

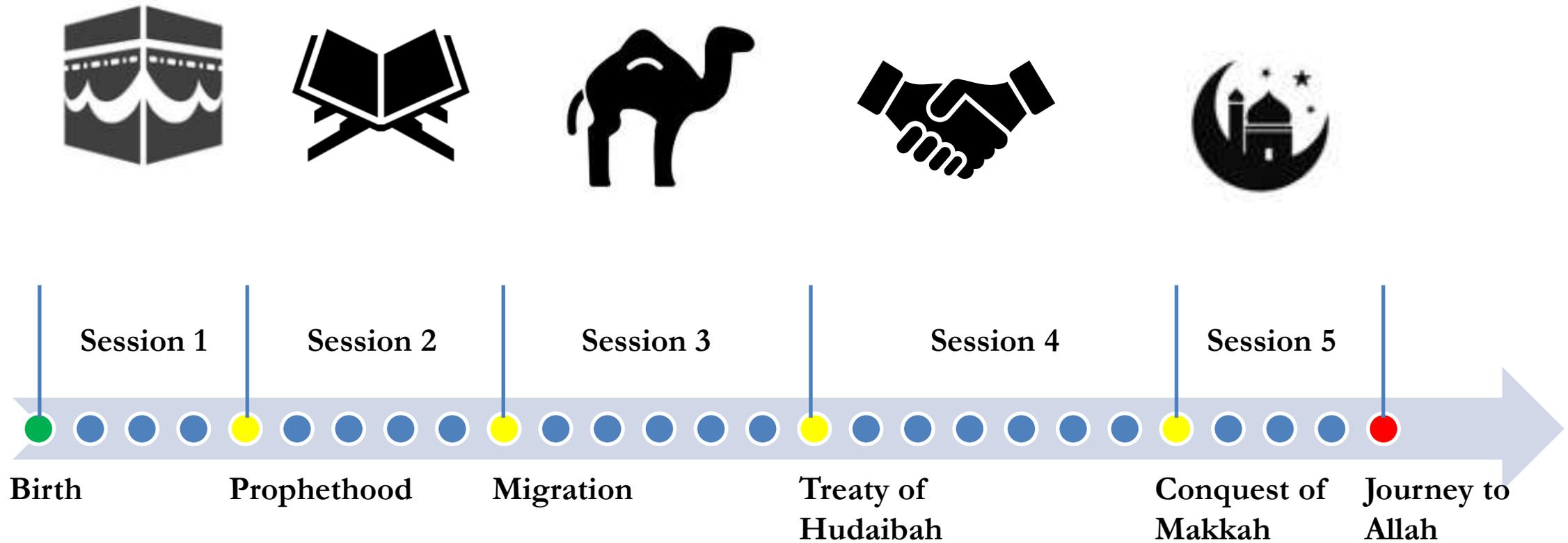


Birds Eye View of Seerah of Prophet (ﷺ)  
Session 2/5

<http://www.fussilat.com>

- ❖ The main purpose of *Birds Eye View of Seerah* is:
  - ❖ To provide brief overview of the events from the life of Prophet
  - ❖ To take lessons from Seerah
  - ❖ To generate further interest to study Seerah
- ❖ Key References
  - ❖ [The Sealed Nectar](#)
  - ❖ [Noble Life of Prophet](#)
  - ❖ [Sunnah.com](#)
- ❖ Compiled By:
  - ❖ Dr. Mujtaba Shareef; Masarath Jahan; Zaid Mujtaba
  - ❖ Contact email: [mujtaba.shareef@gmail.com](mailto:mujtaba.shareef@gmail.com)
  - ❖ The sessions are divided into five parts and each part is presented separately
  - ❖ Other sessions are available at our website [www.fussilat.com](http://www.fussilat.com)

## Timeline of Life of Prophet ﷺ



## Birth to Prophethood ﷺ



**SECOND REVELATION** → **MIGRATION**

## ❖ Beginning of Dawah

- ❖ After the commandment to call people towards the religion, the Prophet ﷺ first started preaching to the people who were close to him

## ❖ First Believers

- ❖ First lady to believe: Khadijah (RA)
- ❖ First man to believe: Abu Bakr (RA)
- ❖ First child to believe: Ali (RA)
- ❖ First slave to believe: Zaid (RA)



Ibn Umar (May Allah be pleased with them) reported: The Messenger of Allah said, "All of you are guardians and are responsible for your subjects. The ruler is a guardian and responsible for his subjects; the man is a guardian of his family; the woman is guardian in her husband's house and responsible for her wards; a servant is guardian of his master's property and responsible for his ward. So all of you are guardians and are responsible for your subjects". [[Al-Bukhari and Muslim](#)].

