

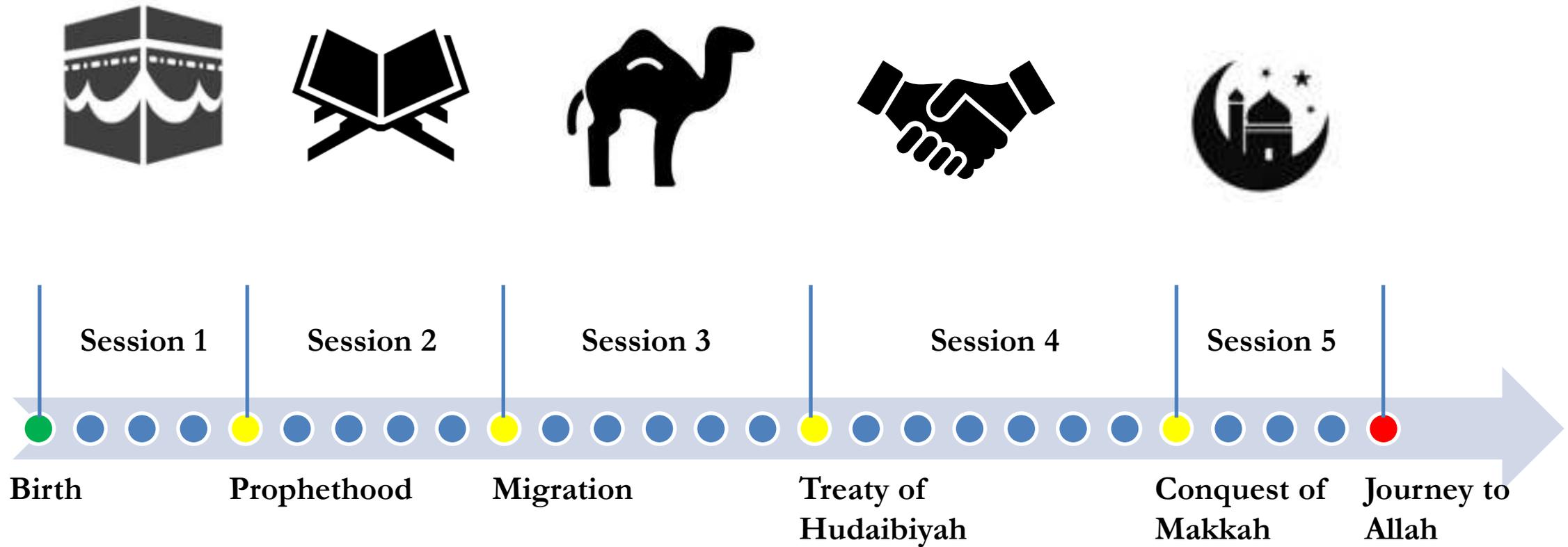


Birds Eye View of Seerah of Prophet (ﷺ)

Session 5
25-Oct-2020

- ❖ The main purpose of *Birds Eye View of Seerah* is:
 - ❖ To provide a 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

Timeline of Life of Prophet ﷺ



SESSION 1 OVERVIEW

BIRTH

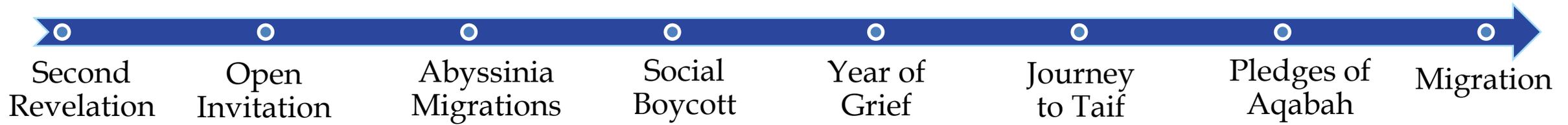


PROPHETHOOD



SESSION 2 OVERVIEW

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

Treaty of
Hudaibiyah

Invitation to
Kings

Compensatory
Umrah

Battle of
Mu'atta

Conquest of
Makkah

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH → JOURNEY TO ALLAH

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH —→ BATTLE OF HUNAIN

- ❖ Allah praised those who became Muslims before the conquest of Makkah and said they have a greater reward
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ prohibited Hijrah after the conquest of Makkah
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Makkah for 19 days teaching Islam to new Muslims
- ❖ He also gave dawah to the surrounding tribes
- ❖ He sent platoons to places around Makkah to destroy idols there

وَمَا لَكُمْ أَلَّا تُنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلِلَّهِ مِيرَاثُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۗ لَا يَسْتَوِي
مَنْكُم مَّنْ أَنْفَقَ مِنْ قَبْلِ الْفَتْحِ وَقَتْلَ ۗ أُولَٰئِكَ أَعْظَمُ دَرَجَةً مِّنَ الَّذِينَ أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ
بَعْدُ وَقَتَلُوا ۗ وَكُلًّا وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الْحُسْنَىٰ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

And why should you not spend in the cause of Allah, while Allah is the sole inheritor of the heavens and the earth? Those of you who donated and fought before the victory (over Mecca) are unparalleled. They are far greater in rank than those who donated and fought afterwards. Yet Allah has promised each a fine reward. And Allah is All-Aware of what you do. [57:10]

It was narrated that Safwan bin Umayyah said: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allah, they are saying that no one will enter Paradise except a Muhajir.'" He said: "There is no more emigration (Hijrah) after the Conquest of Makkah, rather there is Jihad and intention. When you are called to mobilize (for Jihad) then do so." [Nisai]

BATTLE OF HUNAIN

❖ Reason

- ❖ The tribes of Hawazin and Thaqeef did not surrender to the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ They were large tribes who thought they could attack and defeat the Muslims
- ❖ They marched towards Makkah with all their wealth and families to attack
- ❖ Their leader thought that if their families accompanied them, the soldiers would fight bravely
- ❖ They were good archers

❖ Prophet prepared an army

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ received news of their attack, and he prepared an army of 12,000 including 2,000 new Muslims who had just embraced Islam

