



STRUGGLES

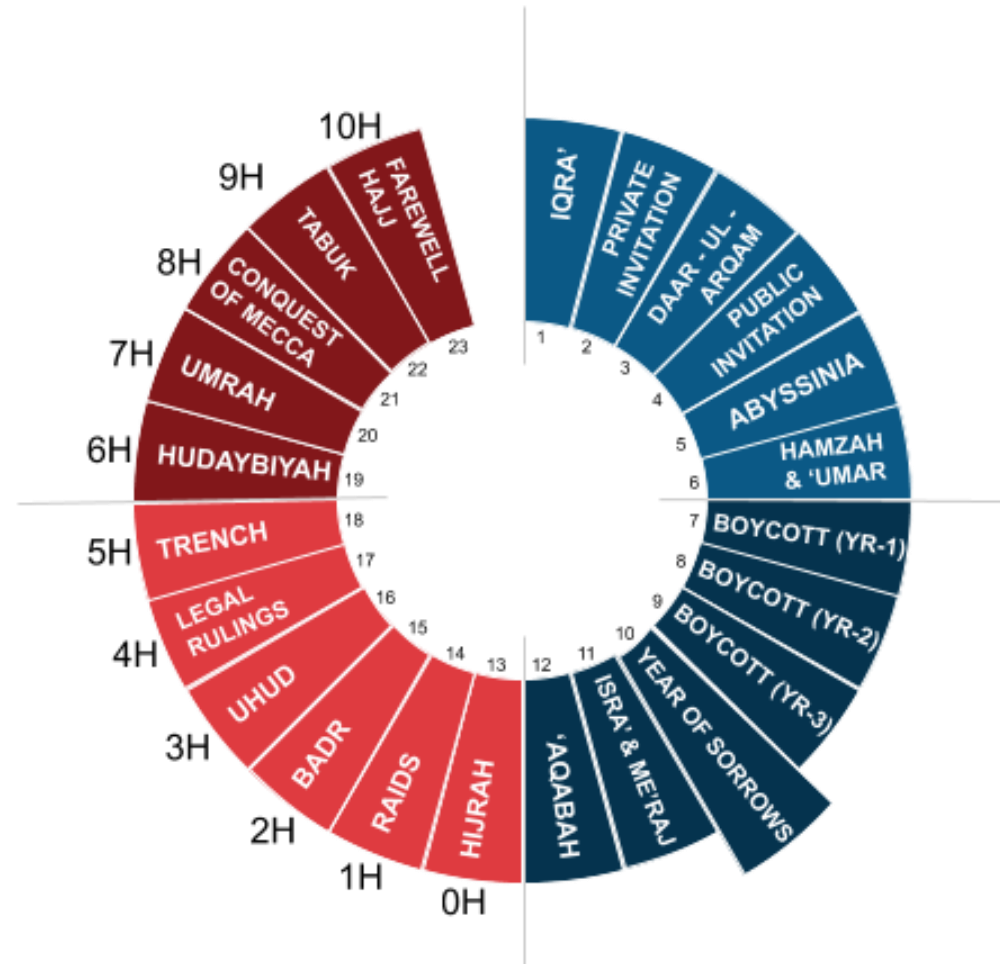
Wisdoms From the Makkan Seerah



INTRODUCTION



Prophethood Map: Overview



INTRODUCTION

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- ❖ Prophethood Map: Overview
 - ❖ Virtues of Seeking Knowledge
 - ❖ Importance of Loving the Prophet ﷺ
 - ❖ Virtues of Sending Salawaat upon Prophet ﷺ

INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Seeking Knowledge — ||

وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (20:114)

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

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

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

- Abu Hurayrah RA and his love for knowledge

INTRODUCTION

|| — Virtues of Seeking Knowledge — ||

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا، سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَتَى السَّاعَةُ يَا . قَالَ مَا أَعَدَدْتُ لَهَا مِنْ كَثِيرِ صَلَاةٍ وَلَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ " مَا أَعَدَدْتُ لَهَا " .
صَوْمٍ وَلَا صَدَقَةٍ، وَلَكِنِّي أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ. قَالَ " أَنْتَ مَعَ مَنْ أُحِبُّهُ "

A man asked the Prophet ﷺ When will the Hour be established O Allah's Messenger ﷺ . The Prophet ﷺ said, "What have you prepared for it?" The man said, "I haven't prepared for it much of prayers or fast or alms, but I love Allah and His Apostle." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will be with those whom you love."

