

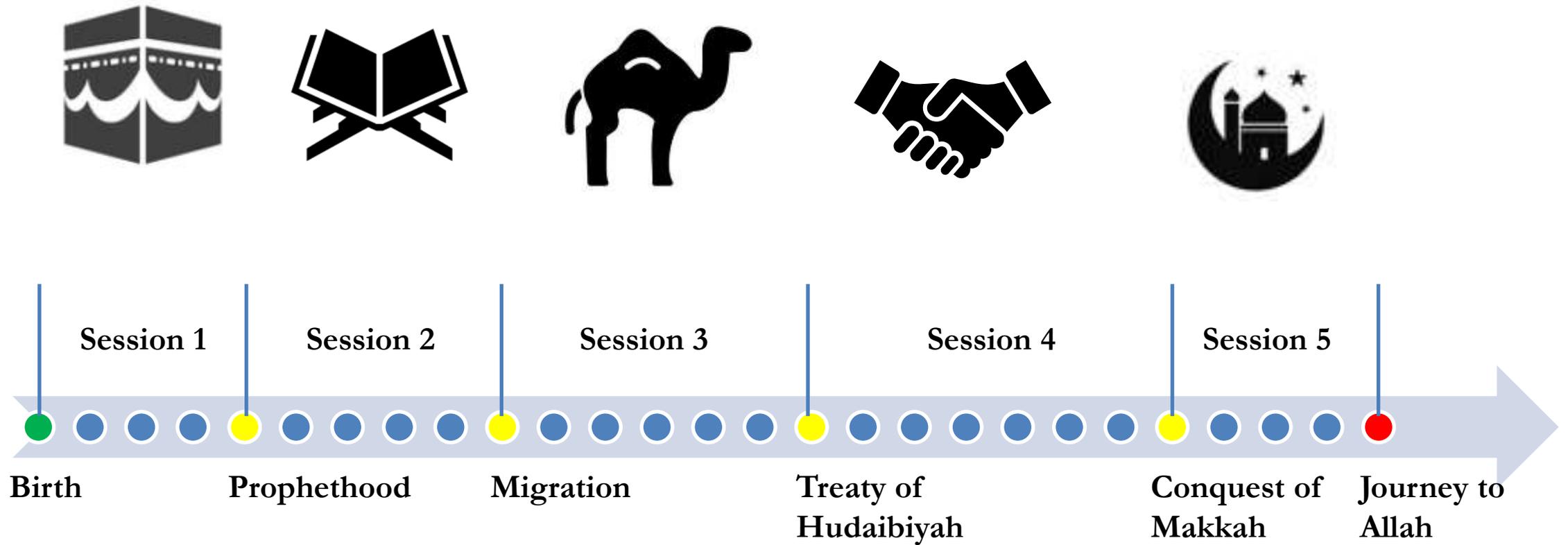


Birds Eye View of Seerah of Prophet (ﷺ)

Session 4  
18-Oct-2020

- ❖ 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](#)
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  - ❖ 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



# SESSION 1 OVERVIEW

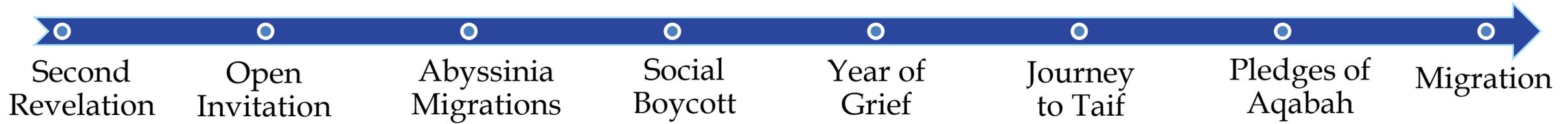
**BIRTH**



**PROPHETHOOD**



SECOND REVELATION → MIGRATION



MIGRATION



TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

Migration

Prophet's  
Mosque

Pacts of  
Madinah

Change of  
Qibla

Battle of  
Badr

Battle of  
Uhud

Battle of  
Confederates

Treaty of  
Hudaibiyah

HUDAIBIYAH → CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

## ❖ Benefits of Treaty of Hudaibiyah

- ❖ Quraish recognized the Muslims' existence as legitimate and began to deal with the believers on equal terms.
- ❖ Quraish relinquished their claim to religious leadership, and let other tribes choose their religion. Consequently, many tribes became Muslim
- ❖ Due to the agreement, there was no major danger in the Arabian peninsula anymore. This allowed the Prophet ﷺ to focus on giving dawah outside the peninsula
- ❖ Because of the treaty, there were more opportunities to give dawah to Quraish. Therefore, many people became Muslims