We conquered Mecca and then we went on an expedition to Hunain. The polytheists came, forming themselves into the best rows that I have seen. They first formed the rows of cavalry, then those of infantry, and then those of women behind them. Then there were formed the rows of sheep and goats and then of other animals. We were also people large in number, and our (number) had reached six thousand. And on one side Khalid b. Walid was in charge of the cavalry. And our horses at once turned back from our rear. And we could hardly hold our own when our horses were exposed, and the bedouins and the people whom we knew took to their heels. (Seeing this) the Messenger of Allah ﷺ called thus: O emigrants, O emigrants. He then said: O Ansar, O Ansar. (Anas said: This hadith is transmitted by a group of eminent persons.) We said: At thy beck and call are we, Messenger of Allah. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ then advanced and he (Anas) said: By Allah, we had not yet reached them when Allah defeated them. and we took possession of the wealth and we then marched towards Ta'if, and we besieged them for forty nights. and then came back to Mecca and encamped (at a place), and the Messenger of Allah ﷺ began to bestow a hundred camels upon each individual. The rest of the hadith is the same. [Muslim]

BATTLE OF HUNAIN

❖ Army Moves

- ❖ In Shawwal, the Muslim army left Makkah
- ❖ They moved towards the valley of Hunain at dawn
- ❖ Due to their great numbers, some people said “We shall not be defeated.” The Prophet ﷺ disliked this pride

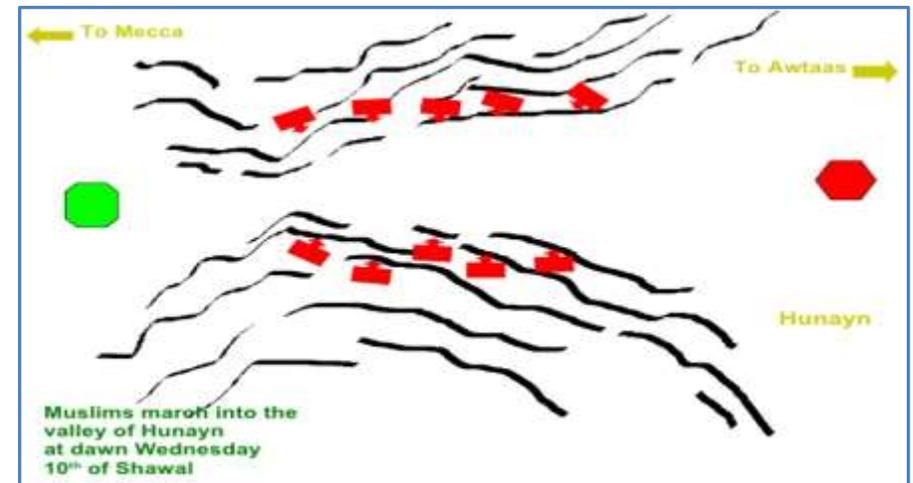
❖ Initial Chaos

- ❖ The army marched through a valley towards the main enemy army unaware of the archers on the mountains
- ❖ The archers attacked the Muslims from all sides
- ❖ Confusion and chaos forced the Muslims to retreat

❖ Turn of the Tide

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed firm and called others to return
- ❖ One by one, everyone returned, and the Muslims fought back bravely winning the battle
- ❖ The enemies fled in different directions

It has been narrated on the authority of 'Abbas who said: I was in the company of the Messenger of Allah on the Day of Hunain. I and Abd Sufyan b. Harith b. 'Abd al-Muttalib stuck to the Messenger of Allah and we did not separate from him. And the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) was riding on his white mule which had been presented to him by Farwa b. Nufitha al-Judhami. When the Muslims had an encounter with the disbelievers, the Muslims fled, falling back, but the Messenger of Allah began to spur his mule towards the disbelievers...Continued [[Muslim](#)]



BATTLE OF HUNAIN

❖ Numbers do not matter

- ❖ Allah revealed verses about the proud attitude of some Muslims because of their numbers
- ❖ Numbers provided no advantage, and Muslims had to retreat initially until Allah helped them

❖ New Muslims in Jihad

- ❖ Although the new converts were still learning about Islam, the Prophet ﷺ involved them in Jihad
- ❖ This tells us that any good work or religious rituals does not necessarily need complete knowledge about Islam

لَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي مَوَاطِنَ كَثِيرَةٍ ۗ وَيَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ ۖ إِذْ أَعْجَبَتْكُمْ كَثْرَتُكُمْ فَلَمْ تُغْنِ عَنْكُمْ شَيْئًا وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحَبَتْ ثُمَّ وَابَيْتُمْ مُدْبِرِينَ

Indeed Allah has given you believers victory on many battlefields, even at the Battle of Hunain when you took pride in your great numbers, but they proved of no advantage to you. The earth, despite its vastness, seemed to close in on you, then you turned back in retreat.

[9:25]

ثُمَّ أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ ۖ وَعَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَأَنْزَلَ جُنُودًا لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَعَدَّبَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ۗ وَذَلِكَ جَزَاءُ الْكَافِرِينَ

Then Allah sent down His reassurance upon His Messenger and the believers, and sent down forces you could not see, and punished those who disbelieved. Such was the reward of the disbelievers. [9:26]

Lesson:

- One should not wait to become a perfect Muslim before starting to do good deeds

BATTLE OF HUNAIN → TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Siege of Taif

- ❖ Some tribes, mainly Banu Thaqeef, fled to Taif after the defeat at Hunain
- ❖ In some time, Muslims surrounded Taif and the enemy locked themselves in their forts
- ❖ The Muslim army used the latest war technologies such as catapults and a weapon similar to the modern landmine
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed 40 days laying siege
- ❖ Some people advised the Prophet ﷺ that even though Taif would fall eventually if they stayed there, there was no harm in leaving Taif without conquering it because Banu Thaqeef had lost most of their power
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ decided to leave and returned from Taif
- ❖ The battles of Hunain and Taif were the last that the Prophet ﷺ fought against Arab polytheists

