

خُلِقَ نَبِيٌّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ الْقُرْآنَ
The character of the Prophet ﷺ was the Qur'an



The Walking Qur'an

Studying Seerah alongside the Qur'an and Ahadith

Session 15 of 23:

Fifteenth Year of Revelation

Age: 54; 2 AH (After Hijrah)

Mar 12, 2023



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About

- ❖ The main objectives of ‘The Walking Quran’ are:
 - To learn key events from the Seerah by each Nabawi year.
 - To study the Quran revealed during each Nabawi year to understand how it motivated the Prophet ﷺ and the Sahabah.
 - To present a few relevant Ahadith to understand how the Prophet ﷺ trained the Sahabah and purified their lives.
- ❖ This series consists of a total of 23 sessions, the number of years the Quran was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ.
- ❖ Compiled by:
 - Dr. Mujtaba Shareef (mujtaba.shareef@gmail.com)



Important Note

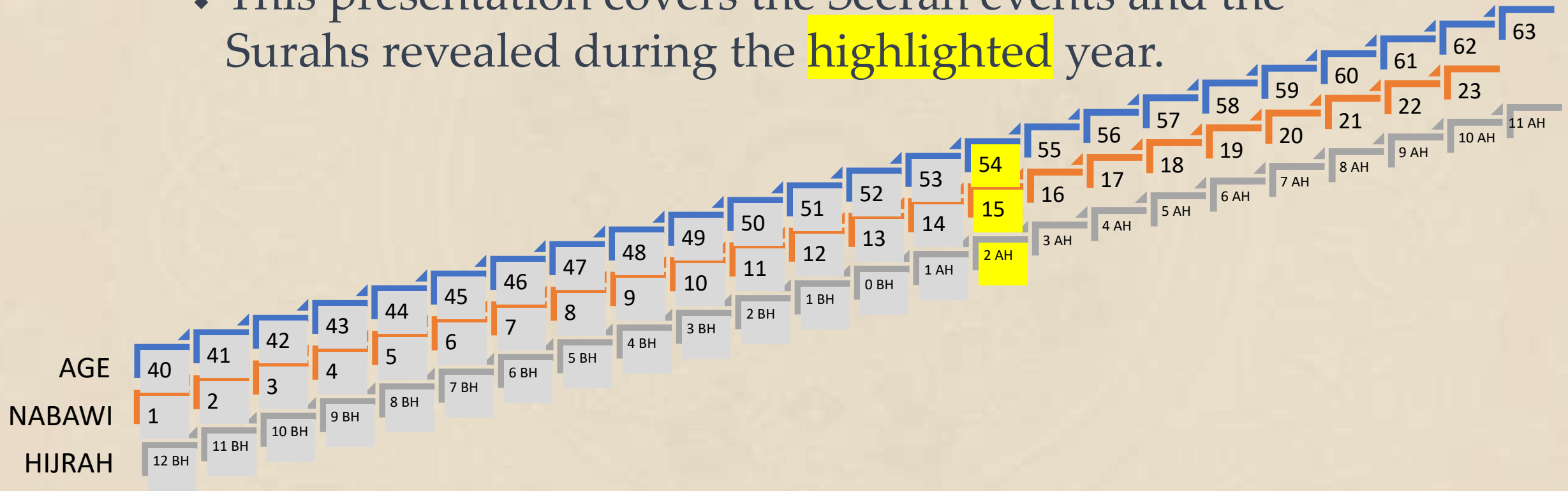


- ❖ All praise is due to Allah, and any goodness or correctness found in these slides is solely from Him. However, any errors or shortcomings present are my own responsibility. If you happen to notice any mistakes in these slides, I kindly request that you notify me via email, enabling me to promptly rectify them.
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Age, Revelation Year and Hijrah

❖ This presentation covers the Seerah events and the Surahs revealed during the **highlighted** year.





Outline



- ❖ Part A: Main events from the Seerah
- ❖ Part B: Key messages from the Surahs revealed during that period
- ❖ Part C: A few relevant Ahadith and key takeaways