## Lesson:

All of us are responsible to teach our families



## ❖ Early Believers (Sabiqoon al-Awwaloon)

- ❖ Some of the first people who believed started preaching within their close contacts
- ❖ Particularly, Abu Bakr's dawah brought many prominent people to Islam. Some of them were:
  - ❖ Uthman bin 'Affan, Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam, Abdur Rahman bin 'Awf, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas, Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah
- ❖ According to Ibn Hisham, over 40 people accepted the message of the Prophet ﷺ in this period
- ❖ This period of dawah to close circles lasted around three years



# SECOND REVELATION ———> OPEN INVITATION

## ❖ Beliefs emphasized in early dawah

- One God and no partners associated with Him
- Life after death and recompense of whatever is earned in this world
- ❖ The Prophet's main focus was to change the soul of human beings

## ❖ Early Form of Prayers

- ❖ 2 Rakah in the morning and 2 Rakah in the night
- ❖ Believers used to pray secretly in their houses and mountains
- ❖ According to some narrations, these were obligatory at that time

## ❖ Spread of Rumors to Quraish

- ❖ Quraish received information of the Prophet ﷺ preaching a new religion and of the acceptance of his call by some people



**ONE GOD**

فَاصْبِرْ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لِذَنْبِكَ وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ بِالْعَشِيِّ وَالْإِبْكَارِ - 40:55

So be patient, [O Muhammad]. Indeed, the promise of Allah is truth. And ask forgiveness for your sin and exalt [ Allah ] with praise of your Lord in the evening and the morning.

## Lesson:

Salah has been a fundamental part of our religion from the beginning. It is important to be regular in it

## ❖ The Prophet ﷺ's Experience of Early Wahy

- ❖ Prophet ﷺ was eager to hear Wahy from Jibril (AS)
- ❖ He used to move his tongue fast to memorize the verses and not forget them
- ❖ Allah calmed him down, assuring him that the Quran will be preserved

لَا تُحَرِّكْ بِهِ لِسَانَكَ لِتَعْجَلَ بِهِ - 75:16

Move not your tongue with it, [O Muhammad], to hasten with recitation of the Qur'an

إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا جَمْعَهُ وَقُرْآنَهُ - 75:17

Indeed, upon Us is its collection [in your heart] and [to make possible] its recitation.

فَإِذَا قَرَأْنَاهُ فَاتَّبِعْ قُرْآنَهُ - 75:18

So when We have recited it [through Gabriel], then follow its recitation.

ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا بَيَانَهُ - 75:19

Then upon Us is its clarification [to you].

Narrated Said bin Jubair: Ibn 'Abbas in the explanation of these verse (75:16) said "Allah's Messenger used to bear the revelation with great trouble and used to move his lips (quickly) with the Inspiration." So Allah revealed 75:17-19 which means that Allah will make him (the Prophet) remember the portion of the Qur'an which was revealed at that time by heart and recite it. [...] Afterwards, Allah's Messenger used to listen to Gabriel whenever he came, and after his departure, he used to recite it as Gabriel had recited it. [Bukhari]

## ❖ Open Invitation

- ❖ For three years, the Prophet ﷺ trained his close associates and formed a team of true believers. Then, Allah revealed the verse extending Dawah to his relatives

## ❖ First Dinner Invitation

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ invited people from his tribe (Banu Hashim) to a dinner to give them dawah to Islam
- ❖ His uncle Abu Lahab didn't allow him to talk

## ❖ Second Dinner Invitation

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ invited his tribe again and told them that he is the messenger
- ❖ Although Abu Talib did not accept the message, he promised to support the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Abu Lahab again mocked the Prophet ﷺ rejecting the call
- ❖ Ali (RA), who was just 14 year old, stood up and announced his faith and support to the Prophet ﷺ

وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ - 26:214

And warn, [O Muhammad], your closest kindred.

It was narrated that `Ali said: When the verse 26:214 was revealed, the Prophet gathered his family together. Thirty people gathered, ate, and drank. Then he said to them: `Who could take care of my debts and promises for me, and he will be with me in Paradise and will be my successor among my family?` A man-Shareek did not name him - said: O Messenger of Allah you are like an ocean; who could do that? Then he offered that to the members of his family and `Ali said: I will. [[Musnad Ahmed](#)]

# OPEN INVITATION

## ❖ Call From Mount Safa

- ❖ To give a message to all of Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ ascended mount As-Safa and started calling
- ❖ He used the words “O Sabahah” to gather people. It is an Arabic expression to draw attention to a grave danger
- ❖ He called each tribe by name
- ❖ He called them to
  - ❖ Testify to the Oneness of Allah
  - ❖ Believe in his Prophethood
  - ❖ Believe in the Day of Resurrection
- ❖ Abu Lahab cursed the Prophet ﷺ after hearing this
- ❖ Surah Lahab was revealed subsequently to curse Abu Lahab and his wife

