RA, Umm Kulthum RA, Abu Salamah RA, Umm Salamah, RA, Umm Habibah RA
 - Umm Habibah RA, the daughter of Abu Sufyan, married Ubaydullah bin Jahsh RA. When they arrived to Abyssinia, her husband left Islam and went back to Mecca without her.
 - Umm Habibah RA later on migrated back to Mecca when the Muslims were told to return and she married the Prophet SAW.
 - Umm Salamah RA married the Prophet SAW after her husband passed away.

Hamaza's RA Conversion

- As the torture increased, Abu Jahl came to the Prophet SAW and mocked him on Mount Safa in front of everyone.
- Hamza RA was hunting out of town
- One of his slaves saw the treatment of Abu Jahl to the Prophet SAW and when he returned, she went to him, even though he was not Muslim yet, and told him what happened.
- He went straight to Abu Jahl and began to yell at him.
- He hit Abu Jahl in the head with his spear.
 - Abu Jahl's wife stopped Hamza RA from hitting him again out of fear that he would kill him.
- Hamza RA then went to the Prophet SAW and told him that he heard what happened and that he stood up for him.
- The Prophet SAW said that he was not happy and Hamza RA asked him what it would take for him to be happy.
- The Prophet SAW said he would be happy when Hamza RA accepted Islam.
- Then Hamza RA said the shahadah and accepted Islam.
- The mother of Abu Bakr RA and Hamza RA accepted Islam in the same day.
 - Whenever there is abuse or hardship, there is always guidance.
 - This is also seen in the conversion of Umar RA.
 - After Ta'if, Addas RA accepted Islam.
- Three days after the conversion of Hamza RA, Umar RA accepted Islam

Umar's RA Conversion

- The Prophet SAW was constantly making dua for the guidance of Umar bin Al-Khattab and 'Amr bin Hisham (Abu Jahl).
- He SAW would say, "Oh Allah give one of these two Umars guidance."
- The night before Umar RA accepted Islam, which was a Thursday night, the Prophet SAW made a special dua specifically for Umar to accept Islam.
 - This was 3 days after the conversion of Hamza RA.
- Umar was asked about the moment that he knew Islam was true and he recounted this moment:
 - One day, Umar saw the Prophet SAW behind the Ka'bah praying and went to listen to him. The Prophet SAW was reciting Surah Haqqah and he used to recite slowly. Umar thought to himself that the Prophet SAW must be a poet. As he thought this, the Prophet SAW recited the verse negating that these words are the words of a poet. Then, Umar thought to himself that he must be a sorcerer. As he thought that, the Prophet SAW recited the verse negating that these words are the words of a sorcerer.
 - At that moment. Umar knew that the religion was true.
- In the morning, Umar RA woke up and he was on a mission to kill the Prophet SAW.
 - He took his sword and went to find the Prophet SAW.
- While on his way, Nu'aym bin Abdullah RA, who was a Muslim, saw him and asked where he was going. When Umar RA said he was going to kill the Prophet SAW, Nu'aym RA informed him that his own sister was Muslim and that he should deal with his own family first.

Umar's RA Conversion

- Umar's RA attention went to the house of his sister.
 - Inside their house, Khabab RA was teaching Fatima bint Al-Khattab and Sa'eed ibn Zaid RA, her husband, Surah Taha.
 - When they heard Umar RA approaching, Khabab RA ran and hid.
 - Umar RA began to yell at his sister and her husband.
 - He began to abuse Sa'eed RA.
 - Fatima RA attempted to stop him from hitting her husband, so Umar RA hit her.
 - She fell and her face began to bleed.
 - Fatima RA stood up as she was bleeding, looked at Umar RA, and said, "You can kill us, but we will never denounce the religion of Islam."
 - When Umar RA saw the image of his sister bleeding, he realized what he had done. Umar's RA heart softened and he asked them to show him what they were reading.
- His sister told him that he was a dirty person and he needed to shower before touching the words of the Quran.
- Umar RA showered and put on clean clothes and returned to his sister's house.
- When Umar RA began to look at the words of the Quran, Khabab RA came out of the closet and said, "Oh Umar, glad tidings to you. My ears heard the dua of the Prophet SAW 'Oh Allah I ask you specifically to bring glory to Islam by honoring Umar with Islam.'"
- Umar RA read the verses of Surah Taha. Umar RA read to the verse:

إِنَّنِي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدْنِي وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي (14)

"Verily, I am Allah: There is no god but I: So serve thou Me (only), and establish regular prayer for celebrating My praise. (20:14)