Recap of Makkah Events

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ secludes to the cave Hira at the age of 40 years.
- ❖ First five verses of the Surah Alaq are revealed.
- ❖ After a brief gap the second revelation happens, and commandment is given to start dawah.
- ❖ Close relatives and friends accepts his message and subsequently other close friends follows.
- ❖ The early believers used to meet at Dar Al-Arqam.
- ❖ Invitation given to the extended family, subsequently open dawah begins.
- ❖ Quraish starts persecuting Muslims, first migration to Abyssinia occurs.
- ❖ Humzah (RA) and Omar (RA) accepts Islam.
- ❖ Second migration to Abyssinia occurs.
- ❖ The disbelievers of Makkah tries bargaining and renunciation to stop the message.
- ❖ Social boycott of Banu Hashim and Muslims.
- ❖ Khadija (RA) and Abu Talib dies, year of grief.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ travels to Taif for dawah but the people rejects him. He returns extremely disappointed.
- ❖ Six men from Madinah meets the Prophet ﷺ and accepts Islam.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ goes on the journey of Isra and Me'raj.
- ❖ First and second pledge of Aqabah with more Muslims from Madinah accepts Islam.
- ❖ The Muslims begin migrating to Madinah.
- ❖ The Prophet along with Abu Bakr (RA) migrates to Madinah.

Quran Revealed in Makkah

- ✓ 1. Al-Fatihah(7)
- ✓ 73. Al-Muzammil(8)
- ✓ 74. Al-Muddathir(7)
- ✓ 96. Al-'Alaq(5)
- ✓ 81. At-Takwir(29)
- ✓ 82. Al-Infitar(19)
- ✓ 93. Ad-Dhuha(11)
- ✓ 94. Ash-Sharh(8)
- ✓ 97. Al-Qadr(5)
- ✓ 99. Az-Zalzlah(8)
- ✓ 100. Al-'Adiyat(11)
- ✓ 101. Al-Qari'ah(11)
- ✓ 103. Al-'Asr(3)
- ✓ 55. Ar-Rahman(78)
- ✓ 75. Al-Qiyamah(40)
- ✓ 76. Al-Insan(31)
- ✓ 77. Al-Mursalat(50)
- ✓ 78. An-Naba(40)
- ✓ 79. An-Nazi'at(46)
- ✓ 80. Abasa(42)
- ✓ 83. Al-Mutaffifin(36)
- ✓ 84. Al-Inshiqaq(25)
- ✓ 87. Al-A'la(19)
- ✓ 88. Al-Ghashiyah(26)
- ✓ 95. At-Tin(8)
- ✓ 102. At-Takathur(8)
- ✓ 104. Al-Humazah(9)
- ✓ 105. Al-Fil(5)
- ✓ 106. Al-Quraysh(4)
- ✓ 107. Al-Ma'un(7)
- ✓ 108. Al-Kawthar(3)
- ✓ 109. Al-Kafirun(6)
- ✓ 111. Al-Masad(5)
- ✓ 112. Al-Iklas(4)
- ✓ 113. Al-Falaq(5)
- ✓ 114. An-Naas(6)
- ✓ 18. Al-Kahf(110)
- ✓ 19. Maryam(98)
- ✓ 20. Taha(135)
- ✓ 29. Al-'Ankabut(69)
- ✓ 30. Ar-Rum(60)
- ✓ 31. Luqman(34)
- ✓ 32. As-Sajdah(30)
- ✓ 39. Az-Zumar(75)
- ✓ 50. Qaf(45)
- ✓ 51. Adh-Dhariyat(60)
- ✓ 52. At-Tur(49)
- ✓ 56. Al-Waq'iah(96)
- ✓ 67. Al-Mulk(30)
- ✓ 68. Al-Qalam(52)
- ✓ 69. Al-Haqqah(52)
- ✓ 70. Al-Ma'arij(44)
- ✓ 71. Nuh(28)
- ✓ 73. Al-Muzammil(13)
- ✓ 74. Al-Muddathir(50)
- ✓ 91. Ash-Shams(15)
- ✓ 92. Al-Layl(21)
- ✓ 96. Al-'Alaq(14)
- ✓ 21. Al-Anbya(112)
- ✓ 23. Al-Mu'minun(118)
- ✓ 25. Al-Furqan(77)
- ✓ 26. Ash-Shua'ra(227)
- ✓ 27. An-Naml(93)
- ✓ 28. Al-Qasas(88)
- ✓ 41. Fussilat(54)
- ✓ 44. Ad-Dukhan(59)
- ✓ 45. Al-Jathiyah(37)
- ✓ 54. Al-Qamar(55)
- ✓ 34. Saba(54)
- ✓ 35. Fatir(45)
- ✓ 36. Ya-Sin(83)
- ✓ 37. As-Saffat(182)
- ✓ 85. al-Buruj(22)
- ✓ 86. At-Tariq(17)
- ✓ 89. Al-Fajr(30)
- ✓ 40. Ghafir(85)
- ✓ 90. Al-Balad(20)
- ✓ 38. Sad(88)
- ✓ 46. Al-Ahqaf(35)
- ✓ 72. Al-Jinn(28)
- ✓ 10. Yunus(109)
- ✓ 11. Hud(123)
- ✓ 12. Yusuf(111)
- ✓ 13. Ar-Ra'd(43)
- ✓ 14. Ibrahim(52)
- ✓ 15. Al-Hijr(99)
- ✓ 16. An-Nahl(128)
- ✓ 17. Al-Isra(111)
- ✓ 53. An-Najm(62)
- ✓ 6. Al-An'am(165)
- ✓ 7. Al-A'raf(206)
- ✓ 42. Ash-Shura(53)
- ✓ 43. Az-Zukhruf(89)