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar: When Allah Apostle was in Ta'if (trying to conquer it), he said to his companions, "Tomorrow we will return (to Medina), if Allah wills." Some of the companions of Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "We will not leave till we conquer it." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Therefore, be ready to fight tomorrow." On the following day, they (Muslims) fought fiercely (with the people of Ta'if) and suffered many wounds. Then Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "Tomorrow we will return (to Medina), if Allah wills." His companions kept quiet this time. Allah's Messenger ﷺ then smiled. [Bukhari]

Lessons:

- Muslims should be open to suggestions like the Prophet ﷺ who took advice and left Taif without fully defeating them
- We must keep up with new technology and use it as necessary

BATTLE OF HUNAIN → TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Distribution of War Booty from Hunain

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ delayed distributing the war booty of Hunain because he was waiting for the tribe of Hawazin (the tribe of Haleema), hoping they might come back repentant
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ distributed the wealth to everyone generously, such that people said, “Muhammad grants generously and fears not to grow poor”

❖ Arrival of Hawazin

- ❖ The tribe of Hawazin came back asking for their wealth
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ offered them the choice of taking back either their wealth or their families. They chose to take their families
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ forgave them and returned their families. On seeing this, other Muslims returned the families of Hawazin under their ownership as well
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ gave all the captives clothes as gifts in addition to returning their wealth

Lesson:

- We should spend money to soften non-Muslims towards Islam



❖ Displeasure of the Ansar

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ gave more gifts to new Muslims from Quraish. This frustrated the Ansar a bit
- ❖ Some people spread bad statements about this favor to Quraish
- ❖ The leader of the Ansar, Sa'ad bin Ubada, met the Prophet ﷺ and informed him about this. The Prophet ﷺ asked him to gather the Ansar
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ addressed the Ansar reminding them of the favors they got because of the Prophet ﷺ's migration to Madinah:
 - ❖ They were astray and became guided
 - ❖ They were poor and became rich
 - ❖ They used to fight among themselves, but Allah put love between them
- ❖ He also highlighted their merits and what they had done for the Prophet:
 - ❖ He was helpless, and they helped him
 - ❖ He was a fugitive, and they gave him refuge
- ❖ Then the Prophet ﷺ said, "Doesn't it please you that the people take booty to their homes and you take Allah's Messenger to your homes?"
- ❖ Many of them cried at this statement, and they all said they were satisfied with their share

Narrated Anas: On the day of the Conquest of Mecca, when the Prophet (had given (from the booty) the Quraish, the Ansar said, "By Allah, this is indeed very strange: While our swords are still dribbling with the blood of Quraish, our war booty are distributed amongst them." When this news reached the Prophet he called the Ansar and said, "What is this news that has reached me from you?" They used not to tell lies, so they replied, "What has reached you is true." He said, "Doesn't it please you that the people take the booty to their homes and you take Allah's Messenger to your homes? If the Ansar took their way through a valley or a mountain pass, I would take the Ansar's valley or a mountain pass." [Bukhari]

Lesson:

- The way the Prophet ﷺ dealt with the Ansar teaches us to deal with different situations with care like how he mentioned their merits and expressed his love to strengthen the relationship

BATTLE OF HUNAIN → TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Return to Madinah

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ wore Ihram from a place called Jirana and performed Umrah
- ❖ Then, he appointed Itab bin Usaid as governor of Makkah
- ❖ He returned to Madinah by the end of Dhul-Qadah 8 Hijri
- ❖ For that year, the Prophet let Quraish organize Hajj

❖ Zakah and Jizyah

- ❖ After returning to Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ appointed several people to collect Zakah from Muslims and Jizyah from non-Muslims.
- ❖ He also sent preachers and callers to Islam to different places

❖ Masjid e Zirar

- ❖ Some hypocrites constructed a mosque to use it as a base to plot against Muslims
- ❖ They invited the Prophet ﷺ to lead the prayer
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ delayed doing that as he was busy for Tabuk as and he was waiting for Allah's guidance



TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Caesar's Plan

- ❖ Noticing the expansion and increased power of the Muslims in the Arabian peninsula, Caesar wanted to attack and defeat the Muslims
- ❖ He mustered a large army with the Byzantines and Pro-Roman Arab tribes intending to have a decisive battle

❖ Prophet's Response

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ received this news, and Muslims were afraid because of this
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ decided to mobilize a large army and march towards Tabuk which was near the border of the Byzantine Empire and Arabia
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ announced his intention of confronting Rome openly (unlike what he used to do for other expeditions) so that Muslims could prepare accordingly

Narrated Ka`b bin Malik: Whenever Allah's Messenger intended to carry out a Ghazwa, he would use an equivocation to conceal his real destination till it was the Ghazwa of Tabuk which Allah's Messenger carried out in very hot weather. As he was going to face a very long journey through a wasteland and was to meet and attack a large number of enemies. So, he made the situation clear to the Muslims so that they might prepare themselves accordingly and get ready to conquer their enemy. The Prophet informed them of the destination he was heading for. [Bukhari]

TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Appeal for Charity

- ❖ The expedition was difficult and expensive so the Prophet ﷺ appealed to all Muslims to give charity
- ❖ Every Muslim came forward and gave as much as he could

❖ Uthman (RA)

- ❖ Uthman (RA) gave two hundred camels, two hundred ounces of gold, and one thousand dinars
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ prayed for him, and Uthman (RA) gave another 900 Camels and 100 Horses

❖ Omer (RA)

- ❖ He wanted to beat Abu Bakr (RA) in giving charity so he gave half his wealth

❖ Abu Bakr (RA)

- ❖ Abu Bakr (RA) gave all his wealth
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ asked him, “What did you leave for our family?” and he said, “Allah and his messenger”
- ❖ Even women were not behind in giving charity. They gave their jewellery and other things

الَّذِينَ يَلْمِزُونَ الْمُطَّوِّعِينَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي الصَّدَقَاتِ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَجِدُونَ إِلَّا جُهْدَهُمْ فَيَسْخَرُونَ مِنْهُمْ سَخِرَ اللَّهُ مِنْهُمْ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ

There are those who slander some of the believers for donating liberally and mock others for giving only the little they can afford. Allah will throw their mockery back at them, and they will suffer a painful punishment. [9:79]

Narrated Zaid bin Aslam: "I heard 'Umar bin Al-Khattab saying: 'We were ordered by the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to give in charity, and that coincided with a time in which I had some wealth, so I said, "Today I will beat Abu Bakr, if ever I beat him." So I came with half of my wealth, and the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "What did you leave for your family?" I said: "The like of it." And Abu Bakr came with everything he had, so he said: "O Abu Bakr! What did you leave for your family?" He said: "I left Allah and His Messenger for them." I said: "[By Allah] I will never be able to beat him to something.'" [Tirmidhi]

Lesson:

- We should hasten to fulfill the Prophet's command and compete with each other in good things

TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Tough Journey (Jaish al Usra)

- ❖ The journey was long and difficult. Allah termed
- ❖ The weather was hot, and Madinah had a drought
- ❖ It was the time of harvest in Madinah as well, so people had to leave the fruits of their work behind to go on the journey
- ❖ It was a big test for Muslims
- ❖ Weak, sick, and the poor Muslims were devastated about being unable to join because of the great reward of this expedition. This is mentioned in Surah Taubah

❖ Attitude of the Hypocrites

- ❖ They did not join the expedition giving various lies and excuses
- ❖ They also mocked the Muslims who did join
- ❖ Allah revealed verses in Quran about their lies

وَلَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ إِذَا مَا أَتَوْكَ لِتَحْمِلَهُمْ قُلْتَ لَا أَجِدُ مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ تَوَلَّوْا وَأَعْيُنُهُمْ تَفِيضُ مِنَ الدَّمْعِ حَزَنًا أَلَّا يَجِدُوا مَا يُنْفِقُونَ

Nor is there any blame on those who came to you O Prophet for mounts, then when you said, "I can find no mounts for you," they left with eyes overflowing with tears out of grief that they had nothing to contribute



TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ March Towards Tabuk

- ❖ An army of 30,000 Muslims marched towards Tabuk in Rajab 9 Hijri
- ❖ Despite the charity given, there was a huge shortage of resources (there were 18 men per camel, and at times, they had to eat leaves for food)
- ❖ People used to sacrifice camel to drink the water in their humps
- ❖ On the way, they walked through the remains of Thamud whom Allah destroyed with punishment. The Prophet ﷺ told everyone to pass that site quickly

❖ In Tabuk

- ❖ After this difficult journey, the army reached Tabuk. After seeing the Muslims, the enemy camp dispersed and no battle occurred
- ❖ The Muslims stayed for 20 days giving dawah to the surrounding tribes
- ❖ Some accepted Islam, and others agreed to give Jizyah
- ❖ Then, the army returned to Madinah

❖ Assassination Attempt Against the Prophet

- ❖ Some hypocrites attempted to kill the Prophet ﷺ on the way back from Tabuk
- ❖ Allah revealed the plot of the hypocrites in Surah Taubah and ordered the Prophet ﷺ to destroy Masjid e Zirar which was their place of plotting

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar: (While we were going for the Battle of Tabuk and when we reached the places of the dwellers of Al- Hijr), Allah's Messenger ﷺ said about the dwellers of Al-Hijr (to us). "Do not enter (the dwelling places) of these people unless you enter weeping, but if you weep not, then do not enter upon them, lest you be afflicted with what they were afflicted with." [Bukhari]

وَالَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا مَسْجِدًا ضِرَارًا وَكُفْرًا وَتَفْرِيقًا بَيْنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَإِرْصَادًا لِمَنْ حَارَبَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَلَيَحْلِفُنَّ إِنْ أَرَدْنَا إِلَّا
الْحُسْنَٰى وَاللَّهُ يَشْهَدُ إِنَّهُمْ لَكَاذِبُونَ

There are also those hypocrites who set up a mosque only to cause harm, promote disbelief, divide the believers, and as a base for those who had previously fought against Allah and His Messenger.¹ They will definitely swear, "We intended nothing but good," but Allah bears witness that they are surely liars.

لَا تَقُمْ فِيهِ أَبَدًا لِمَسْجِدٍ أُسِّسَ عَلَى التَّقْوَىٰ مِنْ أَوَّلِ يَوْمٍ أَحَقُّ أَنْ
تَقُومَ فِيهِ فِيهِ رِجَالٌ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَتَّطَهَّرُوا وَاللَّهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهَّرِينَ

Do not O Prophet ever pray in it. Certainly, a mosque founded on righteousness from the first day is more worthy of your prayers. In it are men who love to be purified.¹ And Allah loves those who purify themselves. [9:107-108]

TABUK EXPEDITION

❖ Three Believers Who Stayed Behind

- ❖ Ka'b bin Malik, Murara bin Ar-Rabi, and Hilal bin Omayyah were three believers who procrastinated joining the expedition
- ❖ After the Prophet ﷺ returned from Tabuk, many hypocrites came to him and gave false excuses for not joining the expedition. The Prophet ﷺ accepted their excuses and prayed for them. These three believers, however, did not lie or give excuses, and accepted their mistake
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered people to boycott them and exclude them from the community
- ❖ This test was done to increase their faith
- ❖ After 50 days Allah accepted their repentance and revealed the verse about it

Lessons:

- We should be truthful and not give false excuses regardless of the consequences that may bring
- Every test, trial, and tribulation brings forgiveness or reward, so we must be patient

وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ خُلِفُوا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ
وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوا أَن لَّا مَلْجَأَ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ
لِيَتُوبُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

And Allah has also turned in mercy to the three who had remained behind, whose guilt distressed them until the earth, despite its vastness, seemed to close in on them, and their souls were torn in anguish. They knew there was no refuge from Allah except in Him. Then He turned to them in mercy so that they might repent. Surely Allah alone is the Acceptor of Repentance, Most Merciful.
[9:118]