## ❖ The Prophet's Dream

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ had seen the dream of performing Umrah. But, they weren't able to do Umrah that year.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ told Omar (RA) that the dream was true, but it did not necessarily mean doing Umrah that same year
- ❖ The Muslims were able to perform Umrah the following year and fulfilled the dream

لَقَدْ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ الرُّءْيَا بِالْحَقِّ لَتَدْخُلَنَّ الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ  
 إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ ءَامِنِينَ مُخْلِقِينَ رُءُوسَكُمْ وَمُقَصِّرِينَ لَا تَخَافُونَ  
 فَعَلِمَ مَا لَمْ تَعْلَمُوا فَجَعَلَ مِنْ دُونِ ذَلِكَ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا

Certainly has Allah showed to His Messenger the vision [i.e., dream] in truth. You will surely enter al-Masjid al-Haram, if Allah wills, in safety, with your heads shaved and [hair] shortened, not fearing [anyone]. He knew what you did not know and has arranged before that a conquest near [at hand]. [48:27]

### Lesson:

- The commands of Allah should be followed whether we like them or not
- The commands of Allah and His Prophet ﷺ are always better for us even if they may seem bad in short term

## ❖ Women migration to Madinah

- ❖ Some Muslim women from Makkah migrated to Madinah without their guardian's permission.
- ❖ Allah ordered the Prophet not to send them back as the agreement was worded in a way that it was only for men, not women

## ❖ Incident of Abu Baseer

- ❖ Abu Baseer was a Muslim man who fled to Madinah
- ❖ People came asking the Prophet ﷺ to return him as required in the treaty
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ told him to return to honor the treaty
- ❖ Abu Baseer killed the person who was taking him back and returned to Madinah, but the Prophet ﷺ did not like it
- ❖ So, he went to a place near the route to Syria. Abu Jandal and other Muslim converts from Makkah joined him there
- ❖ They used to ambush people of Makkah who travelled on that route
- ❖ Quraish could do nothing because they weren't under the control of the Prophet (SAW) hence did not need to honor the treaty
- ❖ Eventually, the people of Makkah asked the Prophet to remove the condition of returning migrants and to bring them to Madinah

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا جَاءَكُمْ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ مُهَاجِرَاتٍ فَأَمْتَحِنُوهُنَّ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ  
بِإِيمَانِهِنَّ ۗ فَإِنْ عَلِمْتُمُوهُنَّ مُؤْمِنَاتٍ فَلَا تَرْجِعُوهُنَّ إِلَى الْكُفَّارِ ۚ لَا هُنَّ حِلٌّ لَّهُمْ  
وَلَا هُمْ يَحِلُّونَ لَهُنَّ ۚ وَأَتَوْهُنَّ مَا أَنْفَقُوا ۚ وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تَنْكِحُوهُنَّ إِذَا  
آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ أَجُورَهُنَّ ۚ وَلَا تُمْسِكُوا بِعِصَمِ الْكُوفِرِ ۚ وَاسْأَلُوا مَا أَنْفَقْتُمْ وَلَيْسَ لَكُمُ  
أَنْفَقُوا ۚ ذَلِكَ حُكْمُ اللَّهِ ۗ يَحْكُمُ بَيْنَكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

O you who have believed, when the believing women come to you as emigrants, examine them. Allah is most knowing as to their faith. And if you know them to be believers, then do not return them to the disbelievers; they are not lawful [wives] for them, nor are they lawful [husbands] for them. But give the disbelievers what they have spent. And there is no blame upon you if you marry them when you have given them their due compensation. And hold not to marriage bonds with disbelieving women, but ask for what you have spent and let them ask for what they have spent. That is the judgement of Allah ; He judges between you. And Allah is Knowing and Wise. [60:10]

### Lesson:

- There is wisdom in the acts of Allah.