Recap of Madinah Events



- ❖ The prophet establishes first mosque in Quba.
- ❖ The prophet along with his companions builds the mosque in Madinah.
- ❖ Brotherhood among the Muhajirun and Ansar is established.
- ❖ Pacts of Madinah with Jews and other tribes of Madinah are signed.

Quran Revealed in Madinah until 1 Hijri

- ✓ 22. Al-Hajj(78)
- ✓ 62. Al-Jumu'ah(3)
- ✓ 64. At-Taghabun(18)
- ❖ 2. Al-Baqarah(286)
- ❖ 8. Al-Anfal(75)
- ❖ 47. Muhammad(38)
- ❖ 65. At-Talaq(12)
- ❖ 3. Ali 'Imran(200)
- ❖ 61. As-Saf(14)
- ❖ 4. An-Nisa(176)
- ❖ 57. Al-Hadid(29)
- ❖ 59. Al-Hashr(24)
- ❖ 33. Al-Ahzab(73)
- ❖ 58. Al-Mujadila(22)
- ❖ 24. An-Nur(64)
- ❖ 48. Al-Fath(29)
- ❖ 63. Al-Munafiqun(11)
- ❖ 5. Al-Ma'idah(120)
- ❖ 62. Al-Jumu'ah(8)
- ❖ 60. Al-Mumtahanah(13)
- ❖ 66. At-Tahrim(12)
- ❖ 9. At-Tawbah(129)
- ❖ 49. Al-Hujurat(18)
- ❖ 98. Al-Bayyinah(8)
- ❖ 110. An-Nasr(3)





Part A: Seerah
Fifteenth Year of Revelation
Age 54; 2 BH

Change of Qiblah

- ❖ After migrating to Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ initially prayed towards Jerusalem, in the same direction as the Jews.
- ❖ This continued for about a year and a half. However, Allah then revealed verses instructing the Prophet ﷺ to turn towards the Kaaba in Makkah, which was the Prophet's preferred choice.
- ❖ This was a significant event, as it marked a shift in the status of the preferred nation from the Children of Israel to the Muslims.
- ❖ It was a clear indication of Allah's favor towards the Muslim ummah and their chosen direction of worship.



Change of Qiblah

- ❖ When Muslims received the commandment to change their direction of prayer, they promptly complied, demonstrating their obedience to Allah and the Prophet ﷺ .
- ❖ This obedient response reflects the faith and devotion of believers to follow Allah's commandments.
- ❖ Allah has made Muslims an Ummah of Middle Nation, and with this privilege comes responsibilities.
- ❖ As a middle nation,
 - Muslims are tasked with bearing witness to the truth among mankind, both through their words and their actions.
 - This is a significant responsibility, as it requires Muslims to serve as role models and to promote righteousness and justice in all aspects of life.
 - By upholding these responsibilities, Muslims can demonstrate their faith and devotion to Allah and serve as an example to others.





Pre Badr Events



❖ Military Expeditions

- Allah has granted permission to the believers to defend themselves and fight against oppressors who seek to harm them or their religion.
- In response to the hostility of the Quraish, the Prophet ﷺ organized several small military expeditions to protect the safety and security of the Muslim community in Madinah.
- These expeditions were defensive in nature and aimed to deter any potential attack by the Quraish.

❖ Ramadan

- During the second year of Hijrah, Ramadan fasting was made obligatory upon the Muslims.



Pre Badr Events

❖ Caravan

- Abu Sufyan, a leader of the Quraish, was returning from Syria with a significant amount of wealth. The Prophet ﷺ decided to intercept the caravan to recover the wealth that the Muhajirin had left behind in Mecca.
- Additionally, it is reported that the Prophet ﷺ wanted to prevent the people of Mecca from using the caravan's supplies to equip themselves with arms that could be used against the Muslims in the future.
- However, Abu Sufyan got wind of the Prophet's plan and safely rerouted the caravan back to Mecca, thereby avoiding a confrontation. Despite the lack of physical confrontation, this incident increased tensions between the Muslims and the Quraish, which eventually led to the Battle of Badr.