INTRODUCTION

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

- Upon Saying ﷺ a person is:
 - Raised ten ranks
 - Has ten good deeds written
 - Has ten bad deeds erased
 - Receives peace and blessings from Allah and the Angels
 - Along with many more

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

- ❖ Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth
- ❖ Naming and 'Aqiqah
- ❖ 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



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 Shaam
 - She felt no pain during her pregnancy

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Birth



- The Quraysh was overcome with joy at his ﷺ birth.
 - Abu Lahab freed his slave
 - Abdul Muttalib was ecstatic
 - Even from an early age, the Quraysh knew he was special

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 Sa'diyyah 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:
 - Aaminah
 - Thuwaybah
 - Halima
 - Umm Hamzah

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 Aminah bint Wahab — ||

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

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Time with Abdul Muttalib



- Umm Ayman returned to Mecca with the Prophet ﷺ
- Abdul Muttalib took 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
 - Then, when the Prophet ﷺ was 8, Abdul Muttalib passed

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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

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

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

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 Kananah, 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 fajar
- At the end, they realized these violent wars needed to stop

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 trustful and honest in his transactions
 - He became known as al-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

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 also married his employer

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

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

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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Household of the Prophet ﷺ



- Al Qasim (died before 2nd birthday)
 - Prophet ﷺ was called Abu Al-Qasim
- Zaynab (born 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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Household of the Prophet ﷺ



- Ruqayyah (Three years younger than Zaynab)
 - First married Abu Lahab's son but married 'Uthman 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: 5 years younger than Ruqayyah
 - Age was 2 during first revelation.
 - First married Abu Lahab's other son; married 'Uthman later.
 - Passed away 8 AH at 22 years old (had no children)

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Household of the Prophet ﷺ



- Fatima
 - Married Ali ibn Abi Talib 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

BEFORE PROPHETHOOD



Rebuilding the Ka'bah



3:96 - إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي بِبَكَّةَ مُبَارَكًا وَهُدًى لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

“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
- The Quraysh wanted to rebuild it with lawful wealth

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

EARLY MECCA

- ❖ Prophethood Map
- ❖ Pre-Revelation Events
- ❖ First Revelation
- ❖ Khadijah's (RA) Response
- ❖ Next Revelations
- ❖ First Converts
- ❖ The Quiet Call to Islam
- ❖ Dar Al-Arqam