## ❖ Dawah Outside Arabia

- ❖ After the agreement with Quraish, the Prophet ﷺ turned towards the kings outside Hijaz
- ❖ Allah sent the Prophet ﷺ not just for the Arabs but for all of mankind
- ❖ So the Prophet ﷺ sent letters to different kings

## ❖ Seal of Prophet

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ was told that kings do not accept any letter without a seal
- ❖ So he ordered the creation of a seal on a silver ring
- ❖ It was written to read “Muhammed Rasool Allah.” Some people claim it was written from bottom to top
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ used to wear the ring with the stone facing his palm

Narrated Anas: When the Prophet intended to write a letter to the ruler of the Byzantines, he was told that those people did not read any letter unless it was stamped with a seal. So, the Prophet got a silver ring-- as if I were just looking at its white glitter on his hand --- - and stamped on it the expression "Muhammad, Apostle of Allah". [Bukhari]



### Lessons:

- The Prophet ﷺ was bold enough to send messages to the superpowers of his time, so it is important for us to convey the message of Islam to everyone regardless of who they are and regardless of whether they accept the message

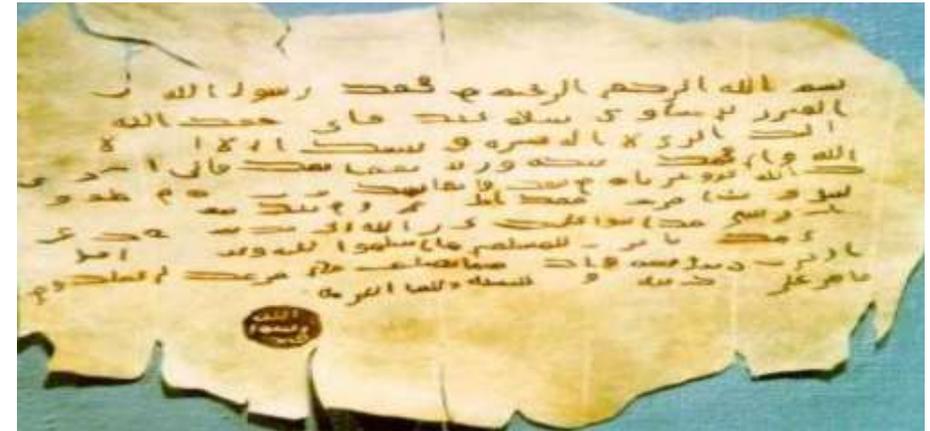
# INVITATION TO KINGS

## ❖ Letters

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ sent letters to many kings including Heraclius (Roman ruler), Kisra (Persian King), Najashi (Ethiopian King), Egypt, Syria

## ❖ Example (Letter to Heraclius)

- ❖ In the name of Allah, Most Gracious and Most Merciful. From Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah, to Heraclius, the Emperor of the Romans. Peace be upon him who follows the guidance. After this, I extend to you the invitation to accept Islam. Embrace Islam and you will be safe. Accept Islam, God will give you double the reward. And if you turn away, upon you will be the sin of your subjects. “O People of the Book, **come to the word that is common between us that we should worship none other than Allah**, should not ascribe any partner to Him and some of us should not take their fellows as Lords other than Allah. If they turn away, you should say that we testify to our being Muslims.” [3:64].”



### Lesson:

- The fundamental of Dawah is to call first to the common terms (i.e. worship none but Allah) as the Prophet ﷺ wrote in the letter