❖ Quraish

- After Abu Sufyan rerouted the caravan back to Mecca, the people of Mecca learned of the Prophet plan to intercept the caravan. They decided to attack the Muslims and set out on a journey towards Badr, where the Muslims were stationed.
- This decision was made even though the caravan was now safely in Mecca and there was no immediate threat to their people or resources. It was a clear act of aggression towards the Muslims, which ultimately led to the Battle of Badr.

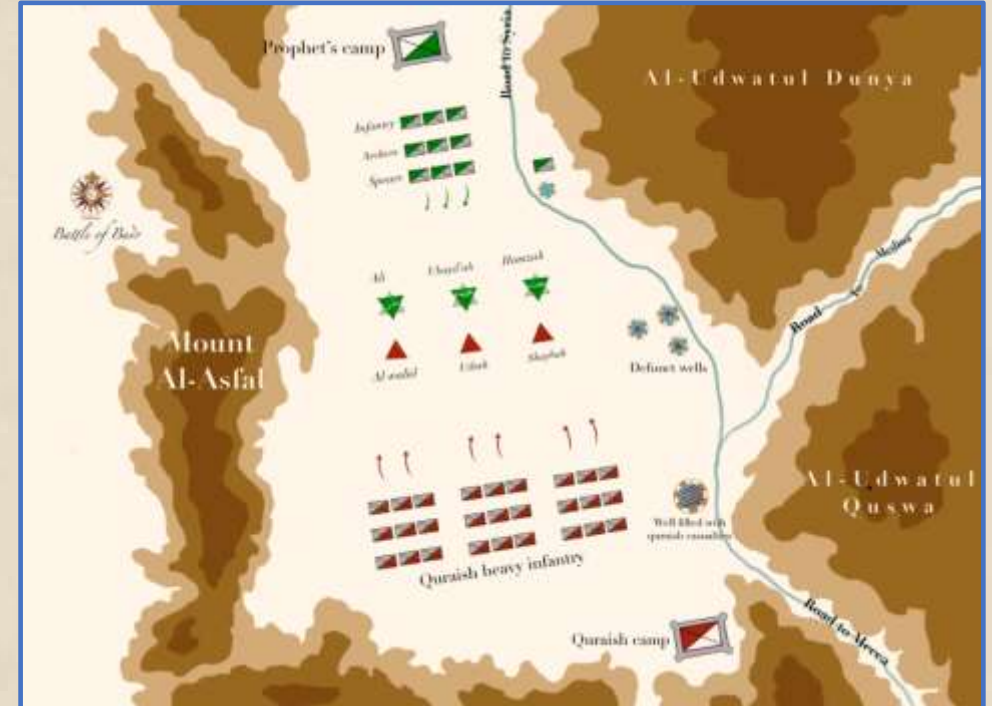
❖ Allah's plan

- Allah wanted Muslims to fight Quraish not the Caravan
- This was done so that the truth could be distinguished from falsehood.
- By engaging in battle with the Quraish, the Muslims were able to defend themselves against the aggression of their enemies and uphold the truth of Islam.



Battle of Badr

- ❖ The Quraish army with 1300 soldiers, 100 horsemen, and 600 mailed soldiers, along with many camels, marched to fight against the Muslims.
- ❖ In contrast, the Muslims were only about 313 in number with little or no equipment.
- ❖ On the night before the battle, the Prophet ﷺ supplicated to Allah for victory. Allah answered his prayer by sending angels to support the Muslims during the battle.
- ❖ As a result of Allah's support, the Muslims achieved a decisive victory over the Quraish. This victory was so significant that Allah named this day "Yaum-ul-Furqan," which means the Day of Criterion, as it marked a clear distinction between good and evil.
- ❖ During the battle, many prominent leaders of the Quraish, including Abu Jahl, were killed, which dealt a significant blow to the Quraish army.
- ❖ It's worth noting that this battle took place in the month of Ramadan in the second year after the.
- ❖ The Battle of Badr is considered a turning point in the early history of Islam and holds great importance for Muslims to this day.