### Lesson:

**We should use every opportunity and method to convey the message of Islam**

Narrated Ibn `Abbas: When the Verse:-- 'And warn your tribe of near kindred.' (26.214) was revealed. Allah's Messenger went out, and when he had ascended As-Safa mountain, he shouted, "O Sabahah!" The people said, "Who is that?" "Then they gathered around him, whereupon he said, "Do you see? If I inform you that cavalymen are proceeding up the side of this mountain, will you believe me?" They said, "We have never heard you telling a lie." Then he said, "I am a plain warner to you of a coming severe punishment." Abu Lahab said, "May you perish! You gathered us only for this reason?" Then Abu Lahab went away. So the "Surat:--ul--LAHAB" 'Perish the hands of Abu Lahab!' (111.1) was revealed. [Bukhari]

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ - 111:1

May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he.

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ - 111:2

His wealth will not avail him or that which he gained.

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ - 111:3

He will [enter to] burn in a Fire of [blazing] flame

وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ - 111:4

And his wife [as well] - the carrier of firewood.

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ - 111:5

Around her neck is a rope of [twisted] fiber.

## ❖ Reaction of Quraish

- ❖ Initially, they mocked the messenger by calling him a poet, madman, soothsayer, liar etc.
- ❖ They reached out to Abu Talib to ask him to stop the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ However, Abu Talib continued to support the Prophet ﷺ

## ❖ Advisory council

- ❖ An advisory council was formed to keep pilgrims away from the Prophet ﷺ's message during Hajj time.

## ❖ Pause of revelation

- ❖ A short pause in Wahy made the Prophet ﷺ sick and not able to perform his daily night prayers
- ❖ The wife of Abu Lahab mocked the Prophet ﷺ saying, "Your Satan has forsaken you."
- ❖ Allah revealed Surah Ad-Duha to comfort the Prophet

وَالضُّحَىٰ - 93:1  
 وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَىٰ - 93:2  
 مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ - 93:3  
 وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ - 93:4  
 وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰ - 93:5  
 أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ - 93:6  
 وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَىٰ - 93:7  
 وَوَجَدَكَ عَانِلًا فَأَغْنَىٰ - 93:8  
 فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ - 93:9  
 وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ - 93:10  
 وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ - 93:11

Once Allah's Messenger became sick and could not offer his night prayer (Tahajjud) for two or three nights. Then a lady (the wife of Abu Lahab) came and said, "O Muhammad! I think that your Satan has forsaken you, for I have not seen him with you for two or three nights!" On that Allah revealed: 'By the fore-noon, and by the night when it darkens, your Lord (O Muhammad) has neither forsaken you, nor hated you.' (93.1-3) [Bukhari]

## Lesson:

**Life is full of ups and downs. We must stay steadfast and trust Allah**

## ❖ Dar ul-Arqam

- ❖ It was the first Madrasah
- ❖ House of the companion Arqam near As-Safa
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ and the believers used to gather there
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ used to teach Quran, perform prayers, and train early believers to be patient, not lose temper, love one another, and follow the orders of the Prophet ﷺ

## ❖ Compromise

- ❖ The people of Quraish offered the Prophet a compromise: to worship Allah one year and worship the idols the other
- ❖ Allah revealed Surah Kafirun stating that there cannot compromise in Tawheed

## ❖ Persecution

- ❖ When the disbelievers realized that they could not convince them by mocking or compromising, they started persecuting believers, especially the slaves and poor



قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ  
 I do not worship what you worship. مَا  
 لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا  
 تَعْبُدُونَ -

Nor are you worshippers of what I worship. وَلَا  
 أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ - 109:3

Nor will I be a worshipper of what you  
 worship. 109:4 - وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ -

Nor will you be worshippers of what I  
 worship 109:5 - وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَّا أَعْبُدُ -

For you is your religion, and for me is my  
 religion." 109:6 - لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ -

## ❖ Surah Al-Kahf (The Cave)

- ❖ Quraish brought three questions after talking to the Jews that only a prophet would be able to answer
- ❖ The questions were:
  - ❖ Who were the people of the cave?
  - ❖ Who was Dhul-Qarnain?
  - ❖ What is the Rooh (spirit)?
- ❖ Allah revealed Surah Al-Kahf answering the questions
- ❖ Allah gave an indication of the importance of hijrah to safeguard faith. The believers can migrate to other places, similar to the people in the Surah who took refuge in a cave

