

## LIFE UPTO FIRST REVELATION

### FAMILY OF HOLY PROPHET

- ✓ The Prophet (saw) was born in a well-known Arabian tribe, the "Quraish (caretakers of Ka'abah), who had a place of honor in the Arabian society.
- ✓ The Prophet's family was "**BanuHashim**".
- ✓ His grandfather Abdul Muttalib had twelve sons; one of them was Hazrat Abdullah.
- ✓ Abdul Muttalib married his son Abdullah to Aminah (a pious women with many excellent qualities), belonged to the Zehra tribe.
- ✓ After marriage, Hazrat Abdullah travelled to Syria, on his way back he died in Madinah and buried.

### BIRTH

- ✓ After the death of Prophet's (saw) father and the return of Bibi Aminah to Makkah, a few months passed by. According to some reports 2 months and according to some reports 6 months.
- ✓ On a Monday in morning of **9<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> Rabi - ul - Awwal 570/571 A.D**, the Prophet (saw) came to this world.
- ✓ When his grandfather Abdul Mutallib was informed of his birth he was overjoyed.
- ✓ He picked up Prophet (saw), kissed him on his forehead, pressed him to his heart and took him to make tawaf of the Ka'abah.
- ✓ He gave the name **Muhammad** to him, which was a new name and the people were surprised at it.
- ✓ They asked Abdul Muttalib for its meaning and he said it means the "**praised one**".
- ✓ Hazrat Aminah fed the Prophet (saw) milk for some days and then the freed slave girl of Abu Lahab "**Sobia**" fed him for a few days.
- ✓ It was reported that significant miracles accompanied his birth; fourteen galleries of Kisra's palace cracked and rolled down and the magicians sacred fire died down.

### UPBRINGING BY HALIMA SADIA

- ✓ It was the general custom of Arabs living in towns to send their children away to Bedouin wet nurses so that they might grew up in the free and healthy surroundings of the desert and also learn the pure Arabic language.

- ✓ Shortly, after the Prophet's birth wet nurses visited Makkah from the surrounding, they took babies in their care but none offered to take the Prophet (saw).
- ✓ He was an orphan, so they did not expect high wages from his guardian.
- ✓ A wet nurse Halima Saadia (RA) from the tribe of Banu Sa'ad did not get any baby and also did not want to return empty handed so she accepted Prophet Muhammad (saw) after consulting her husband.

### ALLAH'S MERCY

- ✓ The donkey was also very slow but on returning to their village BaniSa'ad donkey started running very fast and was ahead of other women. According to some reports she rode on a she camel.
- ✓ They had a she camel whose milk was never sufficient for one person but now it could satisfy the whole family.
- ✓ Their barren land sprouted forth luxuriant grass.
- ✓ Likewise, earlier she lived in poverty but now after the arrival of the Prophet (saw) she became well-off.
- ✓ After two years of the Prophet's stay, Hazrat Haleema (RA) requested to keep the Prophet (saw) for more time, and was accepted by Hazrat Aminah.

### CHEST CUT STORY

- ✓ As narrated by Hazrat Anas (RA) in sahih Muslim: ***"Jibrael (AS) came down and ripped his chest open and took out the heart. He then extracted a blood clot out of it and said: "That was the part of Satan in you." And then he washed it with a water of Zamzam in a gold basin. After that the heart was joined together and restored to its place. The boys and the playmates came running into his mother, i.e. his nurse, and said: "Verily, Muhammad (saw) has been murdered." They all rushed towards him and found him all right only his face was white."***
- ✓ It is also reported that: ***"Angels also preserved the sign of Prophethood between his two shoulders at that time."***
- ✓ At that time the Prophet (saw) was 4 years.
- ✓ After this event, Hazrat Haleema (RA) was worried about the Prophet (saw) and returned him to his mother whom he stayed until he was six.

### DEATH OF HAZRAT AMINAH

- ✓ In respect of the memory of her late husband, Hazrat Aminah took the Prophet (saw) to Madinah to visit his grave.