Post Badr

❖ Prisoners of War (POW)

- The Prophet ﷺ treated with POW with mercy and leniency
- He freed many by taking ransom, others who had no money freed by asking them to teach read and write to children, some he freed without taking anything. This shows the emphasis Prophet gave for education.
- He distributed POW among the companions and asked them to treat well
- Seeing this good treatment, many of them entered into Islam

❖ Marriages

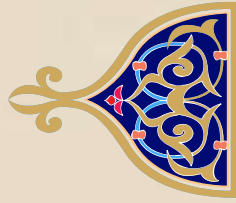
- The Prophet ﷺ's daughter Ruqayyah who was married to Uthman (RA) died during Badr, Prophet ﷺ married his second daughter Umme-Kulsum to Uthman (RA)
- Ali (RA) married Fathima (RA)

❖ Zakath was made obligatory during this time

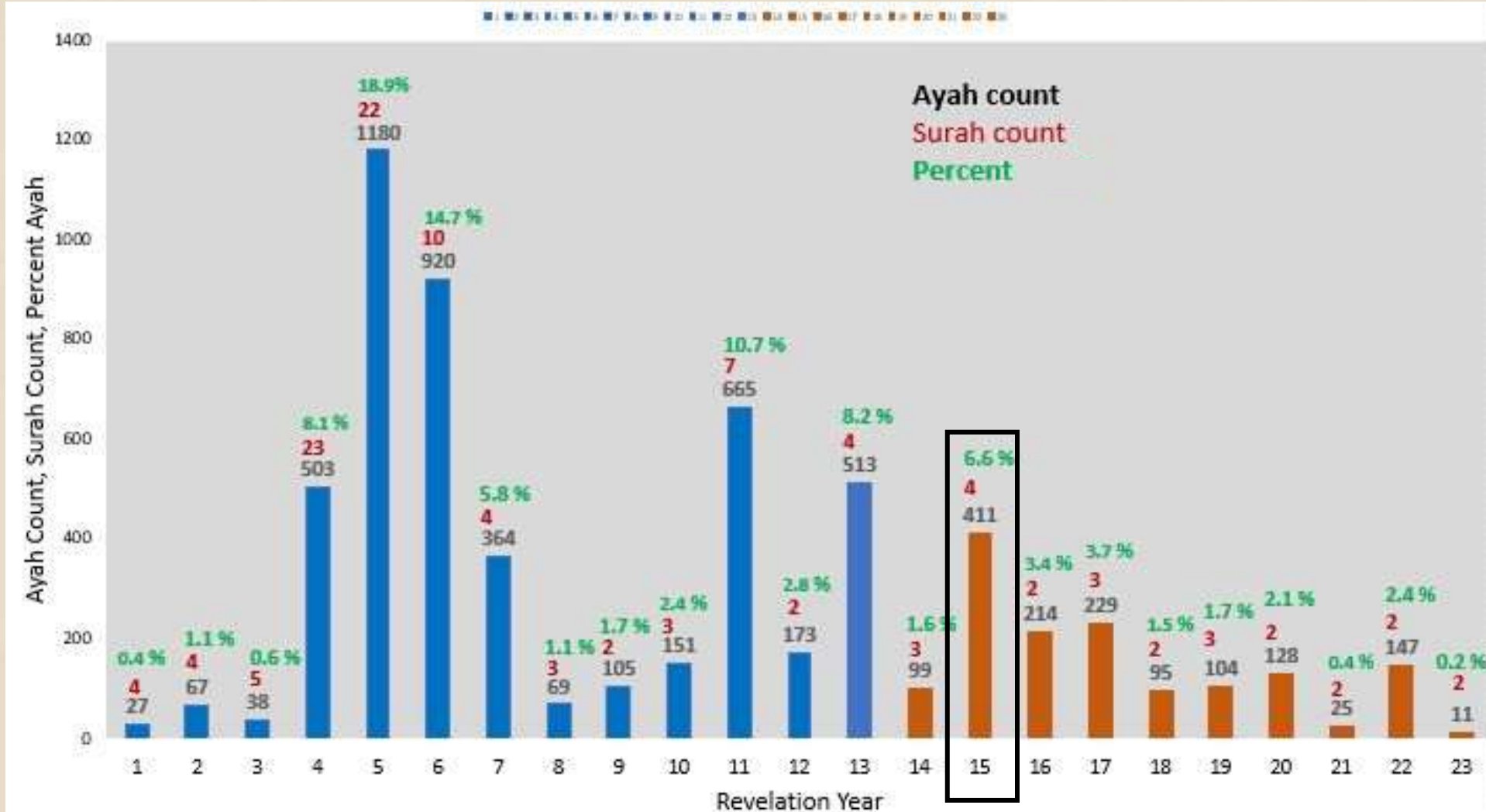
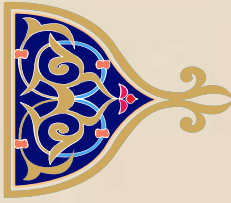