### Lesson:

To safeguard faith, one should sacrifice everything



# ABYSSINIA MIGRATIONS

❖ Also famously referred to as Hijrath-e-Habshah

## ❖ Migration 1

- ❖ Allah told the believers that the world is spacious and they can migrate
- ❖ After five years of prophethood, about a dozen people migrated to Abyssinia including Othman (RA) and his wife Ruqaiyyah (RA), the daughter of Prophet ﷺ

## ❖ Hamza (RA) and Omar (RA)

- ❖ Hamza (RA), an uncle of the Prophet, and Omar (RA) accepted Islam

## ❖ People of Makkah Prostrate

- ❖ Once, the Prophet ﷺ recited Surah Najm in the disbelievers' presence. At the verse of sajdah, he prostrated
- ❖ Affected by the powerful Surah, everyone including the disbelievers prostrated behind Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Some people thought the disbelievers accepted Islam

قُلْ يَا عِبَادِ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمْ ۗ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا فِي هَذِهِ الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةٌ ۗ وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ ۗ إِنَّمَا يُوَفَّى الصَّابِرُونَ أَجْرَهُمْ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ - 39:10

Say, "O My servants who have believed, fear your Lord. For those who do good in this world is good, and the earth of Allah is spacious. Indeed, the patient will be given their reward without account."

فَاسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ وَاعْبُدُوا - 53:62

So prostrate to Allah and worship [Him].

# ABYSSINIA MIGRATIONS

## ❖ Return From Abyssinia

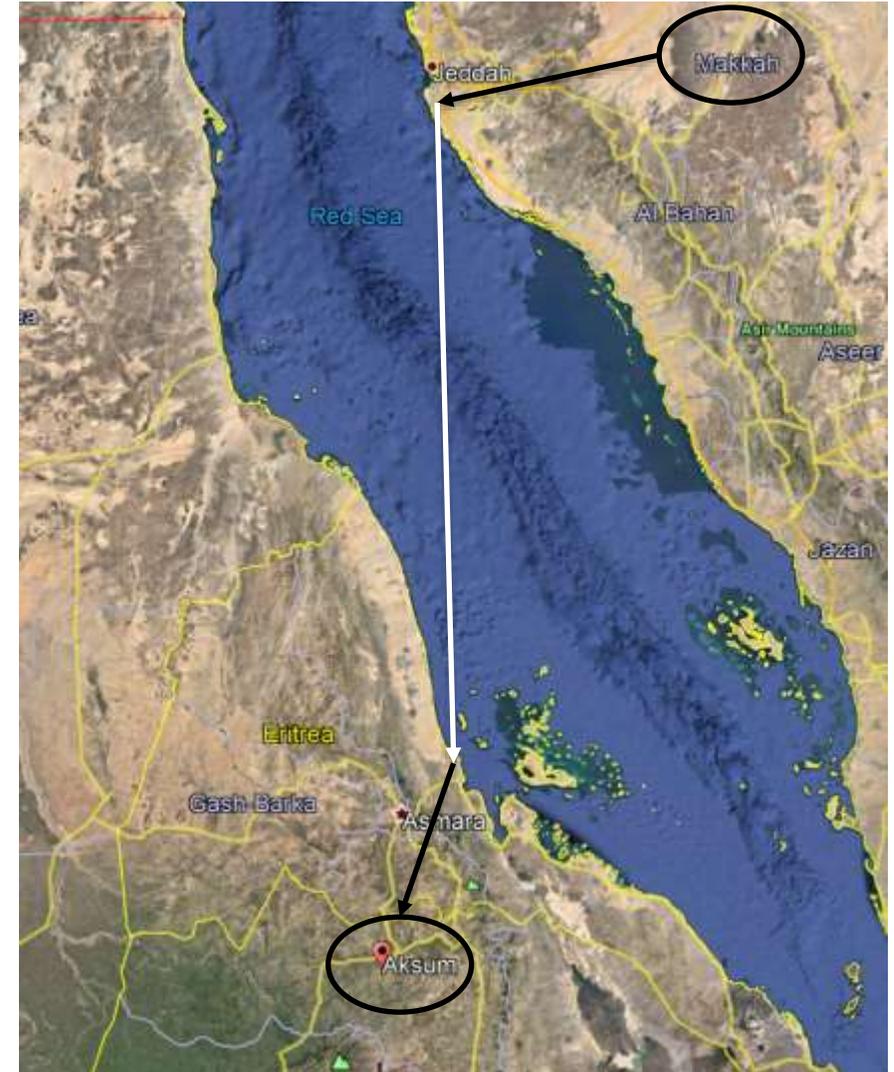
- ❖ On hearing rumors that everyone in Makkah believed in Islam, the migrants returned to Makkah