Narrated `Abdullah bin Ka`b bin Malik:

Who, from among Ka`b's sons, was the guide of Ka`b when he became blind: I heard Ka`b bin Malik narrating the story of (the Ghazwa of) Tabuk in which he failed to take part. Ka`b said, "I did not remain behind Allah's Messenger ﷺ in any Ghazwa that he fought except the Ghazwa of Tabuk, ...Continued [[Bukhari](#)]

❖ Hajj of 9 Hijri

- ❖ Muslims took control of Hajj from Quraish
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ appointed Abu Bakr (RA) as the leader and sent Muslims for Hajj
- ❖ After they had left, Allah revealed the verses prohibiting polytheists from entering Makkah any year after that one
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ sent Ali (RA) to announce this command during the Hajj
- ❖ The announcement was that:
 - ❖ All polytheists should leave Makkah after their agreement period or after four months
 - ❖ No polytheist could perform Hajj after that year
 - ❖ No one would be allowed to perform Tawaf naked
- ❖ Ali (RA) announced this to all people at every occasion of Hajj

بَرَاءَةٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ إِلَى الَّذِينَ عَاهَدْتُمْ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

This is a discharge from all obligations,¹ by Allah and His Messenger, to the polytheists you believers have entered into treaties with:

فَسِيحُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّكُمْ غَيْرُ مُعْجِزِي اللَّهِ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مُخْزِي الْكَافِرِينَ

“You polytheists may travel freely through the land for four months, but know that you will have no escape from Allah, and that Allah will disgrace the disbelievers.” [9:1:2]

Narrated Abu Huraira: On the Day of Nahr (10th of Dhul-Hijja, in the year prior to the last Hajj of the Prophet ﷺ when Abu Bakr was the leader of the pilgrims in that Hajj) Abu Bakr sent me along with other announcers to Mina to make a public announcement: "No pagan is allowed to perform Hajj after this year and no naked person is allowed to perform the Tawaf around the Ka`ba. Then Allah's Messenger ﷺ sent `Ali to read out the Surat Bara'a (at-Tauba) to the people; so he made the announcement along with us on the day of Nahr in Mina: "No pagan is allowed to perform Hajj after this year and no naked person is allowed to perform the Tawaf around the Ka`ba." [Bukhari]

YEAR OF DELEGATION

- ❖ In the beginning of Islam, many Arabs said about the Prophet ﷺ “Leave him alone to face his people, and if he is a truthful Prophet, he will overcome them”
- ❖ The influence of Islam was confirmed and established after the expedition of Tabuk
- ❖ Subsequently, many delegations from surrounding areas started coming to the Prophet ﷺ to learn about and embrace Islam
- ❖ This way, the number of Muslims grew exponentially. During the conquest of Makkah, Muslims were about 10,000. In Tabuk, there were 30,000 people. During the farewell Hajj, there were 100,000 Muslims
- ❖ The delegates who came to visit the Prophet ﷺ were taken care of by volunteers treating them with special hospitality
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ gave them sufficient time to learn the religion and also instructed the companions to teach them
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ used to especially deal with chieftains so that they could go back to their tribes and preach to them

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ
وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

When Allah's (ultimate) help comes and the victory (over Mecca is achieved) and you (O Prophet) see the people embracing Allah's Way in crowds, then glorify the praises of your Lord and seek His forgiveness, for certainly He is ever Accepting of Repentance. [110:1-3]

❖ Thaqif Delegation from Taif

- ❖ The Thaqif delegation arrived in 9 Hijri, after the Prophet returned from Tabuk, after they realized that they were incapable of fighting the Muslims
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ allowed them to stay near the mosque so they could listen to the Quran and see people praying
- ❖ They tried negotiating some terms for conversion like:
 - ❖ Allowing fornication
 - ❖ Making alcohol halal
 - ❖ Allowing interest
 - ❖ Not destroying their idols
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ recited the verses forbidding these things and refused all their conditions.
- ❖ Eventually, they accepted Islam with one term: that someone else would destroy their idols but not them.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ's decision to leave the siege of Taif resulted in good since they came and accepted Islam

وَلَا تَقْرُبُوا الزَّوْجَىٰ ۖ إِنَّهُ كَانَ فَحِشَةً وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا

Do not go near adultery. It is truly a shameful deed and an evil way. [17:32]

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رَجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

O believers! Intoxicants, gambling, idols, and drawing lots for decisions¹ are all evil of Satan's handiwork. So shun them so you may be successful. [5:90]

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَذَرُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنَ الرِّبَا إِن كُنْتُمْ مُّؤْمِنِينَ

O believers! Fear Allah, and give up outstanding interest if you are true believers. [2:278]

❖ Najran Delegation

- ❖ A delegation of Christians came from Najran. Najran was a big area with 73 villages
- ❖ The delegation comprised 60 men, many from the noble families and leaders
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ met them and gave them dawah, but they rejected claiming they were already correct believers
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ told them that there are three things that stood between them and true belief:
 - ❖ Worshiping the cross
 - ❖ Eating pork
 - ❖ Making Isa (AS) the son of God
- ❖ After preaching and debating, they still did not believe. The Prophet then called them to do Mubahalah
- ❖ Mubahala is when two opposing parties bring themselves and their families to curse the party that is on falsehood
- ❖ The Prophet came to do Mubahala but they refused. This is mentioned in Surah Al-Imran
- ❖ They agreed to give Jizyah and returned

إِنَّ مَثَلَ عِيسَىٰ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ آدَمَ ۖ خَلَقَهُ مِنْ تُرَابٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ كُن فَيَكُونُ

Indeed, the example of Jesus in the sight of Allah is like that of Adam. He created him from dust, then said to him, "Be!" And he was!

الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ فَلَا تَكُن مِّنَ الْمُمْتَرِينَ

This is the truth from your Lord, so do not be one of those who doubt.