Part B:
The Glorious
Qur'an

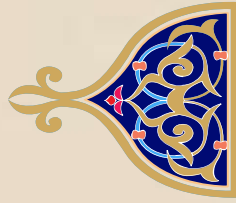


Ayath Revealed Per Year

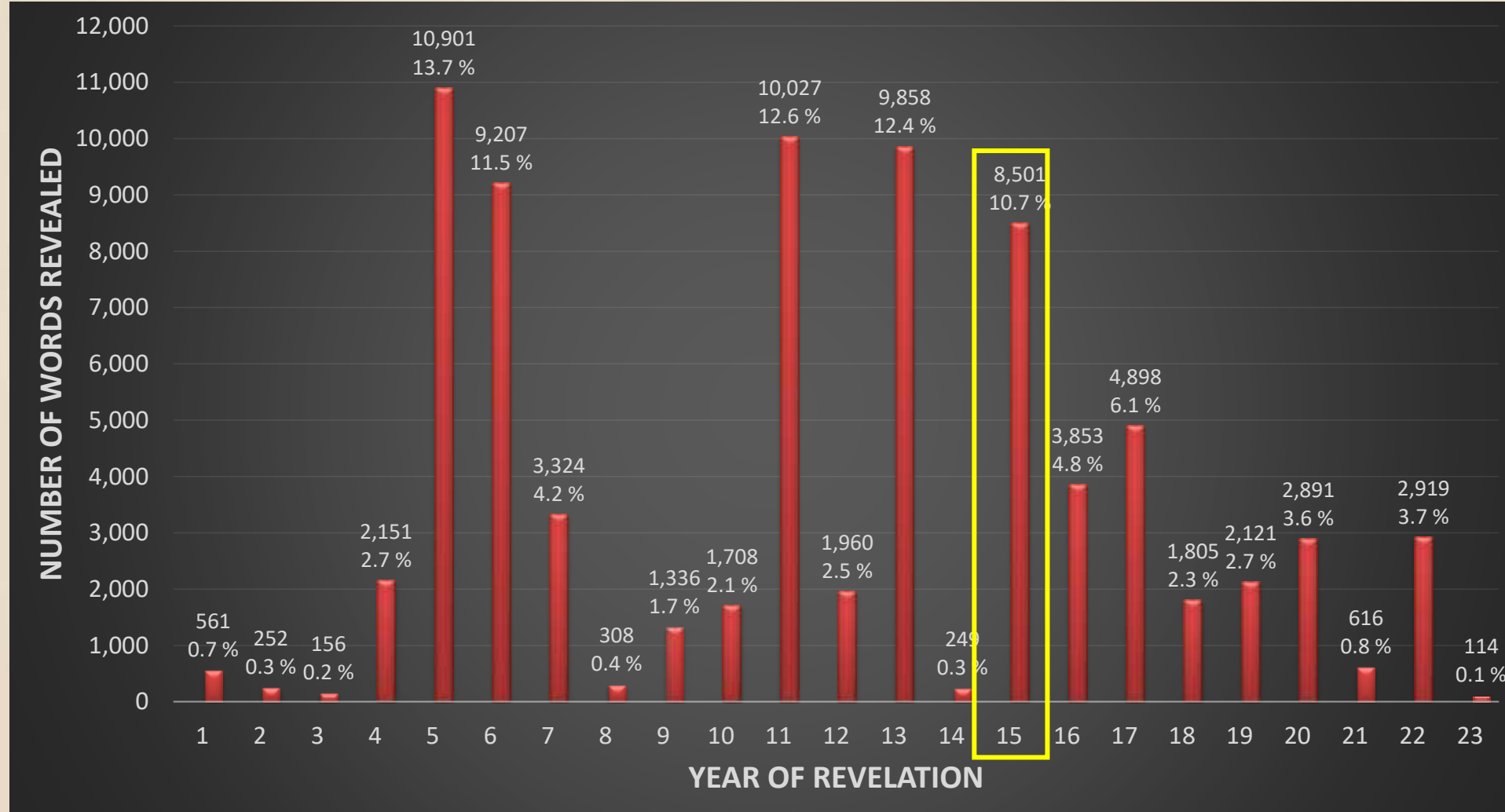
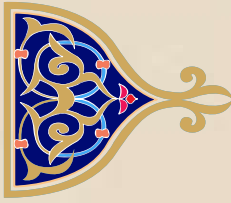


Note: These numbers are approximate and could vary according to different scholars