- ✓ Hazrat Umm e Aiman (RA) her slave and Abdul Mutallib accompanied them.
- ✓ On the way back Hazrat Aminah died and was buried at "Abwa".
- ✓ Now Muhammad was in the custody of Abdul Mutallib.
- ✓ He loved him more than all other kids and ordered his uncles not to scold him in any case.
- ✓ When he was 8 years olds his grandfather also died.
- ✓ Before his death he entrusted him to the care of his uncle Abu Talib (the next leader of the tribe after Abdul Muttalib) who loved him like his son even never had meal without Prophet (saw).
- ✓ Abu Talib would also make him sleep on his own bed.
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) never participated in any sinister activity even in his boyhood. *"Once a few boys of Quraish forced him to enjoy a marriage celebration where there was dance and music too. But as he reached the spot he was overtaken by sleep and kept sleeping the whole night and got up only when the assembly had dispersed."*

### 1<sup>st</sup> VISIT TO SYRIA AND BAHIRA THE MONK

- ✓ After the age of 12, his uncle Abu Talib intended to travel with the caravan of Quraish to Syria, seeing his grief Uncle took him along with the caravan.
- ✓ During this journey, at the place of Basra a Christian monk by the name of Jurjais (known as Bahira) met the caravan and forecasted an outstanding future for the Prophet (saw) and said: *"This is the master of all humans Allah will send him with a message which will be a mercy to all beings."*
- ✓ Abu Talib asked: *"How do you know that?"* He replied: *"When you appeared from the direction of 'Aqabah', all stones and trees prostrated themselves, which they never do except for a Prophet. I can recognize him also by the seal of Prophet hood, which is below his shoulder like an apple. We have got to learn this from our books."*
- ✓ Ultimately he advised Abu Talib to send him back to Makkah and not to take him to Syria for fear of the jews.
- ✓ Abu Talib obeyed and sent him back to Makkah with some of his servants (men).

### HARB-UL-FIJAR

- ✓ When Prophet (saw) was 14/15 years, a war broke out between the Quraish and the Qais tribe over a petty revenge issue.
- ✓ It was called **Al Fajar** as it was sac-religious war because it was continued even in the months in which fighting was unlawful.

- ✓ Prophet (saw) did not actually participate in any of the hand-to-hand fighting nor did he charge the enemy himself.
- ✓ His job was only to gather the arrows for re-use by his own side's archers.
- ✓ The war lasted around for four years but neither side won any battle.

### HALF-UL-FUZUL

- ✓ A short time later, a peace agreement was formed and several people took pledge to obey it, called Half ul Fadul.
- ✓ The messenger of Allah witnessed this league and commented on it with very positive words: ***"I witnessed a confederacy in the house of Abdullah bin Judan. It was more appealing to me than herds of cattle. Even in the period of Islam I would respond positively to attend such meeting if I were invited"***.

### TITLES OF AL-SADIQ AND AL-AMIN

- ✓ Not only in Makkah but also throughout Arabia his virtues, uprightness, honesty and trustworthiness became known to everyone and they called him As-Sadiq and Al-Amin instead of calling him by his name.
- ✓ When the Prophet (saw) grew young, he started trading and the people were very happy because of his fair dealings and graceful behavior.
- ✓ One of the Prophet's companions. Hazrat Sa'ib (RA) stated his experience [when he was his business partner in ignorance period] in the presence of Prophet (saw): ***"May my mother and father be sacrificed for you, once you had been my partner in business and you always made fair dealings."***

### 2<sup>nd</sup> VISIT TO SYRIA AND MARRIAGE WITH H.KHADIJA

- ✓ When the Prophet (saw) was about 22 - 23 years of age, the fame of his exemplary character had spread all over.
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija (RA) [a business women of great honor and fortune], who was by now looking for such a man of excellent character to look after her business, as her father died in the battle of Fajar and left her a large fortune.
- ✓ Many notables recommended the Prophet (saw) stating that ***"If he agreed to take her merchandise to Syria, then she would pay him twice as much as she paid to others"***.
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) with the approval of Abu Talib accepted her offer and went towards Syria.