# INVITATION TO KINGS

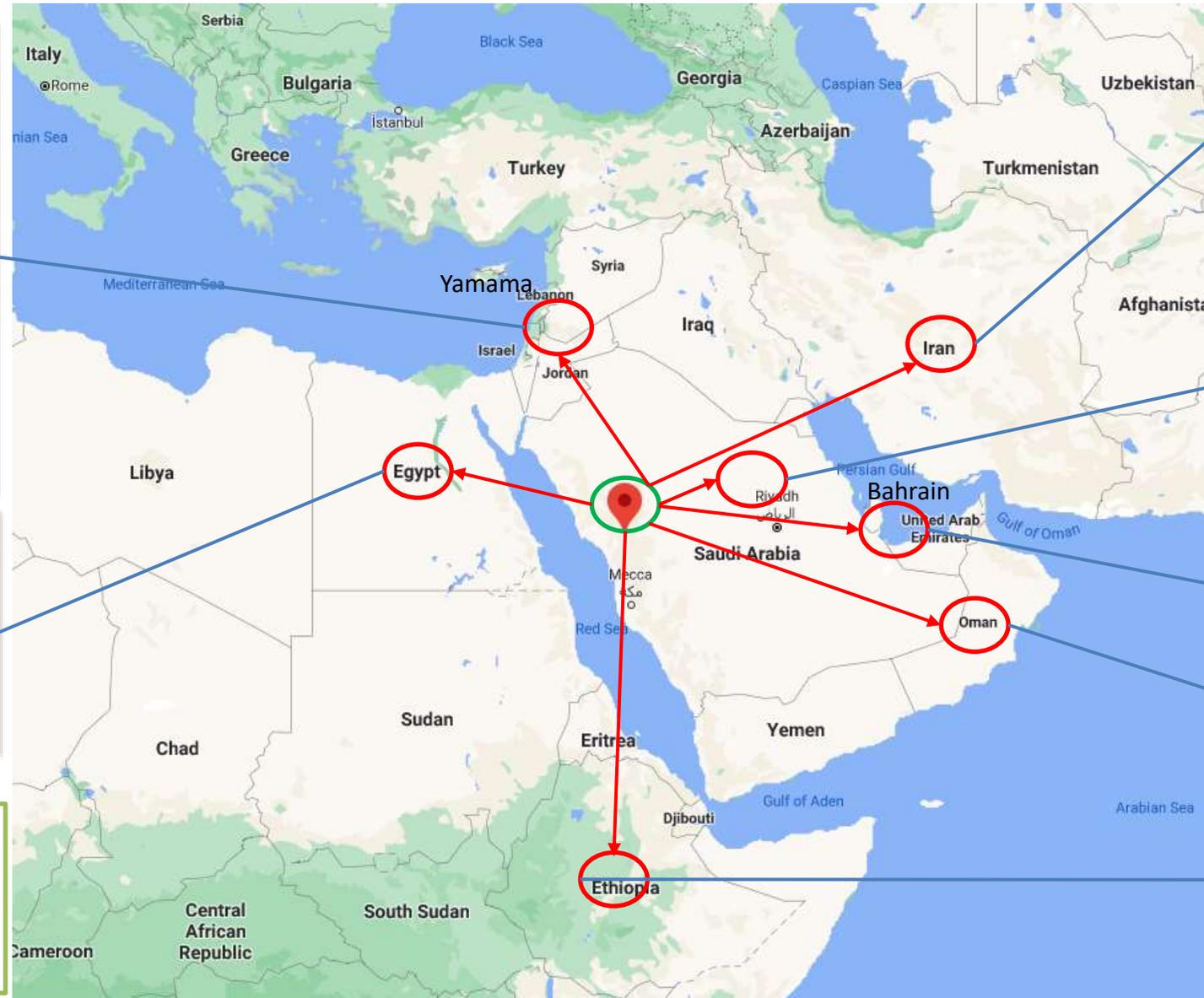
## Heraclius (Caesar)

- After receiving the letter, he called Abu Sufyan (who was there on business). He asked him some questions. With the answers, he realized the truth of the Prophet ﷺ, but did not become Muslim
- Detailed conversation of Heraclius and Abu Sufyan is mentioned in a [Hadith](#).

- Governor did not accept Islam but sent gifts to Prophet. One gift was Maria (RA), who became the mother of the Prophet's son.