## ❖ Migration 2

- ❖ Owing to the continued and excessive persecution of the believers by the people of Makkah, over 80 people migrated again to Abyssinia

## ❖ Attempts to Bring Back the Migrants

- ❖ Quraish wanted to obtain extradition of the migrants
- ❖ They sent multiple delegations with gifts to the king of Abyssinia and requested extradition of the Muslims
- ❖ The king called the Muslims and asked them about their beliefs. He realized that it was a true religion so he refused to send them back to Quraish



## ❖ Offers to the Prophet

- ❖ The leaders of Quraish offered wealth, marriage with a good lady, and leadership to Prophet ﷺ if he promised to stop preaching
- ❖ Prophet ﷺ responded by reciting Surah Fussilat

## ❖ Appeal to Abu Talib

- ❖ Several times, Quraish approached Abu Talib to convince the Prophet ﷺ to stop preaching
- ❖ **Sun and Moon in hand:** One time, Abu Talib felt weak and requested the Prophet ﷺ not to put a burden on him. In response, the Prophet ﷺ said that if they give him the sun in one hand and the moon in the other, he would still not stop preaching Islam

## ❖ Reason For Quraish's Resistance to Islam

- ❖ They were caretakers of the idols in the Kaaba and were, in a way, religious leaders for the Arabs
- ❖ They were afraid of losing this leadership as well as the money gained from the pilgrimage if the idols lost importance

حم - 41:1

Ha, Meem

تَنْزِيلٌ مِّنَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - 41:2

[This is] a revelation from the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful -

كِتَابٌ فَصَّلْتِ آيَاتُهُ فُرَانًا عَرَبِيًّا لِّقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ - 41:3

A Book whose verses have been detailed, an Arabic Qur'an for a people who know,

بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا فَأَعْرَضَ أَكْثَرُهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ - 41:4

As a giver of good tidings and a warner; but most of them turn away, so they do not hear.

وَقَالُوا قُلُوبُنَا فِي أَكِنَّةٍ مِّمَّا تَدْعُونَا إِلَيْهِ وَفِي آذَانِنَا وَقْرٌ وَمِن

بَيْنِنَا وَبَيْنِكَ حِجَابٌ فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّنَا عَامِلُونَ - 41:5

And they say, "Our hearts are within coverings from that to which you invite us, and in our ears is deafness, and between us and you is a partition, so work; indeed, we are working."

## Lesson:

One should not be deviated by worldly attractions



# ABYSSINIA MIGRATIONS → SOCIAL BOYCOTT

## ❖ Demands For Miracle

- ❖ Due to the demand of disbelievers, Prophet ﷺ showed them the miracle of the moon splitting. They rejected it as magic or illusion

- ❖ Despite the Prophet ﷺ showing miracles and clear proofs, the people of Quraish were blind and followed their desires. Their minds were blocked from the truth

أَقْتَرَبَتِ السَّاعَةُ وَانْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ - 54:1

The Hour has come near, and the moon has split [in two].

وَإِنْ يَرَوْا آيَةً يُعْرِضُوا وَيَقُولُوا سِحْرٌ مُّسْتَمِرٌّ - 54:2

And if they see a miracle, they turn away and say, "Passing magic."

Narrated Anas: That the Meccan people requested Allah's Messenger to show them a miracle, and so he showed them the splitting of the moon. [Bukhari]



# SOCIAL BOYCOTT

- ❖ Seeing that the Prophet ﷺ was determined and Abu Talib was not yielding, Quraish boycott the family of the Prophet (Banu Hashim)
- ❖ They made a written agreement to boycott them and hung the agreement in the Kaaba
- ❖ The entire family of Banu Hashim supported the Prophet ﷺ (except Abu Lahab), so Quraish boycotted all of them to put pressure on them
- ❖ The family retreated to a valley near Makkah known as Shaib-e-Abi Talib



# SOCIAL BOYCOTT

- ❖ The boycott left Banu Hashim with no food or sustenance
- ❖ Quraish prevented them from accessing the market, allowing them to neither buy nor sell. They prevented other people from doing any business with Banu Hashim
- ❖ Banu Hashim struggled a lot to survive. At one stage, they were left eating leaves and animal skin for survival
- ❖ The belief and steadfastness of believers increased as the oppression increased
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ and his family stayed in Shaib-e-Abi Talib for about three years

Abu Huraira (Allah be pleased with him) reported: Allah's Messenger said to us as we were at Mina: We would observe halt tomorrow at-Khaif of Banu Kinanah, where (the polytheists) had taken an oath on unbelief, and that was that the Quraish and Banu Kinanah had, pledged against Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib that they would neither marry nor do any transaction with them unless they deliver Allah's Messenger (way peace be upon him) to them. And (this pledge was) taken at this (place) Muhassab. [Muslim]

## Lesson:

The religion spread with trials and tribulations. It is not possible to get success through a short-cut.