Umar's RA Conversion

- Then he stood up and told them to take him to the Prophet SAW.
- When they arrived at Dar Al-Arqam, Umar RA still had the sword hanging from his neck.
 - At this time, there were 39 people who had been in this house.
- Hamza RA saw Umar RA with a sword and he told the Prophet SAW.
- They agreed that if he was coming with evil they would be able to fight him and if he was coming with good, they would welcome him.
- Hamza RA brought Umar RA in the house to the Prophet SAW.
 - Umar RA sat in front of the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW grabbed the collar of Umar RA and shook him.
 - He SAW said, "Isn't it time oh Umar" and he struck him on the chest.
- When Umar RA accepted Islam, everyone in Dar Al-Arqam said 'Takbeer' so loud that the people outside in the valley heard the echo.
- Jibreel AS descended from the heavens and said, "We can see your excitement from the skies. The heavens are in excitement at the Islam of Umar."
- Immediately Umar RA asked, "Why are we hiding our Islam? Aren't you the true Prophet?"
- The Prophet SAW responded, "Don't you see the situation? We are in a vulnerable place."
- Umar RA told all of the companions to stand up. He told Hamza RA to stand at the back and he stood in the front as they all walked out of Dar Al-Arqam and around the Ka'bah.
 - This was the first time in the 6 years of Islam that the Muslims were able to do tawaf around the Ka'bah.
- Abu Jahl and the leaders of Quraysh went pale at this sight.
- Ibn Abbas RA said about the Islam of Umar RA, "Allah gave Islam respect the moment Umar accepted Islam, and the day Umar passed away, we saw the decline of Islam"

Umar's RA Conversion

- In the 4th year of Umar's RA Khilafah, there was not one poor person in the Muslim world who was eligible to receive Zakat.
 - All social classes were removed.
 - People were all equal.
 - There was harmony between the Muslims and non-Muslims
- One of the greatest virtues of Umar RA is that there are more than 22 places in the Quran where Allah SWT backed his opinion up.
 - Umar RA would come to the Prophet SAW and discuss various matters of Islam and Allah SWT would then back up Umar's RA opinion in the Quran.
 - One of these incidents occurred in the 8th year of hijrah.
 - The leader of the hypocrites, Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Salool, passed away
 - His son came to the Prophet SAW and asked if he would lead the janazah of his father.
 - As the Prophet SAW was about to begin the janazah, Umar RA ran from the back row to the front and told the Prophet SAW that he can not pray for him because he was a hypocrite and he did so much wrong to the Muslims.
 - The Prophet SAW said that Allah SWT gave him a choice to pray for them or not to pray for them.
 - After the Prophet SAW prayed the janazah, Allah SWT revealed the ayah:

وَلَا تُصَلِّ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ مَاتَ أَبْدًا وَلَا تَقْمُ عَلَى قَبْرِهِ إِنَّهُمْ كَفَرُوا بِاللَّهِ
وَرَسُولِهِ وَمَاتُوا وَهُمْ فَاسِقُونَ (9:84)

Nor do thou ever pray for any of them that dies, nor stand at his grave; for they rejected Allah and His Messenger, and died in a state of perverse rebellion. (9:84)

Umar's RA Conversion

- The Prophet SAW married the daughter of Umar RA, Hafsa RA.
- He SAW said that he saw a palace in Jennah which was made out of rubies and pearls. He asked Jibreel AS who this palace was for and Jibreel said it belonged to a young man from Quraysh. The Prophet SAW thought it belonged to him so he began to walk into it. Jibreel AS then told him that the palace belonged to Umar RA. The Prophet SAW said, "I turned back because I remembered your possessiveness and self dignity, so I didn't feel that it was right to walk into your palace without your permission."
 - Umar RA began to cry when he heard this and he said, "May my mother and father be sacrificed to you oh Messenger of Allah. Do you think I would ever show you my possessiveness?"

The Boycott

- After the conversion of Hamza and Umar RA, the Muslims began to gain momentum.
- Quraysh wanted to do something more to stop the growth of Islam
- They decided they would boycott anyone who lived in the family and the valley of Banu Hashim.
 - Most of those who lived in this valley were Muslims.
 - Anyone that was Muslim that lived outside of this valley was forced to go into the valley.
 - Abu Talib was included in this, however, Abu Lahab was given an exception even though they were both from Banu Hashim.
- No one was allowed to do business with the Muslims or even send food to them.
- Abu Lahab would tell the business men that if they wanted to sell to the valley of Muhammad (SAW) they must make their prices higher.
- People said that they would hear the cries of the hungry children from the valley.
- Some wealthy Muslims, like Khadijah RA, would sneak in food and supplies to help the Muslims.
 - Hakeem bin Hizaam was a relative of Khadijah RA who would help the Muslims even though he was not a Muslim.
 - One day when Hakeem bin Hizaam was going to give the Muslims some food, he was stopped by Abu Jahl. Abu Jahl said, "I swear to God I am not allowing you to take food to the Muslims until I disgrace you in front of Mecca." As this argument was taking place, a man named Abu al-Bakhtari came and said, "He is taking food for his aunt! Are you going to refrain him from giving food to his relatives?" The argument continued to intensify until Abu al-Bakhtari grabbed the beard of Abu Jahl and punched him. Hamza RA was watching this along with many other people.