- ✓ She also sent her slave, Maysara, along to secretly watch how Muhammad (saw) behaved and conducted himself.
- ✓ The trip was a stunning success and on return to Makkah.
- ✓ Maysarah greatly praised the Prophet (saw) virtues and trading skills, saying: **"Among all the young men of Makkah whom I know well, there are none comparable to Muhammad."**
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija (RA) was already predicted by Waraqa bin Naufil (RA) about the Apostleship of Muhammad (saw) and impressed by these qualities too, so after few days she sent the marriage proposal through her close friend Nafisa.
- ✓ After consulting with the uncle Abu Talib. The Prophet (saw) accepted her proposal.
- ✓ The marriage was not delayed. Within three months of his return from Syria, Muhammad (saw) and Hazrat Khadija (RA) were married.
- ✓ Abu Talib solemnized the Nikkah; the Prophet (saw) was 25 years of age and Hazrat Khadija (RA) was 40.

### FIXING OF BLACK STONE

- ✓ Due to heavy rains and flood the walls of the Kaabah sustained damage.
- ✓ Thus, it was decided to reconstruct the Kaabah building.
- ✓ Abu Wahab bin Amr (the Prophet's uncle) suggested people to donate only pure money in the cause, because **"Allah is pure, and He accepts only pure"**.
- ✓ All the people including the Prophet (saw) contributed physically and financially to this construction actively, though initially they were reluctant.
- ✓ When the time came for the laying of the Hajr e Aswad at its place, there arose a disagreement amongst tribes.
- ✓ Every tribe wanted this honor and soon the tribal leaders began to quarrel and unbuckled their swords.
- ✓ The dispute lasted for four days and then an old and wise man **"Umayyah Bin Mughera"** suggested: **"Let the first one who enters the gate named Al Safa in the morning, decide the matter for us"**.
- ✓ The next morning, the Prophet (saw) was the first one to enter the haram and the people cried out: **"It is Muhammad Al Amin! We will abide by his decision"**.
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) asked for a big sheet, put Hajr-e-Aswad (Blackstone) on it and directed the chief of every tribe to hold the corner of the sheet to take it to the place where it was to be placed.

- ✓ Then he himself lifted the stone by his hands and put it at a designated corner.
- ✓ Thus, the Prophet's (saw) wisdom and intelligence saved the Makkans from a dreadful war.
- ✓ At that time Prophet (saw) was 35 years old.

### ICLINED TO ALLAH

- ✓ He was 32 or 33 years of age when he developed himself a love for seclusion and privacy.
- ✓ He naturally hated polytheism.
- ✓ Once during a meeting, the pagans served him some food which had already been dedicated to the idols.
- ✓ He put it aside towards Zaid Bin Amr. But he also refused to eat saying: **"We do not eat food from the foods that was offered to idols"**.
- ✓ During the hours of privacy, he would ponder over the divine powers and kept praising his Lord.
- ✓ The more he was drawing near the age of forty, the more he felt attracted to privacy.

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# PREACHING OF ISLAM

## BRIEF BACKGROUND

- ✓ In the month of Ramadhan, one-night Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) encountered the archangel Gabriel who brought God's message and guided to him.
- ✓ By this Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) also received a new career of prophet hood.
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) naturally initiated his sacred mission right from home and then moved to the people closely associated with him.
- ✓ He called unto Islam whomsoever he thought, would attest the truth.
- ✓ Initially, as per the Divine orders, Prophet (PBUH) preached the message of God silently.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) started his task of inviting people from his closest one like his wife, friends and family members.
- ✓ This resulted in acceptance of Islam by around 40 members in the next few years.
- ✓ Since Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was the first one to know about Prophet (PBUH)'s experience of Cave Hira and she knew that her husband was no common man. She believed in him and accepted the true faith. She was the first Muslim in adult females.
- ✓ His childhood friend, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), also believed in him when he got to know about Prophet (PBUH)'s mission and call on a return from a journey. He became first adult male Muslim.
- ✓ In his family members, Hazrat Ali (RZ) became the first Muslim child when he was told about Prophet (PBUH)'s experience of cave Hira and revelations by Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) himself.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH)'s slave Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) also believed in him and became the first Muslim among the slaves.
- ✓ There were many others who believed in Prophet (PBUH) and some of them were later added in a blessed chain of Ashra Mubashra due to their earliest acceptance and sufferings.
- ✓ Few of them are Hazrat Arqam (RZ), Hazrat Talha, Hazrat Zubair, Hazrat Abdur Rahman (RZ) etc.
- ✓ The Makkans didn't pay attention to the acceptance of these followers as they were few in numbers.