## ❖ Self restraint

- ❖ Muslims exercised extreme self restraint as it was the order of the Prophet ﷺ not to fight
- ❖ People like Hamza (RA) and Omer (RA) were great fighters yet they showed great patience

## ❖ End of Social Boycott

- ❖ A few people from Quraish could not bear Banu Hashim's struggle and tried to convince other people to end the boycott
- ❖ When they went to look at the agreement inside the Kaaba, it had been eaten by ants
- ❖ With this, the boycott ended

### Lesson:

- Every trial has a certain time when it will end
- Muslims followed the Prophet ﷺ and never fought back with Quraish because Allah did not give permission to fight



# YEAR OF GRIEF

- ❖ It is famously referred to as 'Aamul-ul-Huzn
- ❖ It was in about the 10th year of prophethood
- ❖ **Death of Abu Talib**
  - ❖ The Prophet ﷺ tried to convince Abu Talib to believe in his religion
  - ❖ But due to Allah's decree he died on idolatry
  - ❖ Because of his great support to Prophet ﷺ and his cause, Prophet ﷺ said he will have the least punishment in Hell
- ❖ **Death of Khadijah (RA)**
  - ❖ A few months after the death of Abu Talib, Khadija (RA) passed away
  - ❖ It was a great loss for the Prophet. That is the reason the year is called the year of grief
  - ❖ She was a great lady who lived with Prophet for 25 years and shared trials and tribulations

إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۗ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ  
بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ -

28:56

Indeed, [O Muhammad], you do not guide whom you like, but Allah guides whom He wills. And He is most knowing of the [rightly] guided.

Narrated `Aisha:

I did not feel jealous of any of the wives of the Prophet as much as I did of Khadija though I did not see her, but the Prophet used to mention her very often, and when ever he slaughtered a sheep, he would cut its parts and send them to the women friends of Khadija. When I sometimes said to him, "(You treat Khadija in such a way) as if there is no woman on earth except Khadija," he would say, "Khadija was such-and-such, and from her I had children." [Bukhari]

# YEAR OF GRIEF

- ❖ Prophet ﷺ was left with no support from his tribe after the death of Abu Talib
- ❖ Abu Lahab became the leader of Banu Hashim and the persecution increased
- ❖ Example:
  - ❖ While he was in Sajdah near the Kaaba, Abu Jahl with his friends put the stomach sac of a camel onto the Prophet to make fun of him. Fatima (RA) helped the Prophet ﷺ remove it. The Prophet ﷺ made dua against each person who participated in this event.
- ❖ People quizzed the Prophet to tell them how Bani Israel went to Egypt
  - ❖ Allah revealed Surah Yusuf to answer the question and to console the Prophet ﷺ about his situation (however bad the situation might get, he will come out on top like the Prophet Yusuf)

Narrated Ibne Masood While the Messenger of Allah was saying his prayer near the Ka'ba and Abu Jahl with his companions was sitting (near by), Abu Jahl said, ... Who will rise to fetch the foetus of the she-camel of so and so, and place it between the shoulders of Muhammad when he goes down in prostration. The one most accursed among the people got up, brought the foetus and, when the Prophet (went down in prostration, placed it between his shoulders. Then they laughed at him and some of them leaned upon the others with laughter... The Prophet had bent down his head in prostration and did not raise it, until a man went (to his house) and informed Fatima, who was a young girl. She came and removed (the filthy thing) from him. Then she turned towards them rebuking them. When the Prophet had finished his prayer, he invoked God's imprecations upon them in a loud voice... [[Muslim](#)]

# JOURNEY TO TAIF

- ❖ Disappointed with the reaction of the people of Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ decided to give dawah to people in the nearby cities
- ❖ He embarked on a journey to Taif with the hope that they might believe and support him
- ❖ He was accompanied by Zaid ibn Haritha (RA)
- ❖ He stayed there for 10 days delivering the message
- ❖ But the people rejected his message and chased him out of the city hitting him with stones. He was injured with blood reaching to his shoes

**Lesson:**  
Always look for other option  
without getting disappointed



# JOURNEY TO TAIF

- ❖ Hardest day of his life
- ❖ He took rest at an orchard outside Taif
- ❖ Jibril came with the angel of the mountains asking whether the Prophet ﷺ wanted to crush the city
- ❖ But the Prophet ﷺ did not wish to destroy them and hoped that a later generation from them might believe
- ❖ Prophet ﷺ remembered this as the worst day of his life even much later in life
- ❖ He departed towards Makkah in deep distress



Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported: I asked the Prophet "Have you ever experienced a day harder than the day of the battle of Uhud?" He replied, "Indeed, I experienced them (dangers) at the hands of your people (i.e., the disbelievers from amongst the Quraish tribe). The hardest treatment I met from them was on the Day of 'Aqabah when I went to Ibn 'Abd Yalil bin 'Abd Kulal (who was one of the chiefs of Ta'if) with the purpose of inviting him to Islam, but he made no response (to my call). So I departed with deep distress ... [[Al-Bukhari and Muslim](#)].



# JOURNEY TO TAIF → PLEDGES OF AQABAH

- ❖ On the way back to Makkah, a group of Jinns in valley of Nakhla heard the Prophet recite Quran and they believed
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed in the cave of Hira for some time to look for people in Makkah who could give him protection to live in the city
- ❖ Al-Mut‘im bin ‘Adi, a notable person from Makkah agreed to give him protection
- ❖ Under the security of his men, the Prophet ﷺ returned to Makkah
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ continued his mission, although there was danger to his life
- ❖ The Prophet married Aisha (RA)

وَإِذْ صَرَفْنَا إِلَيْكَ نَفَرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ يَسْتَمِعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ فَلَمَّا حَضَرُوهُ قَالُوا أَنصِتُوا فَلَمَّا قُضِيَ وَلَّوْا إِلَىٰ قَوْمِهِم مُّنذِرِينَ

Remember, O Prophet, when We sent a group of jinn your way to listen to the Quran. Then, upon hearing it, they said 'to one another', "Listen quietly!" Then when it was over, they returned to their fellow jinn as warners.

[46:29]

Narrated `Aisha: I did not feel jealous of any woman as much as I did of Khadija because Allah's Messenger used to mention her very often. He married me after three years of her death, and his Lord (or Gabriel) ordered him to give her the good news of having a palace of Qasab in Paradise. [Bukhari]

## Lesson:

- It is permissible as well as recommended to look for help even if from non-Muslims

## ❖ Journey of Isra and Miraj

- ❖ Isra – Night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem
- ❖ Meraj – Ascension to the heavens
- ❖ This happened about 12-16 months prior to migration
- ❖ At Jerusalem, he led the prayer for all prophets
- ❖ He went to various heavens and met some prophets
- ❖ He saw some of the punishments of Hell and some of the rewards of Paradise.
- ❖ He saw Jibril (AS) in his original form, met Allah, and received the last two verses of Surah Baqarah
- ❖ He received five daily prayers as a gift from Allah

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَىٰ بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى الَّذِي بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا ۚ إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ - 17:1  
 Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al-Aqsa, whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him of Our signs. Indeed, He is the Hearing, the Seeing.

أَمَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ ۚ كُلٌّ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّنْ رُّسُلِهِ ۚ وَقَالُوا سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا ۗ غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ - 2:285

The Messenger has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, and [so have] the believers. All of them have believed in Allah and His angels and His books and His messengers, [saying], "We make no distinction between any of His messengers." And they say, "We hear and we obey. [We seek] Your forgiveness, our Lord, and to You is the [final] destination."

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۚ لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ ۗ رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِن نَّسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا ۗ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا ۗ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ ۗ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَارْحَمْنَا ۗ أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ - 2:286

Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity. It will have [the consequence of] what [good] it has gained, and it will bear [the consequence of] what [evil] it has earned. "Our Lord, do not impose blame upon us if we have forgotten or erred. Our Lord, and lay not upon us a burden like that which You laid upon those before us. Our Lord, and burden us not with that which we have no ability to bear. And pardon us; and forgive us; and have mercy upon us. You are our protector, so give us victory over the disbelieving people."

# PLEDGES OF AQABAH

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ used to find every opportunity to convey the message, particularly in secret to avoid Quraish's resistance.
- ❖ Six people from Yathrib (now Madinah) met the Prophet in the tenth year of prophethood during Hajj and accepted Islam. When they heard the message, they recalled what the Jews of Madinah used to say about a coming prophet
- ❖ During the Hajj season the next year, the Prophet ﷺ met a few more men from Yathrib in the valley of Aqabah close to Mina
- ❖ They embraced the religion and pledged to spread the message to others in Madinah
- ❖ This is referred to as the **First Pledge of Aqabah**