## Lesson:

Different kings responded differently but the Prophet sent all of them letters. We should make our effort regardless of outcome



## Kisra

- He tore apart the letter
- The Prophet ﷺ asked Allah to tear his empire apart [Hadith](#)

## Haudha ibn Ali

- He demanded to be part of the Muslim government in exchange of accepting Islam. The Prophet refused.
- Later, Jibril (AS) informed the Prophet ﷺ that he died

- Ruler and most of the general public believed

- There were two brother king. Both accepted Islam

## Najashi

- He accepted the message but not his people
- When he died, the Prophet ﷺ prayed funeral in absentia for him

## ❖ Battle of Khaibar

- ❖ The Jews who were expelled from Madinah joined with others in Khaibar
- ❖ They were plotting and inciting people against the Muslims (they were the reason for the Battle of Confederates),
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ tried to have a treaty with them, but they refused. The Prophet ﷺ decided to attack them
- ❖ There were many fortress which were secure and difficult to conquer. One by one the Muslims defeated them
- ❖ There was one fort which was particularly difficult. The Prophet ﷺ assigned Ali (RA) to take charge, and he conquered it with Allah's help
- ❖ After defeating them, the Prophet ﷺ allowed the Jews to remain there as farmers on their request

## ❖ Fadak Fort

- ❖ It was conquered without fighting
- ❖ As per Allah's order it became the personal property of the Prophet ﷺ

Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd: On the day of Khaibar, Allah's Messenger said, "Tomorrow I will give this flag to a man through whose hands Allah will give us victory. He loves Allah and His Apostle, and he is loved by Allah and His Apostle." The people remained that night, wondering as to who would be given it ... [[Bukhari](#)]

### Lesson:

- The Prophet was proactive. He did not wait for others to plot and attack
- He forgave the people of Khaibar and accepted their request to remain there. Forgiveness is an important characteristic of Muslims

## ❖ Return from Ethiopia

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ, along with writing a letter to Najashi, advised the Muslims who had migrated to Ethiopia to come to Madinah
- ❖ As well, he ﷺ sent a marriage proposal to Umm-e-Habeeba, and she accepted. Najashi did their Nikah
- ❖ Jafar (RA), Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari (RA), and Umm-e-Habeeba (RA) along with other Muslims returned to Madinah
- ❖ By the time they returned, Khaibar was already conquered. The Prophet ﷺ was overjoyed to receive them
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ said these people have a double reward of migration since they migrated twice

## ❖ Assassination Attempt

- ❖ Some Jews tried to kill the Prophet ﷺ by giving him poisoned meat
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ came to know of the poison did not eat it
- ❖ On being questioned, they said that they gave him the poison to test if he was a true prophet.

Narrated Abu Musa: The news of the migration of the Prophet (from Mecca to Medina) reached us while we were in Yemen. So we set out as emigrants towards him. We were (three) I and my two brothers. I was the youngest of them, and one of the two was Abu Burda, and the other, Abu Ruhm, and our total number was either 53 or 52 men from my people. We got on board a boat and our boat took us to Negus in Ethiopia. ... continued

[[Bukhari](#)], [[Bukhari](#)]

Narrated Abu Huraira: When Khaibar was conquered, a roasted poisoned sheep was presented to the Prophet as a gift (by the Jews). The Prophet ordered, "Let all the Jews who have been here, be assembled before me." The Jews were collected and the Prophet said (to them), "I am going to ask you a question. Will you tell the truth?" They said, "Yes." The Prophet asked, "Who is your father?" They replied, "So-and-so." He said, "You have told a lie; your father is so-and-so." ... Continued.

[[Bukhari](#)]

## ❖ People of As-Suffah

- ❖ People who migrated after the brotherhood pact used to stay near a place in Masjid
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ took care of their sustenance and taught religion to them along with other Muslims at a place called As-Suffah near the Prophet's mosque
- ❖ They were dedicated to knowledge, worship, and Jihaad.
- ❖ Two notable members of the people of As-Suffah were Abu Huraira and Hudaifah bin Al-Yamaan who have narrated hundreds of Sahih Hadith
- ❖ They did not just sit idly but participated in Jihaad and other activities
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ used to take care of them more than his family members. (When Fatimah RA asked for financial support, he denied her with the intention of supporting these people)
- ❖ Among the people of As-Suffah there were well off people too who used to stay there just to learn from the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Any delegate visiting the Prophet ﷺ used to stay with them as well