## SILENT PREACHING

- ✓ After sometime, Mohammad (PBUH) received an order from Allah to preach the message among his family/tribal members.
- ✓ The Quran mentions this order in Surah Shua'ra **"And admonish your nearest kinsmen". (26:214)**
- ✓ To follow the orders, Prophet (PBUH) called the members of his clan, Banu Hashim, to his home.
- ✓ He wanted to address them and invited them towards Tawhid.
- ✓ The Prophet said, **"No Arab has offered to his nation more precious advantages than those I bring you, I offer you happiness in the world and the life to come. Who among you will aid me in this task?"**
- ✓ But due to the interruption of Abu Lahab, He kept silent and said nothing.
- ✓ Next day Holy Prophet got chance after dinner and invited towards the new religion.
- ✓ He also informed them about his mission and prophet hood.
- ✓ The overall reaction was very rude by the members of his clan.
- ✓ But Abu Talib, an uncle of Prophet (PBUH), assured his support to Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). Hazrat Ali (RZ) despite being so young also responded to the call whenever Prophet (PBUH) placed a question for his support.
- ✓ The people were about to leave when the young boy Ali (RA) stood up and said: **"I am the youngest of you, I may be a boy, my feet may be not strong enough, but O Muhammad, I shall be your helper. Whoever opposes you, I shall fight him as a mortal enemy".**
- ✓ In these years of silent preaching Muslims secretly meet to share news and revelations in the house of Hazrat Arqam (Dar-e-Arqam) which is the 1<sup>st</sup> Islamic community center.

## OPEN PREACHING

- ✓ After three years of private and tribal preaching, the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) received Divine orders to announce his mission publicly.
- ✓ This order is mentioned in Surah Hijr. The Quran states: **"Therefore expound openly what you are commanded and turn away from those who join false gods with Allah". (15:94) Al-Hijr**
- ✓ To follow these orders the messenger of Allah went on mount of Saffah to call upon the Makkans (Quraish) towards the unity of Allah.



- ✓ At Mount Saffah, he (PBUH) addressed to Quraish and asked them: **"If I were to tell you that there were some horsemen in the valley waiting to raid you, would you believe me?"**
- ✓ The Quraish replied: **"Yes, we have always witnessed the truth from you."**
- ✓ There then he (PBUH) invited them to Islam, asked them to worship One Allah and told them that he was the chosen man from Allah i.e. the Messenger of Allah. The Prophet (saw) said: **"I am a Warner to you before a severe torment"**.
- ✓ Abu Lahab promptly replied: **"Perish you all the day! Have you summoned us for such a thing?"**
- ✓ Muhammad (saw) was severely shocked and looked towards his uncle for a moment.
- ✓ Allah (swt) comforted his Messenger and informed him of the fearful punishment awaiting Abu Lahab. The verses were immediately revealed on that occasion: **"Perish the two hands of Abi Lahab...." [111:1]**
- ✓ Disappointed by the reaction of Abu Lahab, yet determined, he (PBUH) continued to invite the different clans one by one. His message also reached to the pilgrims of Ka'bah.
- ✓ He (PBUH) fulfilled the commandment of Allah to preach, so the message of Allah reached every ear that came in contact with Mohammad (PBUH).
- ✓ However, this attempt of open preaching also resulted into few conversions.
- ✓ About the same period, the Prophet (saw) set up the house of Hazrat Arqam (RA) at the bottom of the Mount of safa as an educational institution.
- ✓ Every new convert would come to this institution to learn the teachings of Islam.
- ✓ Gradually it became a crowded place and the Prophet (saw) would lead the prayer.
- ✓ The house is also called the House of Islam. During this period, as many as 200 hundred people were converted.

## PERSECUTION ON PROPHET

### BACKGROUND

- ✓ Holy Prophet started preaching from his clan.
- ✓ As he got chance after dinner and invited towards the new religion. He also informed them about his mission and prophet hood.
- ✓ The overall reaction was very rude by the members of his clan (Banu Hashim).
- ✓ After three years he was ordered by Allah to go with his message on public.
- ✓ Following the orders Muhammad (PBUH) gathered Quraish on mount of Saffah.
- ✓ There then Mohammad (PBUH) shared the message of unity of Allah.
- ✓ The public declaration of Mohammad (PBUH)'s message and more conversion made the Quraish furious and developed social, economical and religious insecurities in them.
- ✓ A new stage of Islamic movement began to harass Prophet (saw) and opposing him and ridiculing and jeering at him all the times.
- ✓ The Quraish realized that Mohammad (PBUH) is the root cause of all their furies and insecurities therefore they agreed on taking measures against him. So, to stop Mohammad (PBUH), the leaders of Quraish agreed on opposing and persecuting him as per their power.