فَمَنْ حَاجَّكَ فِيهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ أَبْنَاءَنَا وَأَبْنَاءَكُمْ وَنِسَاءَنَا وَنِسَاءَكُمْ وَأَنْفُسَنَا وَأَنْفُسَكُمْ ثُمَّ نَبْتَهِلْ فَنَجْعَل لَّعْنَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ

Now, whoever disputes with you O Prophet concerning Jesus after full knowledge has come to you, say, "Come! Let us gather our children and your children, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves—then let us sincerely invoke Allah's curse upon the liars." [3:59-61]

FAREWELL HAJJ

- ❖ In 10 Hijri, the Prophet ﷺ announced that he will go for Hajj
- ❖ The people in Madinah and surrounding areas gathered to join the Prophet ﷺ for Hajj
- ❖ It is mentioned that there were over 100,000 companions with him during Hajj
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ, in the last week of Dhul-Qadah on Saturday after Dhuhr prayer, left Madinah
- ❖ He gave a sermon explaining the rules of Ihram and Hajj
- ❖ The journey started, and the Prophet ﷺ and his companions repeatedly said talbiya

فِيهِ آيَاتٌ بَيِّنَاتٌ مَّقَامُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمَنْ دَخَلَهُ كَانَ آمِنًا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى النَّاسِ حَكِيمٌ غَلِيظٌ
لَا يَأْتِي مِنَ الشَّمَالِ وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ

In it are clear signs and the standing-place of Abraham. Whoever enters it should be safe. Pilgrimage to this House is an obligation by Allah upon whoever is able among the people. And whoever disbelieves, then surely Allah is not in need of (any of His) creation. [3:97]

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ،
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمَلِكُ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

"Here I am, O Lord, here I am, You indeed have no partner, here I am.

No Doubt, all praise and bounties are yours, and so is the absolute Domain. You indeed have no partners, here I am"

FAREWELL HAJJ

- ❖ They entered Masjid Al Haram from the right side, and the Prophet ﷺ touched and kissed the black stone
- ❖ He performed Tawaf, then went to Maqam e Ibrahim to pray two Raka there
- ❖ He went to Safa reciting the verses about it and performed Sa'ee
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Makkah four days and then camped at Mina on 8 Dhul-Hijjah
- ❖ He ﷺ moved to Arafat the next morning, and asked for a dome-shaped tent to be erected there near Namirah
- ❖ He ﷺ went to the valley called Uranah where he gave the first sermon of Hajj

وَإِذْ جَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنَا وَاتَّخِذُوا مِن مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى ۖ وَعَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ أَن طَهِّرَا بَيْتِيَ لِلطَّائِفِينَ وَالْعَاكِفِينَ وَالرُّكَّعِ السُّجُودِ

And (remember) when We made the Sacred House a centre and a sanctuary for the people saying, “(You may) take the standing-place of Abraham as a site of prayer.” And We entrusted Abraham and Ishmael to purify My House for those who circle it, who meditate in it, and who bow and prostrate themselves (in prayer). [2:125]

إِنَّ الْأَصْفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِن شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ ۚ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا ۚ وَمَن تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ

Indeed, (the hills of) Safa and Marwah are among the symbols of Allah. So whoever performs the pilgrimage or minor pilgrimage, let them walk between (the two hills). And whoever does good willingly, Allah is truly Appreciative, All-Knowing [2:158]



FAREWELL HAJJ

❖ Excerpts from the sermon on 9th Dhul Hijjah at Arafat

- ❖ “Blood and wealth of the Muslims are sacred
- ❖ All practices of pre-Islamic days are forsaken
- ❖ Any blood revenge from pre-Islamic days will be abolished
- ❖ The interest of pre-Islamic days are all cancelled
- ❖ Fear Allah about women and slaves
- ❖ The book of Allah is left with you, and if one clings to it, he will not go astray
- ❖ Allah will ask you about me on Qiyamah;” and to this everyone responded that they will bear witness that the Prophet conveyed the message and fulfilled his duty
- ❖ Then, the Prophet ﷺ turned towards the sky and said “O Allah, you too bear witness to this.”
- ❖ Allah revealed the verse saying that He perfected the religion on that day

Ja'far b Muhammad reported on the authority of his father:..... and addressed the people saying: Verily your blood, your property are as sacred and inviolable as the sacredness of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours. Behold! Everything pertaining to the Days of Ignorance is under my feet completely abolished. Abolished are also the blood-revenges of the Days of Ignorance. The first claim of ours on blood-revenge which I abolish is that of the son of Rabi'a b. al-Harith, who was nursed among the tribe of Sa'd and killed by Hudhail. And the usury of the pre-Islamic period is abolished, and the first of our usury I abolish is that of 'Abbas b. 'Abd al-Muttalib, for it is all abolished. Fear Allah concerning women! Verily you have taken them on the security of Allah, and intercourse with them has been made lawful unto you by words of Allah. You too have right over them, and that they should not allow anyone to sit on your bed whom you do not like. But if they do that, you can chastise them but not severely. Their rights upon you are that you should provide them with food and clothing in a fitting manner. I have left among you the Book of Allah, and if you hold fast to it, you would never go astray.....continued [Muslim]

أَلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ
الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

Today I have perfected your faith for you, completed My favor upon you, and chosen Islam as your way [5:3]

❖ Excerpts from sermon on 10th Dhul Hijjah in Mina

- ❖ He said that everyone's blood and properties are made sacred similar to the sacredness of day of Nahr, month of Dhul Hijjah and Makkah
- ❖ Then, he asked everyone if he had conveyed the message. Everyone responded in the affirmative
- ❖ He ﷺ then said it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey to those who are absent
- ❖ He ﷺ then warned them not to fight with each other after his death