It was narrated from `Ali: Ali said to Fatimah one day: By Allah, I have brought water until I felt a pain in my chest. He said: Some captives have been brought to your father, go and ask him for a servant. She said: And I, by Allah, have ground flour until my hands became sore. So she went to the Prophet and he said: "What brings you here, O my daughter?" She said: I have come to greet you; and she felt too shy to ask him, so she went back, 'Ali said: What happened? She said: I felt too shy to ask him. So we went together and I said: O Messenger of Allah, by Allah I have brought water until I started to feel pain in my chest. And Fatimah said: I have ground flour until my hands hurt. Allah has brought you plenty of captives, so give us a servant. The Messenger of Allah said: "By Allah, I will not give it to you and leave Ahlus-Suffah starving when I have nothing to spend on them. Rather I will sell them (the captives) and spend the price on (Ahlus-Suffah).... [Continued \[Musnad Ahmed\]](#)



### Lesson:

- **The Prophet ﷺ always concentrated on teaching and training. We should never disregard learning and teaching particularly to our children**

# COMPENSATORY UMRAH

- ❖ In 7 Hijri, the Prophet ﷺ set out for Umrah as per the Treaty of Hudaibiyah
- ❖ He ﷺ was accompanied with the same companions who were with him during the trip of Hudaibiyah
- ❖ He ﷺ carried weapons for self-defense
- ❖ When he ﷺ reached Makkah, he ﷺ stocked the weapons outside and appointed some people to take care of them while they performed Umrah
- ❖ In response to some people of Makkah commenting that the Muslims became weak in Madinah, he ﷺ ordered the Muslims to do Ramal during tawaf
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Makkah for 3 days, married Maimoona (RA), and then returned to Madinah



Narrated Ibn `Abbas: When Allah's Messenger and his companions arrived (at Mecca), the pagans said, "There have come to you a group of people who have been weakened by the fever of Yathrib (i.e. Medina)." So the Prophet ordered his companions to do Ramal (i.e. fast walking) in the first three rounds of Tawaf around the Ka`ba and to walk in between the two corners (i.e. the black stone and the Yemenite corner). The only cause which prevented the Prophet from ordering them to do Ramal in all the rounds of Tawaf, was that he pitied them. [Bukhari]

## ❖ Important Men from Makkah Who Became Muslim

- ❖ During Umrah, **Khalid bin Waleed's** brother Waleed (who was already Muslim) tried to find him, but could not. The Prophet ﷺ asked him about Khalid and said that a person like Khalid should not be ignorant of Islam
- ❖ Waleed wrote a letter to Khalid about the Prophet's feeling about him
- ❖ On reading the letter and knowing the impression of Prophet about him, he along with **Amr bin Al-Aas** and **Uthman bin Talha** travelled to Madinah to meet the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ All of them accepted Islam and used their talents for the sake of Islam

It is narrated on the authority of Ibn Shamasah Mahri that he said: We went to Amr b. al-As and he was about to die. He wept for a long time and turned his face towards the wall. His son said: ..... I came to the Apostle and said: Stretch out your right hand so that may pledge my allegiance to you. He stretched out his right hand, I withdrew my hand, He (the Holy Prophet) said: What has happened to you, O 'Amr? replied: I intend to lay down some condition. He asked: What condition do you intend to put forward? I said: should be granted pardon. He (the Holy Prophet) observed: Are you not aware of the fact that Islam wipes out all the previous (misdeeds)? Verily migration wipes out all the previous (misdeeds), and verily the pilgrimage wipes out all the (previous) misdeeds..... continued [Muslim]

### Lesson:

- We should appreciate the good qualities of people so that they are encouraged towards good

# BATTLE OF MU'ATTA

- ❖ An intense military campaign was initiated by the ruler of Damascus against Muslims
- ❖ The rulers of Damascus killed two messengers and the people who went there to preach religion
- ❖ The response from the general public was also hostile. They killed many sahaba
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered the preparation of an army to avenge the killings
- ❖ Under the leadership of Zaid bin Haritha, Jafar bin Abi Talib and Abdullah bin Rawaha, an army of over 3,000 started towards Damascus
- ❖ The army reached Ma'aan (a place in Jordan). Muslims realized that the strength of the enemy army was over 100,000