The Boycott

- He SAW told them that if this is true, the boycott must end.
- When they opened the Ka'bah, they found that the paper had been destroyed.
- After 3 years, this boycott was over.
- Abdullah ibn Abbas was born during the boycott
- Many of the Muslims were extremely sick by the end of this boycott.

|| — The Year of Sorrow — ||

- The 10th year of prophethood was the most difficult year of the Prophet's SAW life.
- After the boycott, Abu Talib passed away at around 85 years old.
 - While Abu Talib was on his deathbed, the Prophet SAW came to him and Abu Jahl and Umayyah bin Khalaf were in the room as well.
 - He SAW said to Abu Talib, "Oh my uncle, say la illaha illah Allah and I will take care of the rest."
 - Abu Jahl and the other members of Quraysh stood up and said, "Oh Abu Talib, are you going to leave the religion of your father?"
 - The Prophet SAW tried several times to bring Abu Talib to Islam, but Quraysh would convince him not to.
 - Abu Talib said, "If Quraysh were not to criticise me, I would be the first to follow you."
 - Abu Talib eventually passed away as a non-Muslim.
 - He gave the Prophet SAW the most support for over 40 years, so this very painful for the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW was sad for several days after this because his uncle left the world without Islam.
- What have we done compared to Abu Talib that has given us the ability to say the sahadah? We should always be grateful that we were guided

The Year of Sorrow

- To council the Prophet SAW, Allah SWT revealed the following verse:

إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ
(28:56)

It is true thou wilt not be able to guide every one, whom thou lovest; but Allah guides those whom He will and He knows best those who receive guidance
(28:56)

- Guidance is purely in the hands of Allah SWT.
- As the Prophet SAW was digging the trenches during the Battle of Khandaq, he continued to make the dua:

يَا مَقْلِبَ الْقُلُوبِ ثِبِّ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ
اللَّهُمَّ مُصْرِفَ الْقُلُوبِ صَرِفْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ

“O Allah, the Turner of the hearts, turn our hearts to Thine obedience.
O Turner of the hearts, keep my heart firm upon Your religion!”

- The companions heard the Prophet SAW making this dua. They asked, “Oh Prophet of Allah, do you fear that we will ever lose faith in you?”
- The Prophet SAW said, “Verily, the heart of a human is between the fingers of Ar-Rahman. He SWT can flip the heart how he wants.”
- After Abu Talib passed away, the Prophet SAW continued to make dua for his forgiveness. Allah SWT revealed:

مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرُوا لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ وَلَوْ كَانُوا أُولَئِي قُرْبَىٰ مِنْ
بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ أَصْحَابُ الْجَحِيمِ (9:113)

It is not fitting, for the Prophet and those who believe, that they should pray for forgiveness for Pagans, even though they be of kin, after it is clear to them that they are companions of the Fire (9:113)

The Year of Sorrow

- Three days or one month later, Khadijah RA passed away.
 - This occurred 3 years before the migration to Madinah.
 - The Prophet SAW stayed in his house for a long period of time.
 - Before she passed away, the Jibreel AS came to the Prophet SAW and said, "Khadijah RA is on her way to you. Tell her that Allah SWT sends her His salam and that she has a palace in Jennah waiting for her".
 - The Prophet SAW said that the 4 best women of this world are Khadijah RA, Fatima RA, Maryam AS, and Aasia.
 - Even after Khadijah RA passed away, the Prophet SAW would sacrifice animals and give them to her friends.
 - Aisha RA said: I have never been more jealous of any woman other than Khadijah (RA).
 - One day the Prophet SAW was speaking about Khadijah RA and Aisha RA, "Why are you speaking about her when you have someone young right here". The Prophet SAW said, "She believed in me while the people disbelieved in me. She trusted me while the people denied me. She helped me and comforted me with her presence and wealth and the people did not. All of my children came from her".
 - After this, Aisha RA knew who the best one was.
- Virtues of Khadijah RA
 - The Prophet SAW never married anyone else while married to her
 - He SAW had all of his children with her
 - The Prophet SAW was never disappointed with her

The Year of Sorrow

- She was the first to accept Islam.
- At this point, the Prophet SAW had lost his source of external comfort (Abu Talib) and his internal source of comfort (Khadijah RA).
- Abu Bakr asked the Prophet SAW if he could migrate to Abyssinia and the Prophet SAW gave him permission.
 - On his way out of Mecca, Abu Bakr met Ibn Dughunnah
 - Ibn Dughunnah was not Muslim, but he told Abu Bakr not to leave Mecca and praised him for his hospitable characteristics.
 - Abu Bakr went back to Mecca under the protection of Ibn Dughunnah.
 - When Abu Bakr came back, Quraysh told him not to read Quran outside of his house. So, Abu Bakr built a little place of worship in his house and recited the Quran out loud. The people of Quraysh would come to listen to him recite.
 - Abu Bakr was a person who cried a lot whenever he would recite Quran and that intense weeping is what troubled Quraysh.
 - Quraysh went to Ibn Dughunnah and complained about Abu Bakr. Ibn Dughunnah went to Abu Bakr and asked him to stop reciting out loud and Abu Bakr refused.
 - Abu Bakr decided that he would rather lose the protection of Ibn Dughunnah than stop reciting Quran.
- During this time, the Prophet SAW was looking for a place to seek protection.
 - He SAW went to Taif with Zaid bin Haritha RA in hopes that their people would accept Islam and support him.
 - After Uhud, Aisha RA asked the Prophet SAW, "Have you ever seen a day worse than the day of Uhud?" He SAW, "Oh Aisha, if only you saw the day that I visited Taif."