### MENTAL AND VERBAL TORTURE

- ✓ Whenever the Prophet (saw) tried to preach a group, the pagans would disperse the crowd before he had chance to convey his message.
- ✓ Meanwhile, the non-believers also invented a new way of abusing Prophet (saw) by calling him **Muhammam** (intensely condemned) instead of Muhammad (praise worthy).
- ✓ Abu Lahab ordered his sons to divorce their wives, who were Mohammad (PBUH)'s daughters.
- ✓ The Quraish also noticed Mohammad (PBUH) was more famous among the common man with his new message and teachings. Therefore, to negate his fame and to cut down his link with the common man they planned to spread a rumor that Mohammad (PBUH) is a magician so that the common man would be hesitant to listen to him and to believe in him.

- ✓ They called him a magician, the liar and the poet when he (PBUH) shared revelation with them.
- ✓ They also called him Abtar on the death of his second son in infancy. To console Mohammad (PBUH) Allah sent verses of Surah Kauthar. It states: **"Verily, we have granted you the Abundance .... Indeed, he who hates you, will be cut off (from future's hopes)". (108:1 -3) Al-Kauthar.**
- ✓ During the time when there was a gap between the revelations the Makkans used to mock the Prophet that his God had abandoned him. Surah Duha was revealed to console him.
- ✓ Utba bin Rabi'ah, who was one of the leaders of the Quraish, thought of a clever way to end the divisions that were happening in the city. He went to the Prophet (saw) and gave him this offer, **"If you want money, we will pool our property together so you will be the richest man amongst us. If you want status, we will make you our leader, so that no one can decide anything without your consent. If you are unable to cure yourself of the visions that you have been saying, we will pay for all the medical services....."** But the blessed Prophet (saw) refused these offers and instead recited **Surah 41**, which wondered Utba.
- ✓ Quraish also sought a sort of compromise with the Messenger of Allah (saw) and proposed that, **"If Prophet would worship their gods, Lat and Uzza, for a year, they would worship his God for the same space of time"**. Soon the Surah Kafiroon revealed to reply this cunning offer. Mohammad (PBUH) strongly turned down the offer and recited the following verse: **"to you be your religion, and to me mine."** (109:6) **Al-Kafiroon**
- ✓ The Makkans also asked Abu Talib to restrain his nephew or give him up to them. On this occasion when Abu Talib conveyed their message to the Prophet (saw). He replied: **"O my Uncle! If they placed the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left to force me to give up my mission, verily I would not do it, until Allah made me victorious, or I died (in the struggle)."** Seeing Mohammad (PBUH)'s determination and involvement Abu Talib continued both his support and security for Muhammad (PBUH).
- ✓ In reaction to this, the Quraish boycotted Abu Talib, his family, Banu Hashim. Prophet (PBUH) and his loyal supporters excluding few who were Muhammad (PBUH)'s enemies like Abu Lahab.