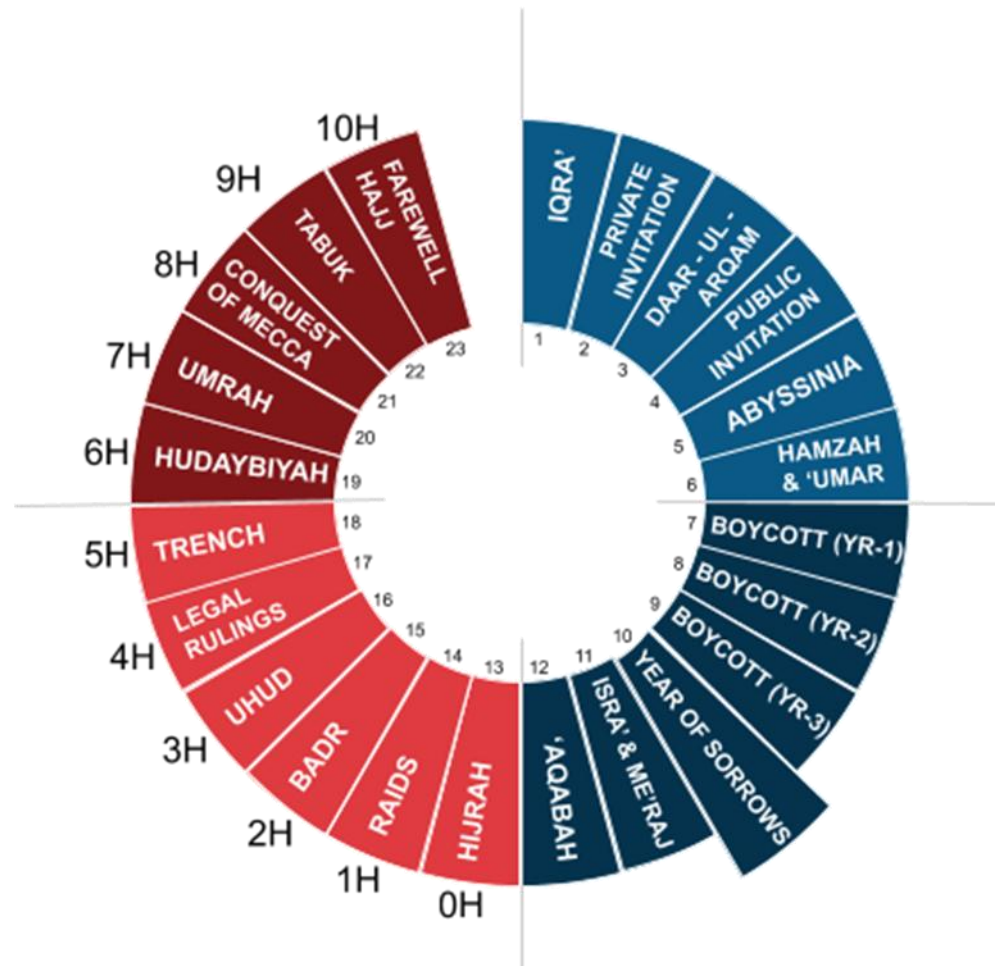
EARLY MECCA

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

INTRODUCTION

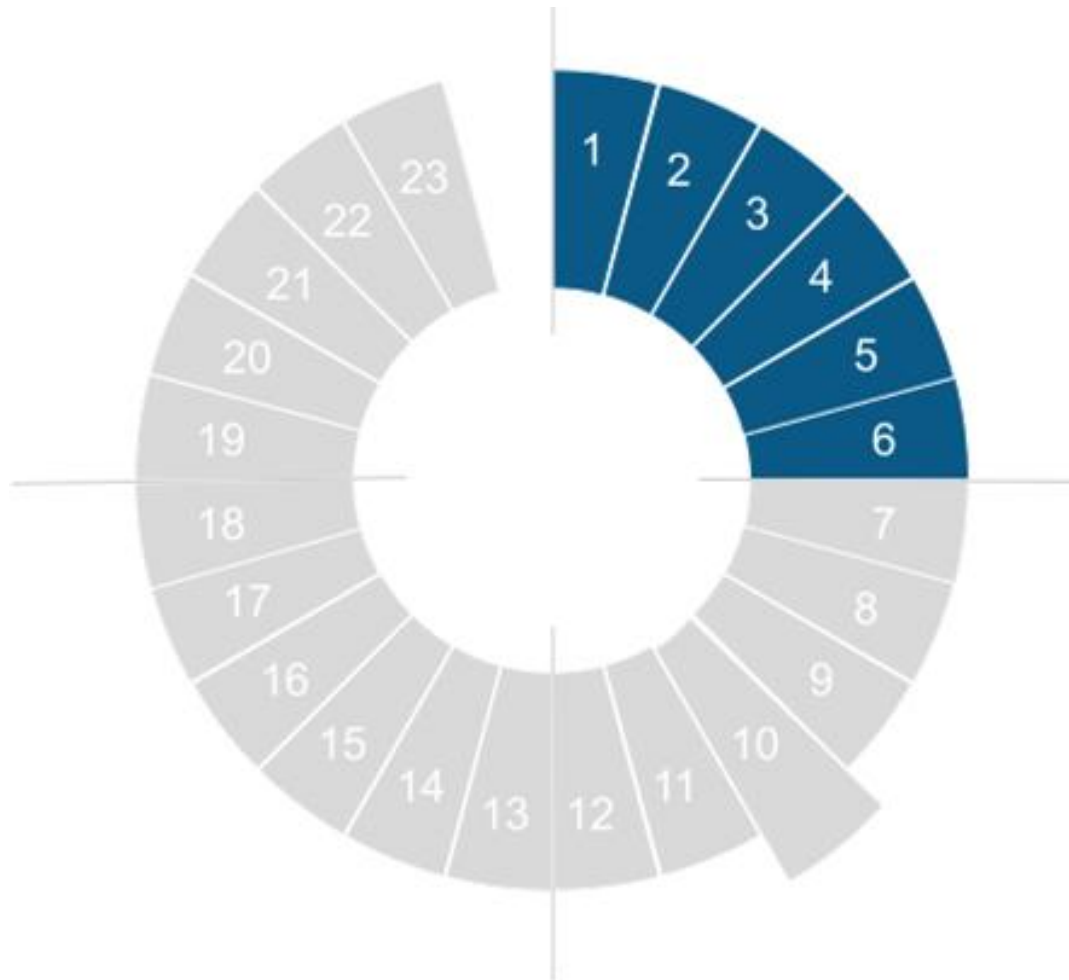


Prophethood Map: Overview



EARLY MECCA

Prophethood Map



1-2-3

Private Assembly

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

4

Public Invitation

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

5

Abyssinia

Several early converts migrate to Abyssinia seeking political Asylum

6

Conversions of Hamzah and 'Umar

Hamzah and 'Umar become two pivotal supporters who come to the Prophet's ﷺ aide

EARLY MECCA



Pre-Revelation Events



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

EARLY MECCA



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.

EARLY MECCA

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 appears
 - First verses are revealed

EARLY MECCA

|| —

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

EARLY MECCA



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

EARLY MECCA

First Converts

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

Imam Abu Hanifa:

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

EARLY MECCA



The Quiet Call to Islam



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

EARLY MECCA

|| ————— || Dar Al-Arqam

- As this small group of Muslims formed, they decided to gather in the house of Arqam
- Arqam was either the 7th or 10th person to embrace Islam
- His house was on Mount Safa
- 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

EARLY MECCA

Open Call to Islam

وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ

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

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

EARLY MECCA

|| — 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

EARLY MECCA



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

وَاللّٰهِ لَوْ وَضَعُوا الشَّمْسَ فِي يَمِينِيْ، وَالْقَمَرَ فِي يَسَارِيْ عَلَى اَنْ اَتْرِكَ هَذَا الْاَمْرَ حَتّٰى يُظْهِرَهُ اللّٰهُ اَوْ اَهْلِكَ فِيْهِ 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.

- Abu Talib's promise

EARLY MECCA

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

- The next attempt was in the form of academic assessment and questioning
 - Quraysh sent Nadhr ibn Harith and 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet to Yathrib
 - Question 1: People of the Cave
 - Question 2: 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

EARLY MECCA



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

Surah Al-Kawthar

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

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

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

EARLY MECCA



Persecution of Muslims



- The Family of Yasir
 - 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

EARLY MECCA



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

EARLY MECCA



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

EARLY MECCA



Enemies of the Prophet ﷺ



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

EARLY MECCA



Migration to Abyssinia



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

EARLY MECCA

Migration to Abyssinia



EARLY MECCA



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

EARLY MECCA



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

EARLY MECCA



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]