# PLEDGES OF AQABAH

- ❖ Pledge was:
  - ❖ Associate no partners to Allah
  - ❖ Do not steal
  - ❖ Do not commit illegal sexual intercourse
  - ❖ Do not kill offspring
  - ❖ Do not slander
  - ❖ Obey the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ sent Mus'ab bin Umair (RA) to Madinah to teach the religion
- ❖ Mus'ab informed the Prophet ﷺ that many people of Madinah were receptive to Islam

Narrated 'Ubada bin As-Samit: I, along with a group of people, gave the pledge of allegiance to Allah's Messenger He said, "I take your Pledge on the condition that you (1) will not join partners in worship with Allah, (2) will not steal, (3) will not commit illegal sexual intercourse, (4) will not kill your offspring, (5) will not slander, (6) and will not disobey me when I order you to do good. Whoever among you will abide by his pledge, his reward will be with Allah, and whoever commits any of those sins and receives the punishment in this world, that punishment will be an expiation for his sins and purification; but if Allah screens him, then it will be up to Allah to punish him if He will or excuse Him, if He will." [Bukhari]

## Lesson:

Allah will open doors for one who does work with perseverance.

## ❖ Second Pledge of Aqabah

- ❖ In the following year, during Hajj, more people from Madinah came and took the pledge
- ❖ There were about 73 men and 2 women

## ❖ Pledge of Ansar

- ❖ More people from Madinah (also called Ansar) promised to support the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ They invited Muslims to migrate to Madinah
- ❖ Prophet ﷺ appointed about 12 companions to teach the people of Madinah



### Lesson:

The one who supports for the sake of Allah will get the best reward from Allah



# MIGRATION (HIJRAH)

## ❖ Beginning of Migration

- ❖ After getting assurance from the Ansar that they would protect and support Muslims, the Prophet ﷺ permitted Muslims to migrate to Madinah
- ❖ Many Muslims started migrating
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ did not migrate still and waited for express permission from Allah

## ❖ Plot of Quraish

- ❖ The Quraish did not like the message spreading to Madinah
- ❖ They met in Dar-ul-Nadwa (their place of meeting) and took the extreme decision to assassinate the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ They decided that a representative from each tribe would simultaneously attack the Prophet ﷺ and kill him, so that no one tribe would face the anger of Banu Hashim.



### Lesson:

Allah will eventually make the enemy's plot fail so one should be patient and exercise perseverance



# MIGRATION (HIJRAH)

## ❖ Permission to Migrate

- ❖ Allah informed the Prophet ﷺ about the sinister plot and gave him permission to leave Makkah

## ❖ Meeting Abu Bakr (RA)

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ went to Abu Bakr (RA) and informed him of the permission
- ❖ Abu Bakr (RA) had already prepared two camels for this purpose

## ❖ Migration

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ asked Ali to be in his bed. Allah caused blindness to the assassins outside his house to allow the Prophet ﷺ to leave
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ along with Abu Bakr left the city at night

Narrated 'Aisha:... One day, while we were sitting in Abu Bakr's house at noon, someone said to Abu Bakr, "This is Allah's Messenger with his head covered coming at a time at which he never used to visit us before." Abu Bakr said, "May my parents be sacrificed for him. By Allah, he has not come at this hour except for a great necessity." So Allah's Messenger came and asked permission to enter, and he was allowed to enter. When he entered, he said to Abu Bakr. "Tell everyone who is present with you to go away." Abu Bakr replied, "There are none but your family. May my father be sacrificed for you, O Allah's Messenger!" The Prophet said, "I have been given permission to migrate." Abu Bakr said, "Shall I accompany you? May my father be sacrificed for you, O Allah's Messenger!" Allah's Messenger said, "Yes." Abu Bakr said, "O Allah's Messenger! May my father be sacrificed for you, take one of these two she-camels of mine." Allah's Messenger replied, "(I will accept it) with payment." So we prepared the baggage quickly and put some journey food in a leather bag for them. Asma, Abu Bakr's daughter, cut a piece from her waist belt and tied the mouth of the leather bag with it, and for that reason she was named Dhat-un-Nitaqain ... continued .  
[[Bukhari](#)]

# MIGRATION (HIJRAH)

## ❖ Cave of Thaur

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr hid in a cave while Quraish were chasing them
- ❖ In the cave, a spider made a web so that Quraish couldn't find them
- ❖ On the concern of Abu Bakr, the Prophet ﷺ assures him that Allah is with them
- ❖ They stayed there for three days. Abu Bakr's son used to give them food and bring news about Quraish

## ❖ Journey towards Madinah

- ❖ After three days of staying in the cave, they started the journey to Madinah
- ❖ The route of Hijrah was not the same as the normal route

### Lesson:

Trust in Allah is the biggest weapon a believer has



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise is to You. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and repent to You.