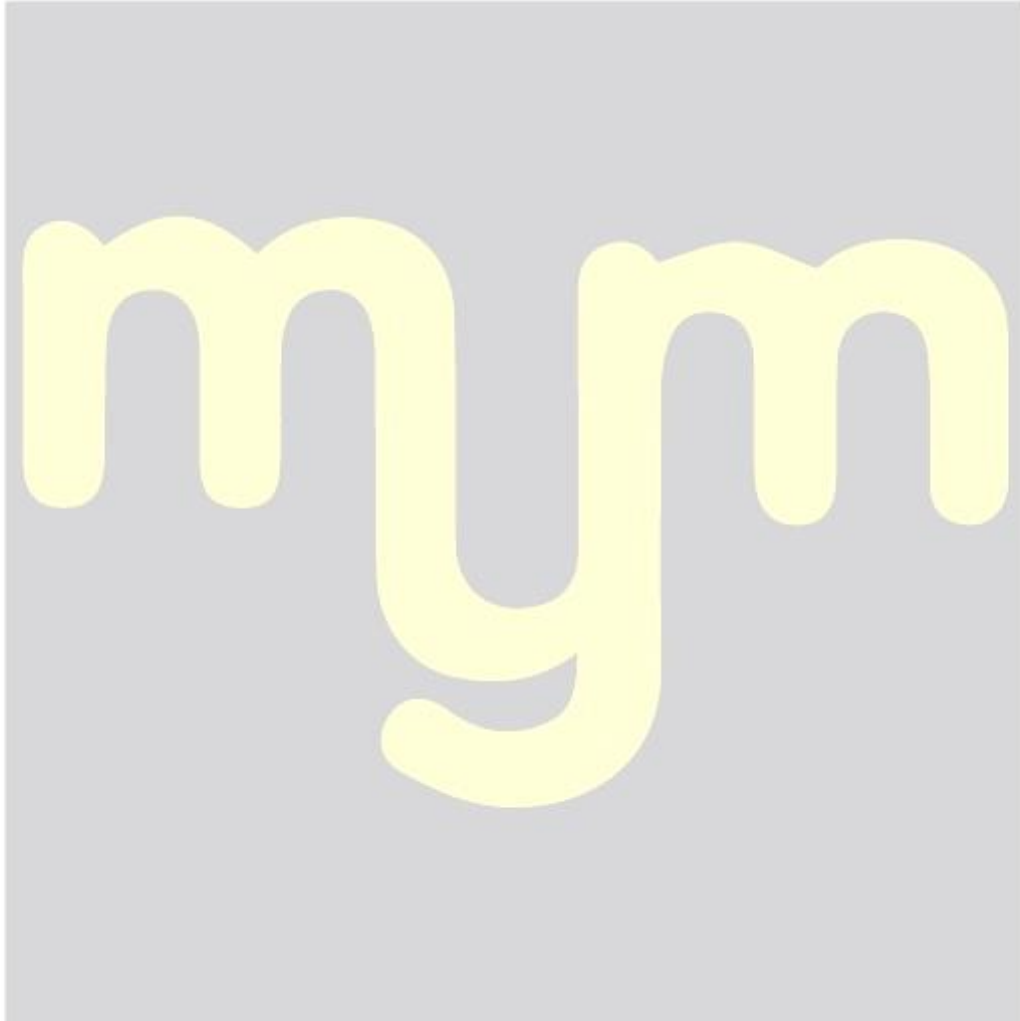
- ✓ For the security of Muhammad (PBUH) Abu Talib took him and others to a valley named Shib Abi Talib where Muhammad (PBUH) and others spent three years in severe hunger, thirst and heat.
- ✓ After three years of boycott, due to the intervention of few generous members of the society of Makkah the boycott was lifted by Quraish.
- ✓ Soon after this Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija (RZ) died in the tenth year of prophet hood. As both were so close to Mohammad (PBUH) and their death brought grievance in his life, for this reason the year in which they died came to be known as '*The Year of Grief*'.

### PHYSICAL TORTURE

- ✓ Their cruelties became more intensified when they tortured him physically.
- ✓ An old woman petted rubbish upon him whenever he passed by her street.
- ✓ Abu Lahab and Umme Jamil threw thorns and remainings of animals on his ways.
- ✓ Once Uqba bin Abi Mu'it, came up with the intensities of the slaughtered camel, and stayed to the side by Holy Prophet (saw) by calling him Muhammad, as he caught the opportunity he laid the on the Prophet's back and shoulder. Prophet (saw) remained in that condition until Hazrat Fatima (RA) came and removed the filth from her Father's back.
- ✓ On one occasion, Ubqa bin Abi Mu'it saw Prophet (saw) praying; he waited for him to place his forehead on the ground. He then placed his foot on Prophet's neck and pressed down with all his weight until Prophet eyes swelled.
- ✓ Once Prophet (saw) was praying in Ka'abah, Ubqa bin Abi Mu'it rolled his sheet round the neck of Prophet (saw) and tried to strangle him. There Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) secured Prophet (saw).
- ✓ Whenever Ummayah bin Khalaf saw Prophet (saw), he would taunt him before the people of Makkah.
- ✓ Similarly, his brother, Ubai bin Khalaf crumbled a rotten bone and threw it in the face of Prophet (saw).
- ✓ Once Holy prophet was preaching, Abu Jahal took a stone and cracked prophet's head which began to bleed.
- ✓ Once Uqbah attended the preaching of prophet. When his friend Ubai bin Khalaf came to know about it, he ordered Uqbah to spit on Prophet face and he shamelessly do it.