Words Revealed Per Year

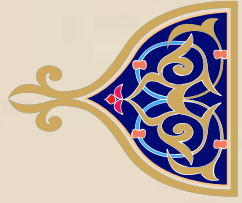


Note: These numbers are approximate and could vary according to different scholars



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The Glorious Quran



❖ Surahs revealed in the Fifteenth (2AH) Year of Revelation

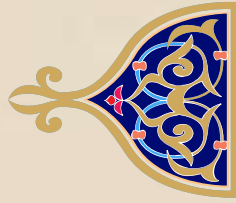
2. Al-Baqarah

8. Anfal

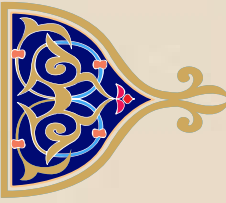
47. Muhammad

65. At-Talaq





Main Themes



Surah (verses)	Main Theme
2. Al-Baqarah	This Surah mentions two nations (Bani Israel and Muslims). In the first part, the mistakes of Bani Israel are highlighted because of which they were deposed from the status of the best nation . These are “ don'ts for us ” . In the second part, Muslims are given various instructions following which they can become the best nation . These are “ do's for us ”
8. Anfal	Commentary on the battle of Badr. The hearts of the true Mominoon tremble at the remembrance of Allah, their faith , increases when His revelations are recited, and they put their trust in Allah. Reminder about the weaknesses of Muslims at the time of Badr and Allah encourages them to fight in His path. Laws about the Spoils of War. Sign to the disbelievers that they will be eventually defeated.
47. Muhammad	Prepares the believers for war. Assured them of the help and guidance from Allah. Hypocrites are warned: if they don't come to the right path,their consequence will be similar to the disbelievers.
65. At-Talaq	Laws of divorce, and advice to follow the limits of Allah during the divorce time.





Tawheed, Might of Allah and Signs of Allah



- ❖ Throughout the Surahs of Al-Baqarah, Anfal, and Muhammad, Allah's Oneness (Tawheed) and His signs are mentioned intermittently.
- ❖ These serve as important reminders for believers to maintain their faith and connection with Allah.
- ❖ Some examples of these reminders include the **Ayat ul Kursi (255)** **Ayat ul Ayat (164) in Surah Baqarah**, the **last two verses (285-286) of Surah Baqarah** emphasize the importance of seeking forgiveness and mercy from Allah, and they also serve as a protection against the whisperings of Satan.
- ❖ Through these powerful and insightful verses, believers are encouraged to reflect upon the greatness of Allah and to seek His guidance and mercy in all aspects of their lives.





Qayamah, Jannah and Jahannum



- ❖ There are some verses in these four Surahs that describe the rewards of Paradise and the punishments of Hell.
- ❖ These verses serve as a reminder for believers to remain steadfast in their faith and to strive towards righteousness in order to attain the ultimate reward of Paradise.
- ❖ Along with descriptions of Paradise and Hell, there are also verses that depict the events of the Day of Judgment (Qiyamah) and the situations that people will face during this momentous occasion.
- ❖ Through these powerful descriptions, believers are encouraged to reflect on the significance of the Day of Judgment and to prepare themselves accordingly for the life to come after death.



Might of the Qur'an, Stories of the Prophets

- ❖ Large portions of Surah Al-Baqrah, Anfal and Muhammad addresses the Prophet ﷺ.
- ❖ Detailed mention of Bani Israel in Surah Baqarah.