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- After Uhud, Aisha RA asked the Prophet SAW, “Have you ever seen a day worse than the day of Uhud.” He SAW, “Oh Aisha, if only you saw the day that I visited Taif.”
- He SAW went to Taif to find the tribe of Banu Thaqeef and give them the message of Islam. When he arrived, he went to the top three leaders whose names were 'Abdiyaalil, Mas'ood, and Habib. He SAW sat with them one by one and invited them to Allah SWT.
 - One of them said, “If you were a real prophet, I would unthread the entire threads of the Ka'bah.”
 - This is a way of him saying that it was impossible for him SAW to be a prophet.
 - The second leader said, “Couldn't God find anyone better than you?”
 - The third leader said, “I swear to God, I am not saying anything to you. If you are a true prophet of Allah, it is dangerous for me to say anything against you and if you are a liar, then I do not want to speak to a liar.”
- The Prophet SAW asked them to at least not mention this to Quraysh
- The leaders gathered the children of Taif and told them to come with rocks. They formed 2 rows that went for 6 kilometers and they threw rocks at the Prophet SAW and Zaid RA for their entire way out.

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- Zaid RA used himself as a shield to protect the Prophet SAW
- The Prophet SAW was not able to take one step without being hit with a rock. He began to bleed from his head to his feet.
- Finally, the Prophet SAW and Zaid RA got to the garden of Utbah and Shaybah which was right outside of Taif.
 - They sat in this garden to rest.
 - When the Prophet SAW tried to take off his slippers, they were stuck to his feet because of the dried blood which was there.
 - The Prophet SAW sat down and made the famous dua of Taif.

اللهم إليك أشكو ضعف قوتي وقلة حيلتي وهواني على الناس يا أرحم الراحمين أنت أرحم الراحمين أنت رب المستضعفين وأنت ربى إلى من تكلني إلى عدو يتجهمني أم إلى عدو ملكته امرى إن لم يكن بك غضب على فلا أبالي ولكن عافيتك هي أوسع لي أعوذ بنور وجهك الذي أضاءت له السموات والأرض وأشرقت له الظلمات وصلح عليه أمر الدنيا والأخرة أن ينزل بي غضبك أو يحل علي سخطك لك العتبى حتى ترضى ولا حول ولا قوة إلا بك

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.

The Year of Sorrow

- This was one of the lowest points of the Prophet's SAW life. He did not have any backup plan at this point.
- The Prophet SAW has been faced with this difficult citation and yet, he does not complain about what Allah SWT has done.
- He SAW complains about his own weaknesses in his supplication.
- The Prophet SAW said, "Whoever says 'يا أرحم الراحمين' Allah SWT will accept their dua."
- The dua of the Prophet SAW began with his complaints.
- He did not simply begin to ask Allah SWT without having a conversation with Him.
- Then the Prophet SAW said, "As long as you are not displeased with me, I do not care what I face."
 - His SAW main priority was the pleasure of Allah SWT.
 - The Prophet SAW said, "If you see that Allah is blessing someone after they continuously disobey Allah, then know that is respite."
 - This was the only thing the Prophet SAW was worried about.
 - The objective of pain is to know if Allah is happy with you or not.
 - We are trying to please everyone except Allah, but pleasing Allah will please everyone else.
- After the Prophet SAW finished, Jibreel AS came from the skies.
 - Jibreel said, "Allah has heard your dialogue with the people of Taif and He has seen the way they treated you. He has sent for you the angel of the mountains. You can command the angel with what you would like."
 - Then the angel of the mountains called upon the Prophet SAW. He said, "Oh Muhammad, what do you wish? Do you want me to crush them in the valley?"

- The Prophet SAW said, “No. I hope that Allah will bring along someone from their progeny who will worship Allah alone.”
- Eventually, some of the greatest people came from Taif. Muhammad ibn Al-Qasim Ath-Thaqafiy was from Taif and he brought Islam to the subcontinent.
- Utbah and Shaybah, who were enemies of the Prophet SAW, saw him sitting in the garden and felt pity for him due to his state, so they sent Addas, their servant, to give him fruits.
 - Addas was a Christian and he was from Naynwa which was the land of the Prophet Yunus AS.
- When Addas put the fruits in front of the Prophet SAW, he SAW said bismillah as he grabbed the fruits. The Prophet SAW asked Addas his name and where he was from. When he said that he was from Naynwa the Prophet SAW said, “You are from the city of Yunus bin Matta.” Addas said, “How do you know Yunus?”
- When the Prophet SAW told Addas about Yunus AS, Addas realized that the man who he was speaking too was also a prophet. When he realized this, he fell in sajdah to the Prophet SAW and he began to kiss the feet of the Prophet SAW.
- When ‘Utbah and Shaybah saw this they were shocked that their servant was giving so much respect to the Prophet SAW.
- When he came back inside they said to him, “What is this? You prostrated to the Prophet and kissed his feet and we have never seen you do this to any of us.”
- Addas said, “This is someone who is very righteous. When he spoke I understood that he was a prophet.”
 - Utbah and Shaybah laughed at him.