- ✓ Once Utaibah bin Abi Lahab argued with prophet on the matter of preaching and then laid violent hand on him, tore his shirt and spat on prophet's face but his saliva missed prophet's face.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) here reflected one of the biggest models of magnanimity and rather than seeking revenge he (PBUH) forgave his tortures and prayed for them.



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## PERSECUTION ON FOLLOWERS

### BACKGROUND

- ✓ After three years holy prophet was ordered by Allah to go with his message on public.
- ✓ Following the orders Muhammad (PBUH) gathered Quraish on mount of Saffah. There then Mohammad (PBUH) shared the message of unity of Allah.
- ✓ The public declaration of Mohammad (PBUH)'s message and more conversion made the Quraish furious and developed social, economical and religious insecurities in them.
- ✓ The open invitation to Allah's message brought hostility and opposition to the Prophet (saw) and his followers.
- ✓ It was also decided by the leaders of Quraish to persecute and opposed Prophet (saw) and his followers in every respect and manner, but they sacrificed for the noble cause of Allah (swt).

### HAZRAT ABU BAKAR

- ✓ Despite the fact that he was considered to be the noblest of all people in Makkah, Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) was beaten to such an extent that his nose and ears and his entire face were bloodstained.
- ✓ Once the Prophet (saw) was strangulated by Uqbah bin Abi Mu'it, Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) came and caught him by his shoulder and pushed him away from the Prophet (saw) and said: ***"Do you want to kill a man just because he says, My Lord is Allah?"***
- ✓ He was kicked, thrashed with shoes, trampled under feet and handled most roughly and severely.
- ✓ He became unconscious and half dead; none hoped that he would ever survive this fierce attack. But soon he recovered and served his services to Islam.

### HAZRAT USMAN

- ✓ Hazrat Usman (RZ)'s uncle Hakam who was the tribal head of Banu Umayyah, tortured him by enrolling him in palm leaves and setting up a fire underneath for suffocation.
- ✓ He was locked in the room and not given any food, drink until he fainted.

## HAZRAT AMMAR AND HIS PARENTS

- ✓ Hazrat Ammar (RA) and his parents were also subjected to the severest afflictions.
- ✓ They were tormented on the burning sands of Makkah.
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) while passing on them would enjoin patience, giving them glad tidings about paradise.
- ✓ His father Hazrat Yasir (RA) died after pro-longed sufferings at the hands of persecutors, and his mother Hazrat Summayyah (RA) was killed by Abu Jahal, who put his spear through the most private part of her body, causing her death.
- ✓ She had refused to renounce Islam in the face of terrible torture in her old age. The blessed lady was the first to receive martyrdom in the cause of Islam.

## HAZRAT BILAL

- ✓ He is the Bilal known as the "**Muazzin**".
- ✓ He was Abyssinian by birth and a slave of Umayyah bin Khalaf.
- ✓ When his master came to know of his Islam, he made him lie on hot sand and place a heavy stone on his chest so that he could not turn, and the master used to say: "**Give up your Islam; else you shall be suffocated to death**".
- ✓ Hazrat Bilal (RA) used to utter "**AHAD, AHAD**" (Allah is one). The master would also pass a rope round his neck and handover to urchins to drag him into streets.
- ✓ Later, he was freed by Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA).

## HAZRAT KHABBAB

- ✓ Hazrat Khabbab (RA) is also one of those blessed persons who offered themselves for sacrifice and sufferings for the cause of Allah (swt).
- ✓ He was made to put on steel armor in the sun to sweat and swelter.
- ✓ He was slave of Umm e Ammar.
- ✓ When she came to know that he was visiting Prophet (saw), she used to brand his head with a hot iron rod.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RA) during his caliphate once inquired of him about the details of his sufferings after embracing Islam.
- ✓ He showed him his back, seeing it Hazrat Umer (RA) remarked. "**I have never seen such a back before.**"

- ✓ He said, *"My body was dragged over loads of flaming charcoal, and the blood and fat coming out of my back put out the fire."*

### **HAZRAT ZUNAYRA**

- ✓ She was a slave in Hazrat Umar's family.
- ✓ When she accepted Islam she was beaten badly by Hazrat Umar (RA).
- ✓ Abu Jahl also give her such a sound beating that she lost her eyes.
- ✓ Many years later she recovered her sight, so the Quraish attributed this recovery to the *"sorcery"* of Muhammad.
- ✓ Abu Bakr bought her and set her free.