Narrated Abu Bakra: The Prophet delivered to us a sermon on the Day of Nahr. He said, "Do you know what is the day today?" We said, "Allah and His Apostle know better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give that day another name. He said, "Isn't it the Day of Nahr?" We said, "It is." He further asked, "Which month is this?" We said, "Allah and His Apostle know better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give it another name. He then said, "Isn't it the month of Dhul-Hijja?" We replied: "Yes! It is." He further asked, "What town is this?" We replied, "Allah and His Apostle know it better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give it another name. He then said, "Isn't it the forbidden (Sacred) town (of Mecca)?" We said, "Yes. It is." He said, "No doubt, your blood and your properties are sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours, till the day you meet your Lord. No doubt! Haven't I conveyed Allah's message to you? They said, "Yes." He said, "O Allah! Be witness. So it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey it (this information) to those who are absent because the informed one might comprehend it (what I have said) better than the present audience, who will convey it to him. Beware! Do not renege (as) disbelievers after me by striking the necks (cutting the throats) of one another." [Bukhari]

❖ Other Excerpts of the sermon from Other Hadiths

- ❖ “Do not tamper with the calendar
- ❖ Beware of shaitan for the safety of the religion
- ❖ Treat your women with respect
- ❖ Worship Allah, perform your five daily prayers, fast during the month of Ramadan, and give your wealth in Zakat. Perform Hajj if you can afford it.
- ❖ All mankind is from Adam and Eve. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab over an Arab; A White person has no superiority over a Black person nor Black over White; except by piety and good action.
- ❖ Do not do injustice to yourselves. Remember one day you will meet Allah and answer for your deeds.
- ❖ I leave behind me two things, the Quran and the Sunnah and if you follow these you will never go astray.”

Narrated Abu Bakra: The Prophet delivered to us a sermon on the Day of Nahr. He said, "Do you know what is the day today?" We said, "Allah and His Apostle know better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give that day another name. He said, "Isn't it the Day of Nahr?" We said, "It is." He further asked, "Which month is this?" We said, "Allah and His Apostle know better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give it another name. He then said, "Isn't it the month of Dhul-Hijja?" We replied: "Yes! It is." He further asked, "What town is this?" We replied, "Allah and His Apostle know it better." He remained silent till we thought that he might give it another name. He then said, "Isn't it the forbidden (Sacred) town (of Mecca)?" We said, "Yes. It is." He said, "No doubt, your blood and your properties are sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours, till the day you meet your Lord. No doubt! Haven't I conveyed Allah's message to you? They said, "Yes." He said, "O Allah! Be witness. So it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey it (this information) to those who are absent because the informed one might comprehend it (what I have said) better than the present audience, who will convey it to him. Beware! Do not renegade (as) disbelievers after me by striking the necks (cutting the throats) of one another." [Bukhari]

❖ Back to Madinah

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Mina 3 days, and then he returned to Makkah to perform the farewell tawaf, then he started the journey back to Madinah
- ❖ He ﷺ stopped at Ghadir Khumm near a place called Al-Johfah and gave a short sermon there emphasizing the importance of taking care of the rights of Ahlul-Bayt

❖ Expedition of Usamah

- ❖ To counter the pride of the Romans, the Prophet decided to send an army against them
- ❖ He ﷺ appointed Usamah bin Zaid (RA) as the leader of army while he was just 18 years old. Abu Bakr and Omer (RA) were part of this army
- ❖ People told the Prophet ﷺ that Usamah was too young but the Prophet did not listen to them
- ❖ The army was delayed in departing as the Prophet ﷺ fell sick
- ❖ They were later dispatched in the time of Abu Bakr (RA)

Narrated by Zaid bin Arqam.....One day Allah's Messenger ﷺ stood up to deliver sermon at a watering place known as Khumm situated between Mecca and Medina. He praised Allah, extolled Him and delivered the sermon and exhorted (us) and said: Now to our purpose. O people, I am a human being. I am about to receive a messenger (the angel of death) from my Lord and I, in response to Allah's call, (would bid good-bye to you), but I am leaving among you two weighty things: the one being the Book of Allah in which there is right guidance and light, so hold fast to the Book of Allah and adhere to it. He exhorted (us) (to hold fast) to the Book of Allah and then said: The second are the members of my household I remind you (of your duties) to the members of my family...continued [[Muslim](#)]

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent troops appointed Usama bin Zaid as their commander. The people criticized his leadership. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got up and said, "If you (people) are criticizing his (i.e. Usama's) leadership you used to criticize the leadership of his father before. By Allah, he (i.e. Zaid) deserved the leadership indeed, and he used to be one of the most beloved persons to me, and now this (i.e. his son, Usama) is one of the most beloved persons to me after him." [[Bukhari](#)]

JOURNEY TO ALLAH

❖ Sickness

- ❖ On Monday, 29th Safar, the Prophet started getting a headache and fever
- ❖ He ﷺ led Muslims in prayer for about eleven days during his sickness

❖ Move to Aisha (RA) Home

- ❖ He ﷺ moved to Aisha (RA)'s house with the support of Ali (RA) and Fadl bin Abbas (RA)
- ❖ Five days before his death, his temperature rose very high and he fainted. He also suffered a lot of pain at this time

❖ Prohibition of Graves as Places of Worship

- ❖ He ﷺ cursed the Jews and Christians for making the graves of their prophets as places of worship and told Muslims not to do that to his grave

❖ Dealing with His Worldly Obligations

- ❖ He ﷺ offered himself for retribution if he harmed anyone unjustly and asked people if he owed any money

❖ Al-Ansar

- ❖ He ﷺ told people to be good to the Ansar reminding them of their support in the greatest time of need



❖ Choosing the Hereafter

- ❖ The Prophet said, “Allah has given a choice to a slave to choose this world or what is with Him. The slave has chosen what is with Allah.”
- ❖ To this, Abu Bakr (RA) cried realizing that Prophet ﷺ was talking about his own death

❖ Appointment of Abu Bakr As Imam

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ appointed Abu Bakr (RA) as Imam when he was not able to lead the prayers
- ❖ Abu Bakr (RA) lead Muslims for about 17 prayers while the Prophet ﷺ was alive

❖ Setting His Slaves Free

- ❖ A day before his death, the Prophet set all his slaves free

❖ Conversation with Fatima (RA)