The Year of Sorrow

- On their return from Taif, the Prophet SAW stopped in a place called Nakhlah. He SAW was praying tahajud and 7 Jinns came around him and listened to his recitation. The Prophet SAW was unaware of their presence.
 - This story is mentioned in Surah Al-Ahqaaf ayah 29-32 where Allah SWT spoke about the interaction of the Prophet SAW with the Jinns.
 - When the Jinns heard the Quran, they accepted Islam and went back to the other Jinns and told them what they had heard. The Jinns begin to invite the other Jinns to Islam.
- Although the journey to Taif was outwardly negative, many good things came out of it.
 - Addas RA accepted Islam
 - The Jinns accepted Islam
 - Later on Taif accepted Islam
- When the Prophet SAW returned from Ta'if, he came into Mecca under the protection of Mut'im ibn 'Adi.
 - The Prophet SAW had also asked Suhail ibn Amr for protection, Mut'im ibn 'Adi is the one who gave it to him.
- Mut'im and his sons put on their armor and entered into Mecca walking around the Prophet SAW as he walked around the Ka'bah.
- As they walked into Mecca, Abu Sufyan said to Mut'im, 'Is he following you or are you protecting him?' Mut'im said, "I am protecting him." Abu Sufyan said, "If he is under your protection then we will not go against your word."
 - A few years later, Mut'im ibn 'Adi passed away.
- The Prophet SAW later said that if Mut'im was still alive, he would do so many favors for him.

- After the battle of Badr, the Prophet SAW said that if Mut'im came and negotiated with the Prophet SAW regarding the captives of Badr, then he would have let them all be free just because he asked.
- The Prophet SAW never forgot the favors of Mut'im even though he was a non-Muslim
 - Today, we forget to recognize the favors other people have done for us
 - Recognizing the favors other people have done for you is prophetic.

- This journey took place in the month of Rajab, after the most difficult year of the Prophet's SAW life.
- There was no better event that could have taken place after this difficult year.
- The purpose of this journey was to comfort the Prophet SAW after his difficulties.
 - Allah SWT said:

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى
الَّذِي بَارَكَنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ (17:1)

Glory to (Allah) Who did take His servant for a Journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the farthest Mosque, whose precincts We did bless,- in order that We might show him some of Our Signs: for He is the One Who heareth and seeth (all things). (17:1)

- Surah Isra begins with the journey to Isra. Allah SWT begins this surah with سُبْحَانَ which means Allah is pure from all defects.
 - To question if the Prophet SAW was capable of traveling on this journey is questioning Allah's ability.
 - Allah SWT is beyond what one can imagine.
 - This is why this word should be used in any situation which causes doubt due to its miraculous nature.
- The word أَسْرَى means night journey, but Allah SWT also says لَيْلًا to show that this journey occurred in a portion of the night.
- Allah SWT refers to the Prophet SAW by saying بِعَبْدِهِ. Why wouldn't Allah SWT refer to him SAW as Nabi or Rasool?
 - When someone is going to be presented in front of someone more superior to them, they do not present themselves with their titles.
 - The Prophet SAW is going to visit Allah SWT, so all titles are left behind. He SAW is going as Allah's slave.

- Allah SWT speaks about the land of Palestine by saying **الَّذِي بَارَكَنَا حَوْلَهُ**
- He SWT describes it as a blessed land.
- Masjid Al Aqsa is a masjid where Isa AS was lifted to the heavens and here the Prophet SAW is lifted to the heavens.
- Palestine is a land of prophets. There are several prophets buried there.
- On this night, the Prophet SAW was sleeping in the house of Umm Hani, his aunt.
- The Prophet SAW said, "All of a sudden, the roof was split open, and angels woke me up and took me to Hateem (the extended area around the Ka'bah). They laid me down and split my chest. My heart was washed and placed back and stitched. Then this animal, which was bigger than a donkey but smaller than a mule, was brought in front of me. The animal was decorated from its nose to its saddle."
- When the Prophet SAW went to get on it, it stiffened. Jibreel AS said to the animal, "Are you doing this to Muhammad? This is the greatest human in the eyes of Allah that will ever ride your back." When Jibreel AS said this, the animal started to sweat out of nervousness.
- The Prophet SAW rode the Buraq from Mecca to Masjid Al-Aqsa.
 - Its leap was as far as the eye could see
 - It was the ride of the prophets
- On their journey, the Prophet SAW stopped to pray tahajud in an area with palm trees. Jibreel asked the Prophet SAW if he knows where they stopped. He SAW did not know and Jibreel told him it was Yathrib (Madinah).
- Then they stopped in another place to pray and Jibreel told him they were in Egypt, the land of Musa, by the mountain of Toori Sayna'.
- They stopped again and the Prophet SAW prayed and Jibreel told him that this was Bethlehem, where Isa AS was born.