'Abdullah bin 'Umar said: "Allah's Messenger appointed Zaid bin Haritha as the commander of the army during the Ghazwa of Mu'tah and said, "If Zaid is martyred, Ja'far should take over his position, and if Ja'far is martyred, 'Abdullah bin Rawaha should take over his position.'" 'Abdulla-h bin 'Umar further said, "I was present amongst them in that battle and we searched for Ja'far bin Abi Talib and found his body amongst the bodies of the martyred ones, and found over ninety wounds over his body, caused by stabs or shots (of arrows). [Bukhari]

# BATTLE OF MU'ATTA

- ❖ In addition, the king of Rome supported them with another 100,000
- ❖ The ratio of Muslims vs. the Enemy was 1:66
- ❖ One by one the commanders got martyred, finally the command came to Khalid bin Waleed
- ❖ Seeing the disproportionate enemy numbers, Khalid bin Waleed decided to retreat
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ described the entire events of the battle in Madinah while the battle was ongoing and gave Khalid bin Waleed the title of Sword of Allah when he took over the command
- ❖ Khalid bin Waleed inflicted a lot of damage to the enemy and successfully retreated from them saving thousands of Muslim lives
- ❖ This was the first battle of the Muslims with the Romans

Narrated Anas: The Prophet had informed the people of the martyrdom of Zaid, Ja`far and Ibn Rawaha before the news of their death reached. The Prophet said, "Zaid took the flag (as the commander of the army) and was martyred, then Ja`far took it and was martyred, and then Ibn Rawaha took it and was martyred." At that time the Prophet's eyes were shedding tears. He added, "Then the flag was taken by a Sword amongst the Swords of Allah (i.e. Khalid) and Allah made them (i.e. the Muslims) victorious." [[Bukhari](#)]

# CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

## ❖ Breaking of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah

- ❖ The tribe Banu Bakr, who was an ally of Quraish, attacked another tribe Banu Khuza'ah, an ally of Muslims
- ❖ Quraish supported Banu Bakr in the attack thus breaking the treaty of Hudaibiyah
- ❖ The leader of Banu Khuza'ah appealed to Prophet ﷺ for help
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ gave three options to Quraish
  - ❖ Pay blood money for the victims of Khuza'ah
  - ❖ Terminate the alliance with Banu Bakr
  - ❖ Consider the treaty nullified
- ❖ Quraish chose to nullify the truce
- ❖ Subsequently, Abu Sufyan, realized the mistake and came to Madinah to convince the Prophet ﷺ to renew the treaty
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ did not entertain him
- ❖ Abu Sufyan returned to Makkah in disappointment

# CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

## ❖ Incident of Haatib bin Baltha

- ❖ Haatib bin Baltha (RA) wrote a letter to Quraish about the impending attack on Makkah fearing that they would harm his family which was still there
- ❖ Allah informed the Prophet ﷺ about the letter, and it was seized before reaching Makkah
- ❖ When the Prophet ﷺ questioned Haatib (RA), he responded saying his intention was to save his family
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ pardoned him as he was one of the veterans of Badr
- ❖ Allah revealed a verse in Surah Mumtahina commanding Muslims not to take the enemies of Allah as friends

Narrated `Ali: Allah's Messenger sent me, Az-Zubair and Al-Miqdad saying, "Proceed till you reach Rawdat Khakh where there is a lady carrying a letter, and take that (letter) from her." So we proceeded on our way with our horses galloping till we reached the Rawda, and there we found the lady and said to her, "Take out the letter." She said, "I have no letter." We said, "Take out the letter, or else we will take off your clothes." So she took it out of her braid, and we brought the letter to Allah's Messenger .. continued [[Bukhari](#)]