- ❖ He ﷺ told Fatima (RA) he was going to die soon and that she would be the first from his family to join him
- ❖ He ﷺ also told her that she will be the leader of women in Jannah



JOURNEY TO ALLAH

❖ Miswak

- ❖ He ﷺ asked for a miswak and cleaned his teeth

❖ Emphasizing Salah

- ❖ He ﷺ reminded Muslims to safeguard their prayers and take care of their slaves

❖ Last Words

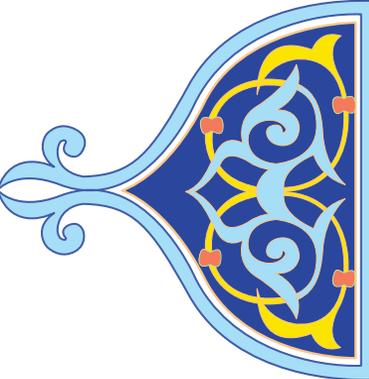
- ❖ Among the Prophet's last words were, "O Allah forgive me, have mercy on me, and admit me into the company of the most exalted companionship on high"
- ❖ (اللهم اغفر لي وارحمني وألحقني بالرفيق الأعلى)

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ died after midday on Monday, 12th of Rabi ul Awwal 11 Hijri, at the age of 63 years old

`Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported: While the Prophet ﷺ was reclining against me (during his last illness) I heard him saying: "Allahumma-ghfir li, warhamni, wa alhiqni bir Rafiqil-A`la (O Allah, forgive me, bestow Your Mercy on me and let me join with the exalted companions.)" [Bukhari and Muslim]

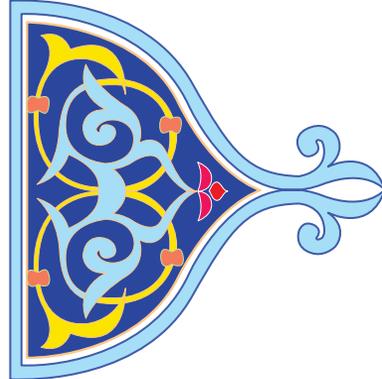
وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ
أَنْفَلْتُمْ عَلَىٰ أَعْقَابِكُمْ وَمَنْ يَنْقَلِبْ عَلَىٰ عَقْبَيْهِ فَلَنْ يَضُرَّ اللَّهَ شَيْئًا
وَسَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّاكِرِينَ

Muhammad is no more than a messenger; other messengers have gone before him. If he were to die or to be killed, would you regress into disbelief? Those who do so will not harm Allah whatsoever. And Allah will reward those who are grateful. [3:144]



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.



❖ Farewell Sermon

- ❖ "O People! Lend me an attentive ear, for I know not whether after this year I shall ever be amongst you again. Therefore, listen carefully to what I am saying and take these words to those who could not be present here today."
- ❖ "O People! just as you regard this month, this day, this city as sacred, so regard the life and property of every Muslim a sacred trust. Return the goods entrusted to you to their rightful owners. Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you. Remember that you will indeed meet your Lord, and that he will indeed reckon your deeds."
- ❖ "Allah has forbidden you to take usury, therefore all interest obligation shall henceforth be waived. Your capital is yours to keep. You will neither inflict nor suffer any inequality. Allah has judged that there shall be no interest and that all interest due to Abbas Ibn 'Aal-Muttalib be waived."
- ❖ "Every right arising out of homicide in pre-Islamic days is henceforth waived and the first such right that I waive is that arising from the murder of Rabi'ah ibn al-Harithiyah."
- ❖ "O men! the unbelievers indulge in tampering with the calendar in order to make permissible that which Allah forbade, and to prohibit what Allah has made permissible. With Allah the months are twelve in number. Four of them are holy, three are successive and one occurs singly between the months of Jumada and Shaban."
- ❖ "Beware of Satan, for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope that he will be able to lead you astray in big things so beware of following him in small things."
- ❖ "O People it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women but they also have rights over you. Remember that you have taken them as your wives only under Allah's trust and with His permission. If they abide by your right then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do not treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers. And it is your right that they do not make friends with any one of whom you do not approve, as well never to be unchaste."
- ❖ "O People! listen to me in earnest, worship Allah, say your five daily prayers, fast during month of Ramadan, and give your wealth in Zakat. Perform Hajj if you can afford it."

❖ Farewell Sermon continued

- ❖ "All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a White has no superiority over a Black nor a Black has any superiority over a White except by piety and good action. Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood. Nothing shall be legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim unless it was given freely and willingly."
- ❖ "Do not therefore do injustice to yourselves. Remember one day you will meet Allah and answer your deeds. So beware, do not stray from the path of righteousness after I am gone."
- ❖ "O People! No Prophet or apostle will come after me and no new faith will be born. Reason well, therefore O People! and understand words that I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the Quran and the Sunnah and if you follow these you will never go astray."
- ❖ "All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others and those to others again; and may the last ones understand my words better than those who listen to me directly."

❖ Farewell Sermon continued

- ❖ "O Allah, be my witness, that I have conveyed your message to Your people."
- ❖ As part of this sermon, the prophet recited to them a revelation from Allah, which he had just received, and which completed the Quran, for it was the last passage to be revealed:
- ❖ This day the disbeliever's despair of prevailing against your religion, so fear them not, but fear Me (Allah)! This day have I perfected for you, your religion and fulfilled My favor unto you, and it hath been My good pleasure to choose Islam for you as your religion. (Surah 5, Ayah 3)
- ❖ The sermon was repeated sentence by sentence by Safwan's brother, Rabiah (RA), who had powerful voice, at the request of the Prophet and he faithfully, proclaimed to over ten thousand gathered on the occasion. Towards the end of his sermon, the Prophet asked "O people, have I faithfully delivered unto you my message?" A powerful murmur of assents "O Allah! yes!" arose from thousands of pilgrims and the vibrant words "Allahumma Na'm," rolled like thunder throughout the valley. The Prophet raised his forefinger and said: "O Allah bear witness that I have conveyed your message to your people."