EARLY MECCA



Umar's (RA) Conversion



- Converted in the sixth year of Prophethood, three days after Hamza (RA)
- 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 home by Nu'aym Ibn Abdullah
- In their home, 'Umar reads the beginning of Surah Taha
- Accepts Islam at Dar al-Arqam with the Prophet ﷺ
- Impact of 'Umar's conversion
- Named Al-Farooq by the Prophet ﷺ

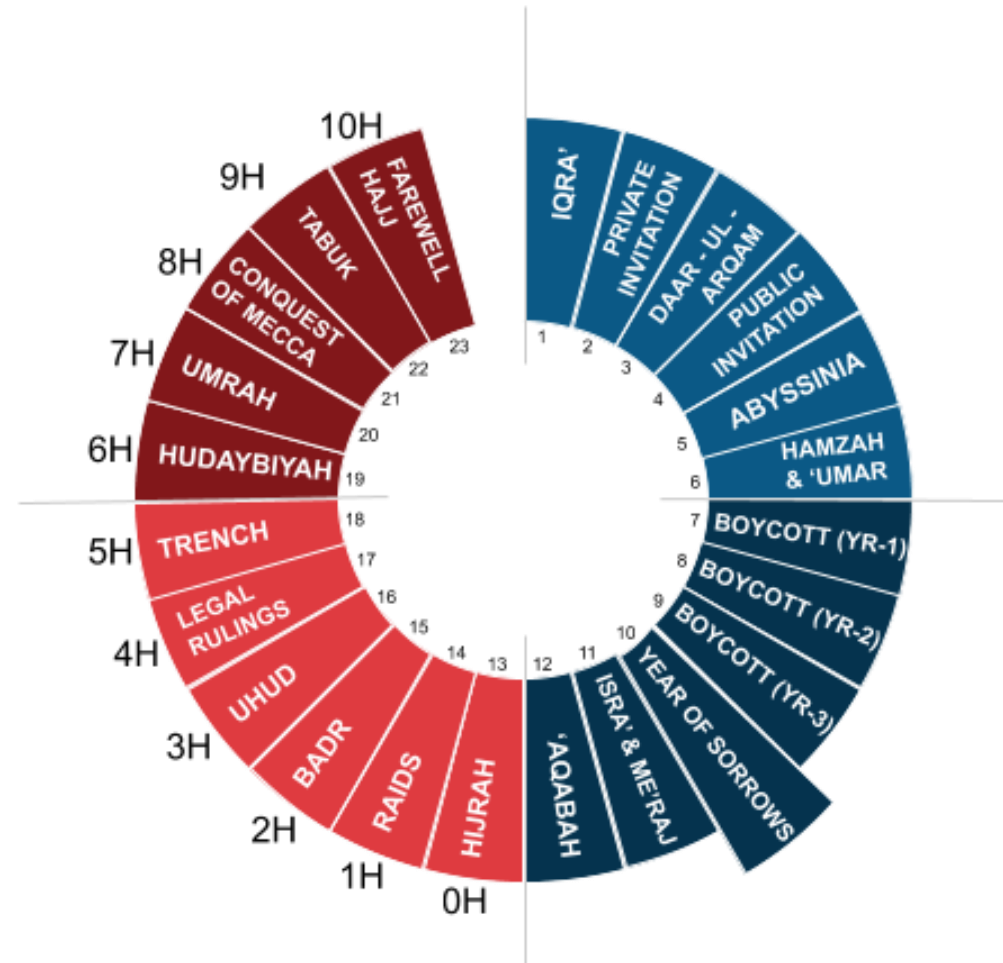
LATE MECCA

- ❖ 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

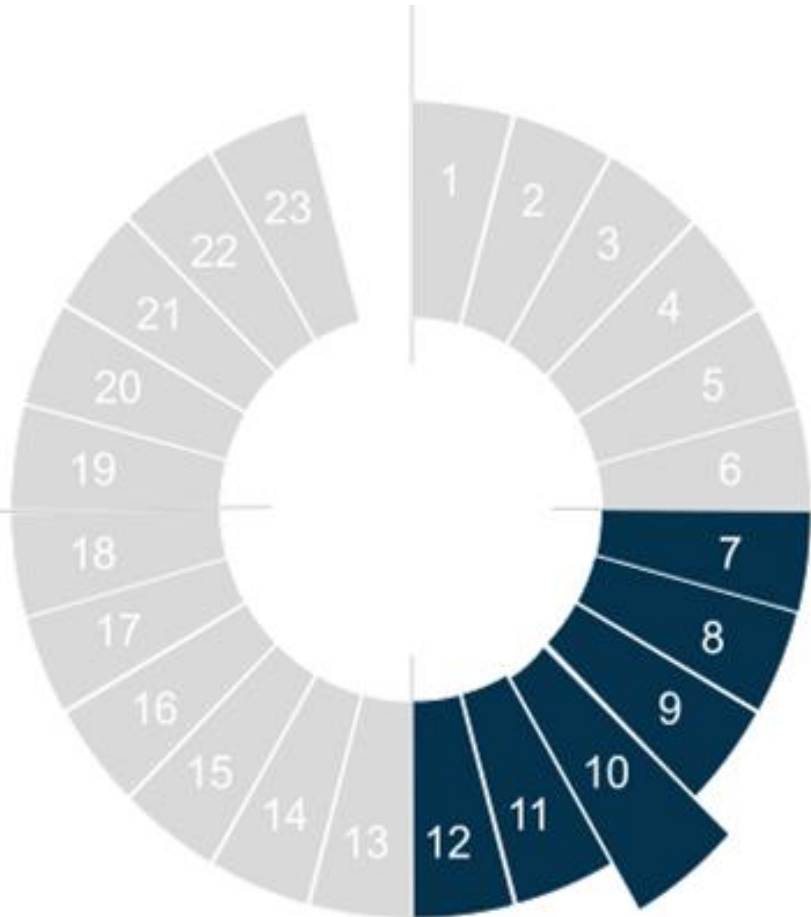


Prophethood Map: Overview



LATE MECCA

|| — Prophethood Map: Overview — ||



7-8-9

Ban on Banu Hashim

The Quraysh impose a difficult three-year socio-economic ban on Prophet's ﷺ clan of Hashim

10

The Year of Sadness

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

11

Isra' and Me'raj

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

12

First 'Aqabah Pledge

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

LATE MECCA

|| ——— || 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

LATE MECCA



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 SWT name