### Lesson:

- We should not put our personal interests over the interests of the community

# CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

## ❖ Marching towards Makkah

- ❖ In Ramadan 8 Hijri, the Prophet ﷺ prepared an army of 10,000 and marched towards Makkah
- ❖ Abbas bin Abdul Mutallib joined the Prophet ﷺ on the way
- ❖ They broke the fast on the way
- ❖ When the Muslims reached Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ camped outside and asked everyone to light fires
- ❖ There are two possible reasons for this:
  - ❖ He did not want to attack Makkah unaware
  - ❖ He wanted the people of Makkah to surrender seeing the large army instead of fighting and losing their lives
- ❖ Abu Sufyan, the leader of Quraish, met the Prophet ﷺ and accepted Islam

Narrated Ibn `Abbas: The Prophet Medina (for Mecca) in the company of ten-thousand (Muslim warriors) in (the month of) Ramadan, and that was eight and a half years after his migration to Medina. He and the Muslims who were with him, proceeded on their way to Mecca. He was fasting and they were fasting, but when they reached a place called Al-Kadid which was a place of water between 'Usfan and Kudaid, he broke his fast and so did they. (Az-Zuhri said, "One should take the last action of Allah's Messenger and leave his early action (while taking a verdict.)" [\[Bukhari\]](#))

# CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

## ❖ Announcement of Forgiveness

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ told Abu Sufyan that whoever stayed in their houses, those who stay in Abu Sufyan's house, and those who stay in the Haram would be safe
- ❖ Abu Sufyan went back to Quraish and advised them not to behave aggressively
- ❖ Muslims entered into Makkah from different directions. Most of the entry was without any fighting
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered the Muslims not to kill anyone except to defend themselves
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah reciting the verses of Surah Al-Fath humbling himself to Allah
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ entered the Haram, did tawaf, and asked for the key of Kaaba from Uthman bin Talah, the keeper of the key
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ broke all the idols reciting the verse, "Truth has come and falsehood has departed."

Narrated `Abdullah bin Mughaffal: I saw Allah's Messenger on the day of the Conquest of Mecca over his she-camel, reciting Surat-al-Fath in a vibrant quivering tone. (The sub-narrator, Mu'awiya added, "Were I not afraid that the people may gather around me, I would recite in vibrant quivering tone as he (i.e. `Abdullah bin Mughaffal) did, imitating Allah's Messenger [[Bukhari](#)]

وَقُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ ۗ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا

And say, "Truth has come, and falsehood has departed. Indeed is falsehood, [by nature], ever bound to depart." [17:81]

# CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

## ❖ The Prophet ﷺ's Address to Quraish

- ❖ “Allah abolished from you all pride of pre-Islamic era”
- ❖ He recited the verse from Surah Hujraraat stating that the best among mankind is the one who is most fearful of Allah
- ❖ “O people of Quraish, what do you think of the treatment that I am about to accord to you?”
- ❖ They replied saying that Prophet ﷺ is noble and the son of a noble brother
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ said he would treat them like the prophet Yusuf treated his brothers, “No blame on you today”. The Prophet freed all people of Quraish (except a few)
- ❖ He returned the key of the Kaaba to Uthman bin Talah appointing him and his descendants as keeper of the keys until Qiyamah
- ❖ He said Kaaba will be a holy land. There is no permission to fight inside and it will remain like that until Qiyamah
- ❖ Most of Quraish accepted Islam after the forgiveness

### Lesson:

- Forgiving when we have upper hand is great virtue and is most effective

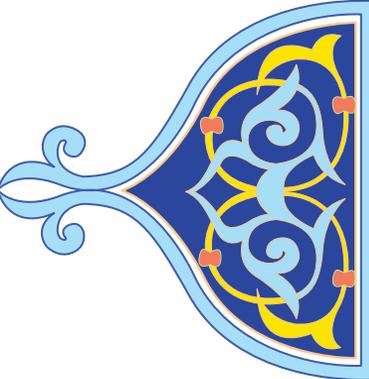
يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَنْفَقَكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

O humanity! Indeed, We created you from a male and a female, and made you into peoples and tribes so that you may 'get to' know one another. Surely the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous among you. Allah is truly All-Knowing, All-Aware [49:13]

قَالَ لَا تَثْرِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ ۖ يَعْفُورُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۖ وَهُوَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ

Joseph said, “There is no blame on you today. May Allah forgive you! He is the Most Merciful of the merciful! [12:92]





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.