- As they proceeded, they witnessed several scenes.
 - There were people calling out to the Prophet SAW. Jibreel AS told him to respond back to those people. He told the Prophet SAW that they were the righteous people from his community.
 - They went ahead and they saw a very old woman on the side of the road. She had all of the decorations of the world on her and she had her arms open to the Prophet SAW. She said, "Oh Prophet I have a question for you" and Jibreel told the Prophet SAW to continue moving and not to look back.
 - Then they heard another voice calling out and they saw an old man. Jibreel told the Prophet SAW to continue moving. When they got away Jibreel said, "The old woman that you saw was the dunya. The world is coming to its end, so do not run after it. And the old man was shaytaan."
 - On this journey, the Prophet SAW saw the Dajjal. When asked to describe him, he SAW said, "He has curly hair. It is as if there is a floating raisin in his eye."
 - They came across a group of people who were scraping their faces with nails of copper. Jibreel said that these were the people who backbite.
 - Then they saw a person swimming in a river while swallowing stones. Jibreel told him that they used to consume interest.
 - Then they saw people whose heads were being crushed by boulders. Their heads would be replaced and then crushed over and over again. Jibreel said that these were the people who did not pray their prayers on time.
 - They saw people whose tongues were being cut with scissors of fire. Jibreel said they were teachers who did not practice what they preached

- Then they saw a group of people who had beautiful fresh food placed in front of them but they were eating rotten disgusting food. Jibreel said these are the people who were blessed with pious spouses but they engaged in adultery.
- On this journey, the Prophet SAW smelled a fragrance. Jibreel AS told him that it was the fragrance from the grave of Maashita, the hairdresser of Pharaoh.
 - This woman was punished by Pharaoh for being Muslim.
 - Pharaoh had her children thrown in a fire and then she was thrown into it. Before her baby was taken from her and thrown in, it spoke to her and said, “Oh mother be patient.”
 - There were 4 children who spoke while they were babies: Maashita's baby, the person who testified for prophet Yusuf, Jurayj, and prophet Isa.
- The dua for protection against black magic and evil eye was taught to the Prophet SAW:

أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَاتِ الَّتِي لَا يُجَاهِدُهُنَّ بَرًّا وَلَا فَاجِرًّا، مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ وَذَرَأً وَبَرَأً، وَمِنْ
 شَرِّ مَا يَنْزِلُ مِنْ السَّمَاءِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا يَعْرُجُ فِيهَا، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا ذَرَأً فِي الْأَرْضِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا
 يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتَنِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ طَارِقٍ إِلَّا طَارِقًا يَطْرُقُ بِخَيْرٍ يَا رَحْمَنْ

I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allah which neither the upright nor the corrupt may overcome from the evil of what He created, of what He made, and of what He scattered, from the evil of what descends from the heavens, and of what rises up to them, from the evil of what He scattered in the earth, and of what emerges from it, from the evil trials of night and day, and from the evil of every night visitor, except the night visitor who comes with good, O Merciful One.

- When they arrived at Masjid Al-Aqsa, there was a large congregation waiting for him.
- He SAW tied the Buraaq in the same location that all the other prophets tied their animals to.
- Then Prophet SAW led all of the prophets in salah.
- The Prophet SAW arrived at Bait al-Maqdis and there were several angels awaiting his presence.
- The masjid was filled with people, but the Prophet SAW was asked to lead salah.
 - Some scholars say that this was tahajud prayer and others say it was fajr.
- After salah, the prophets began to introduce themselves to the Prophet SAW.
 - Ibrahim AS said, “I thank Allah who made me His Khaleel (best friend), and He gave me kingdom and made me an independent nation and He saved me from the fire.”
 - Musa AS said, “I thank Allah who made me the prophet which He spoke to directly.”
 - Dawud AS said, “I thank Allah who has given me a massive kingdom, who educated me with the knowledge of the Zaboor, who made iron soft for me, who made the mountains subservient to me, who made the creatures of the sky praise Allah with me, and who gave me the skill of speech and decisive choice.”
 - Sulaiman AS said, “All praise is to Allah who made the wind subservient to me, who made the Jinns under my command, and who gave me the skill to communicate with birds.”

- Isa AS said, "I praise Allah who made me His word (created me from His command), who made me like Adam, who educated me with the Injeel, who gave me the power to create birds from clay, who gave me the ability to cure leprosy, blindness, and to give life to the dead. Allah has elevated me and protected me and my mother from the influence of shaytaan."
 - Only 2 people in the universe were protected from the whispers of shaytaan and they were Isa and Maryam AS.
 - Other prophets had a shaytaan but they were not influenced by him.
- Then the Prophet SAW introduced himself. He SAW said, "I praise Allah who has sent me as a mercy to the entire universe. He sent me to all of mankind. I praise Allah who has given me the Furqaan. He has revealed upon me the Quran. He has given me the best of followers. He made my followers the last to come but the first to enter Jennah. He split my chest, took my burden off of me, elevated my status, and He made me the opening and the ending."
 - The Prophet SAW said: *Jannah is forbidden upon all prophets until I enter Jennah and all nations will be halted until my nation enters Jennah.*
- Then Prophet Ibrahim AS stood up and said, "This is why the Prophet SAW is better than all of you."
- After this, 3 vessels were presented to the Prophet SAW.
 - One had wine, one had milk, and one had honey.
 - The Prophet SAW chose the vessel with milk.
 - Jibreel AS said, "Had you chosen the alcohol, your ummah would have been misguided."