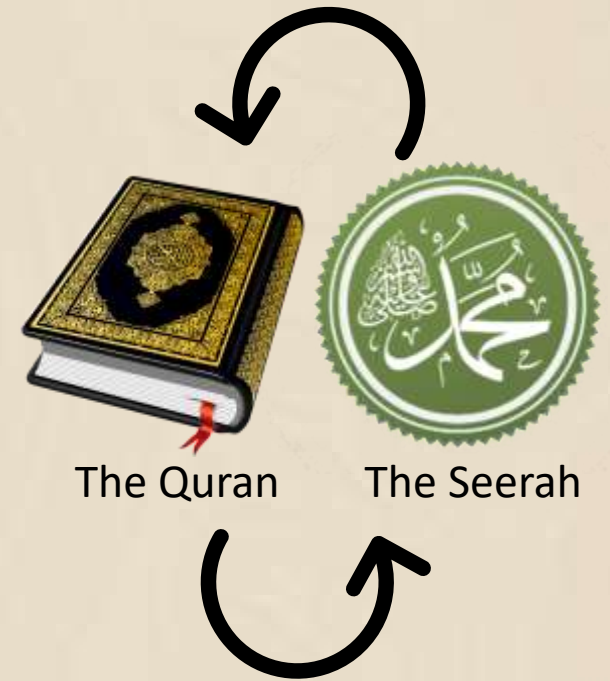
Characters and Commandments



- ❖ The Quranic Surahs of Al-Baqarah, Anfal, and Muhammad contain extensive guidance that is specifically directed towards the believers.
- ❖ In these Surahs, Allah outlines important rules and regulations related to various aspects of Islamic practice, such as
 - the observance of Ramadan,
 - the obligation of Zakat (charity),
 - the pilgrimage to Hajj,
 - the concept of Qisas (retaliation),
 - the distribution of war spoils,
 - guidance on marriage and divorce, including the iddah period.
- ❖ These rules serve as a comprehensive framework for the believers to follow in order to lead a fulfilling and righteous life in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

Seerah–Quran Connection

- ❖ As the Muslim community began to take shape, Allah revealed a set of guidelines that encompassed both communal and individual rules.
- ❖ These guidelines provided a framework for how members of the community should interact with one another and how they should conduct themselves in their personal lives.





Part C:
Ahadith & Key
Takeaways



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Takeaway 1: Love your brother

❖ أَخْبَرَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ حُسَيْنٍ وَهُوَ الْمُعَلَّمُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى يُحِبَّ لِأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ

❖ It was narrated from Anas that: The Messenger of Allah [SAW] said: "By the One in Whose hand is the soul of Muhammad, none of you has believed until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself of goodness."

❖ Sunan an-Nasa'i 5017

❖ <https://sunnah.com/nasai:5017>



Takeaway 2: Never be lenient about Zakath

❖ حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْعَدَنِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَعْيَنَ، وَجَامِعِ بْنِ أَبِي رَاشِدٍ، سَمِعَا شَقِيقَ بْنَ سَلَمَةَ، يُخْبِرُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - قَالَ " مَا مِنْ أَحَدٍ لَا يُؤَدِّي زَكَاةَ مَالِهِ إِلَّا مَثَلُ لَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شُجَاعًا أَقْرَعٌ حَتَّى يُطَوَّقَ عُنُقَهُ " . ثُمَّ قَرَأَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى (وَلَا يَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَبْخُلُونَ بِمَا آتَاهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ الْآيَةَ .

❖ 'Abdullah bin Masud (RAH) narrated that: the Messenger of Allah said: "There is no one who does not pay Zakat on his wealth but a **bald headed snake will be made to appear to him on the Day of Resurrection, until it encircles his neck.**" Then the messenger of Allah recited the following Verse from the Book of Allah the Most High: "And let not those who covetously withhold of that which Allah had bestowed on them of His Bounty(wealth) think that is good for them"

❖ Sunan Ibn Majah 1784

❖ <https://sunnah.com/ibnmajah:1784>



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Takeaway 3: Follow the commandments in true spirit

حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو النَّاقِدُ، حَدَّثَنَا كَثِيرُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ، حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ بُرْقَانَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ الْأَصَمِّ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَنْظُرُ إِلَى صُورِكُمْ وَأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ " .

Abu Huraira reported Allah's Messenger ﷺ as saying: Verily Allah does not look to your faces and your wealth but He looks to your heart and to your deeds.

Sahih Muslim 2564c

<https://sunnah.com/muslim:2564c>



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Assignments

- ❖ Memorize the last two verses of Surah Al-Baqarah with translation

ءَامَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ ۗ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ كُلٌّ ءَامَنَ بِاللَّهِ
وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۗ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّن رُّسُلِهِ ۗ وَقَالُوا سَمِعْنَا
وَأَطَعْنَا ۗ غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ۚ ٢٨٥

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۗ لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ
رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا ۗ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إَصْرًا
كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا ۗ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا
بِهِ ۗ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا ۗ أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ
الْكَافِرِينَ ۚ ٢٨٦





Next week



- ❖ Seerah materials for the events during Sixteenth Year of Revelations (3 AH)
- ❖ Read the translation (and tafsir if possible) of the following Surahs:
 - 61. As-Saf
 - 3. Ali 'Imran



References

- ❖ Ar-Raheeq Al-Makhtum ([The Sealed Nectar](#)) By Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri.
- ❖ [Tafheem ul Quran](#) by Moulana Abu Ala Moududi.
- ❖ [Qurani Soorton Ka Nazm e Jali](#) by Khalil ru Rahman Chisti.
- ❖ [Noble Life of the Prophet](#) by Ali Al Sullabi.



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.

For other sessions, visit https://fussilat.com/walking_quran.html.