LATE MECCA



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 conveys greetings to Khadijah (RA) from her Lord
- The Meccans increased in opposition towards the Prophet ﷺ

LATE MECCA

|| —

Journey to Ta'if

— ||

- With Zaid ibn Haritha, 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

LATE MECCA

Journey to Ta'if

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِلَيْكَ اَشْكُو ضَعْفَ قُوَّتِيْ وَقِلَّةَ حِيَلَتِيْ وَهَوَانِيْ عَلَى النَّاسِ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ، اَنْتَ رَبُّ الْمُسْتَضْعِفِيْنَ اِلَى مَنْ تَكَلِّمْنِىْ اِلَى عَدُوٍّ بَعِيْدٍ يَّتَجَهَّهْبُنِىْ اَمْرًا اِلَى صَدِيْقٍ قَرِيْبٍ مَّلَكْتَهُ اَمْرِىْ اِنْ لَّمْ تَكُنْ بِكَ غَضَبًا اَعْلَى فَلَا اُبَالِىْ غَيْرَ اَنْ عَافَيْتُكَ، اَوْ سَعْنِىْ اَعُوْذُ بِنُوْرٍ وَجْهِكَ الَّذِىْ اَشْرَقَتْ لَهٗ الظُّلُمَاتُ وَصَدَحَ عَلَيْهِ اَمْرُ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ مِنْ اَنْ تُنَزِّلَ بِىْ غَضَبِكَ اَوْ يَحِلَّ بِىْ سَخَطُكَ وَلَكَ الْعَثْبُ حَتّٰى تَرْضٰى وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِكَ

O Allah! Only to You do I complain of my infirmity, my inadequate strategies and of my humiliation before the people. O most merciful of the merciful! You are the Lord of the weak and helpless. To whom do You consign me? Would You condemn me to an impolite and ill-tempered enemy who will enrage me or would You consign me to a close friend to whom You would entrust my affairs? If You are not angry with me, I am not concerned in the least but Your protection and safety is more accommodating and pleasant to me. I seek refuge with the Noor (radiance) of Your being that has brightened the darkness and the radiance upon which the affairs of this world and the hereafter depend, with the medium of this radiance I seek Your refuge, O Allah, from Your wrath descending upon me or from Your fury being unleashed over me. And only to You (do I wish to express my lamentations) until You are content. There is no power (to repel evil) nor might (to do good) but only that which You have decreed.

LATE MECCA



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

LATE MECCA

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, who took him to Haram
 - Chest was split open, filled with wisdom and faith
 - Buraq was brought before him
- En route to Jerusalem, Jibreel asked the Prophet ﷺ to descend and pray at various places including Yathrib and Bethlehem

LATE MECCA

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)

LATE MECCA



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

LATE MECCA

Al-Mi'raj

- The Prophet ﷺ went to Sidratul Muntaha and saw Jibreel 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
 - Prayer (reduced from 50 to five)
 - Last 2 ayat of Surat Al-Baqarah
 - Forgiveness of his ummah
- Returned to Mecca on Buraq

LATE MECCA



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
- 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

LATE MECCA



Return from Al-Mi'raj



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

LATE MECCA



Return from Al-Mi'raj



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

LATE MECCA



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 ﷺ
 - 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 ﷺ
 - Terms of the pledge
- Mus'ab ibn Umair ﷺ was sent to Yathrib to give da'wah
 - Sa'd ibn Mu'adh ﷺ and Usayd ibn Hudair

LATE MECCA



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

EARLY MADINAH



Hijrah of the Companions



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

EARLY MADINAH



Hijrah of the Companions



- Suhaib Ar-Rumi
 - Sacrificing a fortune

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَشْرِى نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ رَءُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ

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

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

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

EARLY MADINAH

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

- Allah gave permission to the Prophet ﷺ to migrate
- Abu Bakr asks to join him
- 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 ﷺ 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 ﷺ وَقَفَ عَلَى الْحِزْوَةِ فَقَالَ - عَلِمْتُ أَنَّكَ خَيْرُ أَرْضِ اللَّهِ وَأَحَبُّ أَرْضِ اللَّهِ، وَلَوْلَا
أَنَّ أَهْلَكَ أَخْرَجُونِي مِنْكَ مَا خَرَجْتُ

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

- Abdullah ibn Uraiqit was the hired guide

EARLY MADINAH

|| —|| 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

EARLY MADINAH

|| —|| Cave of Thawr

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

EARLY MADINAH

|| — Cave of Thawr — ||

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

EARLY MADINAH

|| —|| 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

EARLY MADINAH

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 in a famous hadith

EARLY MADINAH

Masjid Quba

- The Prophet ﷺ arrived in Quba on Monday, 12th of Rabi al-Awwal
- He stayed there for four days and helped build the first masjid – referred to as Masjid 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



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
- 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 met them outside the city
- People gathered to greet him and invite him into their homes
- Similitude of Abu Bakr (RA) and Prophet ﷺ
- The youth chanted beautiful verses that spoke of welcome, obedience, and dutifulness to the Messenger ﷺ