- The journey of Mecca to Bait al-Maqdis is called Isra' while the journey from Bait al-Maqdis to the heavens is called Mi'raj.
- The word عَرَجَ means to climb a ladder.
- A ladder made of rubies and pearls was brought in front of the Prophet SAW and he was told to climb the ladder.
- The Prophet SAW reached the first sky. He SAW knocked on the door. The angel of the first sky asked who was there. Jibreel AS introduced himself. Then the angel asked who was with him and Jibreel said it was Muhammad SAW. The angel asked if they were sent and Jibreel said that they were sent by Allah SWT. The angel welcomed them and the first sky was opened up.
 - In this sky there was an old man. When he looked to his right he smiled and when he looked to his left he cried. The Prophet SAW asked who this person was and Jibreel said, "This is your father Adam."
 - The Prophet SAW went to Adam AS and said salam. Adam AS said, "Welcome my righteous son and righteous prophet."
 - When he looked to his right, he saw the people going to Jannah.
- Then the Prophet SAW ascended to the second sky. The angel of the sky had the same conversation with Jibreel as the angel of the first sky. They were welcomed into the second sky.
 - The Prophet SAW met Isa and Yahya AS. He SAW said salam to them and they said, "Welcome our righteous brother."
 - Some narrations said that it was Isa and Zakariyya AS in this sky.
- Then they ascended to the third sky and the Prophet SAW was introduced to Yusuf AS.
 - He SAW said, "I saw that Yusuf was given the beauty of the world."
- Then they ascended to the 4th sky and the Prophet SAW met Idris AS.
- In the 5th sky he SAW met Harun AS.

- In the 6th sky he SAW met Musa AS.
 - Every time he met a prophet, they would say, "Welcome my righteous brother and prophet."
 - When he SAW met Musa, Musa began to cry. He was asked why he was crying and he said, "I'm crying over the fact that this man came much later and he will have an ummah with many more followers that will enter Jennah."
- In the 7th sky he SAW met Ibrahim AS.
 - Ibrahim AS was the only prophet who did not stand up to greet the Prophet SAW.
 - He was reclining with his back resting on Bait al-Ma'moor.
 - This is the physical Ka'bah of the angels.
 - It is exactly above the Ka'bah of this world, in the 7th heaven.
 - Every day, 70,000 angels do tawaf around this Ka'bah.
 - No angel will be able to visit it twice because there are so many angels waiting to visit it.
 - Ibrahim AS said, "Welcome my righteous son. Oh Muhammad, give my greetings to your ummah and inform them that the land of Jennah is fertile, the water is fresh, and it is flat. To plant something in Jennah, one must say subhanallah, alhamdulillah, la ilaaha illa Allah, and Allahu akbar."
 - Adam and Ibrahim AS were the only 2 prophets who referred to the Prophet SAW as their son.
 - Adam AS is the father of all creation and Ibrahim AS is the Prophet's SAW biological father and his spiritual father.
 - Ibrahim made dua for him SAW and contributed several things to the city of Mecca.
 - The Prophet SAW said, "I am the answered supplication of my father Ibrahim."

- After meeting all of the prophets, he SAW is taken to Sidratul Muntaha.
 - The Prophet SAW said that this tree has branches and leaves which are made of gold and there are butterflies which are always flying around it.
 - Here, the Prophet SAW saw Jibreel in his true form.
 - He had 600 wings with pearls and rubies hanging from them
 - This area is called Sidratul Muntaha for 2 reasons:
 - Anything that comes from beneath ends there
 - Anything that comes from above stops there
 - The angels can not pass this point.
 - Jibreel told the Prophet SAW that he must continue up on his own.
- The Prophet SAW ascended to Dharif Al-Aqlam.
 - This is the place where the noise of the pen is heard.
 - It is where decisions are being made.
 - The future of people is being documented and transcribed.
 - Scholars say that Jannah is horizontal to Dharif Al-Aqlam, not above it.
 - Allah SWT says in Surah Al-Najm:

عِنْدَ سِدْرَةِ الْمُنْتَهَى (14) عِنْدَهَا جَنَّةُ الْمَأْوَى (15)

Near the Lote-tree beyond which none may pass (53:14) Near it is the Garden of Abode (53:15)

- If destiny has been determined then what is being written at this location?
 - Allah SWT said in Surah ar-Rad:

يَمْحُو اللَّهُ مَا يَشَاءُ وَيُثْبِتُ وَعِنْدَهُ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ (13:39)

Allah erases or confirms what He pleaseth: with Him is the Mother of the Book (13:39)

- Allah SWT has written what He has, but He has the choice to erase and change destiny when he wants.
- The Prophet SAW said that there are ways in which a person can change their destiny. These include:
 - Giving charity
 - Respecting parents
 - Dua
- If something changes, this change was also in the knowledge of Allah SWT.
 - Allah SWT knows what we will ask for and He knows what will be changed.
- Then the Prophet SAW ascended past Dharif Al-Aqlam.
 - Allah SWT said in Surah Al-Najm:

ثُمَّ دَنَّا فَتَدَلَّنَ (53:8)

Then he approached and came closer (53:8)

 - The word **دَنَّا** means to come close and **فَتَدَلَّنَ** means to lower something.
 - The Prophet SAW was brought closer to Allah SWT. Then Allah SWT covered him in His noor and the Prophet SAW fell into sajdah.
 - The Prophet SAW said: "After I passed the Dharif, I went ahead and the doors opened. Then I saw the most massive light and a curtain made of silk, rubies, and pearls. Then Allah SWT began to speak with me."
- Did the Prophet SAW see Allah SWT?
 - Abu Dharr RA once asked the Prophet SAW, "Did you see Allah?" The Prophet SAW said, "It was light that I saw."
 - Majority of narrations state that no one could have seen Allah SWT.

- Ibn Abbas RA said that the Prophet SAW said that he saw Allah SWT.
- Aisha RA said that anyone who says the Prophet SAW saw Allah SWT is a liar.
- Overall, we will not know what happened and this is not fundamental to our Islamic belief.
- Then Allah SWT gave the Prophet SAW 3 gifts:
 - Salah
 - The last 2 verses of Surah Al-Baqara
 - These verses are a dua.
 - Ali RA said that anyone who has the slightest bit of intellect would never forget to recite these 2 verses before sleeping.
 - The Prophet SAW said: *Whoever recites the last 2 verses of Surah Al Baqarah before sleeping will get a reward which is equal to spending the entire night in tahajud.*
 - The promise of forgiveness for the ummah of the Prophet SAW as long as they do not associate partners with Allah SWT.
- Allah SWT had a conversation with the Prophet SAW and He gave him the gift of 50 daily prayers.
 - Then the Prophet SAW began to descend the skies.
 - At each sky, the prophet in that sky would meet him and ask him what gifts he received from Allah SWT.
 - When he reached Musa AS, Musa told him that 50 prayers would be too much. He told him to go back to Allah SWT and ask him to lower the number.
 - The Prophet SAW went back up to Allah SWT and asked for a reduction, so Allah SWT made it 45.
 - When he went back down and reached Musa AS, he told him to go back and ask for more reduction.
 - This happened 9 times until there were only 5 prayers.

- After having 5 prayers prescribed, the Prophet SAW descended the skies. When he reached Musa AS, he told him to go ask for more of a reduction because this would still be too much for his people.
 - Musa AS only had 2 prayers prescribed to him and his people, yet they were not obedient, so he thought the ummah of the Prophet SAW would not be able to handle it.
- The Prophet SAW felt ashamed to go back up to Allah SWT and ask for more reduction, so he accepted the 5 prayers and descended.

|| — Wisdoms of Al-Mi'raj — ||

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

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 - This is important to understand because when the Prophet SAW returned to Mecca the disbelievers would refuse this journey.
 - If it was just a dream, they would have accepted it.
- When the Prophet SAW was spoken to as a messenger to mankind, Allah SWT called him with all of his attributes, but when he was being introduced to Allah SWT, all titles were left behind and he was introduced as a slave of Allah SWT.
- The Prophet SAW was taken up to Allah SWT during the night.
 - Allah SWT wants His slaves to speak to Him at night when there is privacy and they are only focused on Him.
- Why did the Prophet SAW go to Bait al-Maqdis?
 - Allah SWT wanted to honor the Prophet SAW with going to Bait al-Maqdis because all other prophets had gone there.
- Every prophet that the Prophet SAW met had a symbolic meaning.
 - The Prophet SAW would be kicked out of his home of Mecca just like Adam AS was kicked out of Jannah.

- The Prophet SAW would be persecuted by his family just like Yusuf AS was persecuted by his family. Yusuf AS forgave his brothers just like the Prophet SAW would forgive the people of Mecca when they come back and conquer it.
- How did the Prophet SAW meet the other prophets in Bait al-Maqdis when they have all passed away and been buried?
 - The Prophet SAW said that Allah SWT has made the bodies of prophets forbidden for the earth to consume.
 - The scholars say that it is possible that Allah SWT resurrected the prophets and brought them to Bait al-Maqdis.
 - The most authentic opinion is that Allah SWT made the prophets' souls enter physical bodies which were made in the skies which resembled their actual features when they were alive.
 - Isa AS is the only prophet who did not die, so he is still in his physical body in the heavens.
- When the Prophet SAW went to the skies, he saw angels worshipping Allah SWT in different positions.
 - Some were standing, some sitting, some were bowing, and some were prostrating.
 - An angel which has been fixated to worship Allah SWT in a specific position will not be able to worship Allah SWT in any other position.
 - Every creation of Allah SWT worships Him.
 - Trees worship Allah SWT standing.
 - Cattle worship Allah SWT bowing.
 - Reptiles worship Allah SWT in sajdah.
 - Rocks worship Allah SWT sitting.
 - Allah SWT has honored our ummah with the ability to do all positions in one rakah.

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

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