### **HAZRAT LUBINAH**

- ✓ She was a slave of Mumil bin Habib.
- ✓ When she embraced Islam Hazrat Umar tortured her, and whenever he paused, he said: *"I have not stopped beating you out of pity. I have stopped because I am exhausted."*
- ✓ He resumed beating her after he had rested.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) bought her and set her free.

### **SUHAIB**

- ✓ When he became a muslim, Quraish beat him up savagely but could not shake his faith.

### **ABU FUKAIHA**

- ✓ Slave of Safwan bin Umayya.
- ✓ Like Hazrat Bilal he was also dragged by his master on hot sand with a rope tied to his feet.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakar freed him.

### **ABU DHARR**

- ✓ Went to Kaabah and shouted, *"There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger"*.
- ✓ As expected infidels fell upon him, and started beating him.



## NAHDIYYA AND UMM UNAYS

- ✓ Two female slaves.
- ✓ Their masters tortured them for accepting Islam.
- ✓ Abu Bakr freed them.

## MUSAB BIN UMAIR

- ✓ Was expelled from his house and suffered too much for Islam.

## ABDULLAH BIN MASOOD

- ✓ Other than these inhumanities and cruelties Muslim were also disallowed to worship at Ka'bah.
- ✓ If any Muslim attempted to offer any worshipping rituals near Ka'bah the Quraish reacted furiously.
- ✓ This happened once when Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud recited verses of Quran before Ka'bah and the Quraish whipped him so hard that he received fatal injuries.

## RELIEF FOR FOLLOWERS

- ✓ Due to the severity of the persecutions, the Prophet (pbuh) told the believers to meet secretly at Dar al-Arqam, where they would learn about their new faith.
- ✓ Also because of the persecutions, the Prophet (pbuh) allowed some people to migrate to Abyssinia.
- ✓ Later a social and economic boycott was imposed on the Muslims and they were to live in Shib-i-Abi Talib, where they faced great hardships for many years.

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## MIGRATION TO ABYSSINIA

### WHY MIGRATED?

- ✓ Since Prophet (PBUH) invited Makkans generally towards the new faith the Makkans targeted Prophet (PBUH) and his followers with harshness.
- ✓ The persecution kept on increasing and the soil of Makkah became extremely threatening for the new converts especially for the poor and weak.
- ✓ All eyes were on Prophet (PBUH) and his next command to deal with such severe tortures.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) then received the revelation of Al-Zumr in which the followers were ordered to migrate. It states: ***"Good is for those who do good in this world, and Allah's earth is spacious; only those who are patient receive the reward fully, without reckoning."*** (39:10) Al-Zumr

### FIRST BATCH

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) after this Divine order asked his followers to move towards Abyssinia.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) knew that the ruler of Abyssinia, Ashamah who had been entitled as Negus, would support these emigrants because he was a just ruler.
- ✓ Therefore, the first batch of the Muslims which included 12 men and 4 women migrated to Abyssinia.
- ✓ This group was led by Hazrat Uthman bin Mazoon.
- ✓ This group also had Prophet (PBUH)'s senior companion and son in law, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and his wife Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ) who was also Prophet (PBUH)'s daughter. The Prophet (saw) said regarding this couple, ***"This is the first couple to migrate in the way of Allah after Ibrahim (AS) and his wife"***.
- ✓ On arrival at the port of Shuaibah, muslims found out ship that was ready to leave the port and they managed to get onto it.
- ✓ The Quraish attempted to pursuit this group to arrest them but they had already boated safely for their destination.
- ✓ These emigrants were welcomed warmly and found a safe place under the administration of Negus.
- ✓ After four months, returned secretly to Makkah, listening to the rumor that the Makkans had accepted Islam.

- ✓ When they found out that this news was false so some decided to migrate back to Abyssinia and rest entered Makkah.

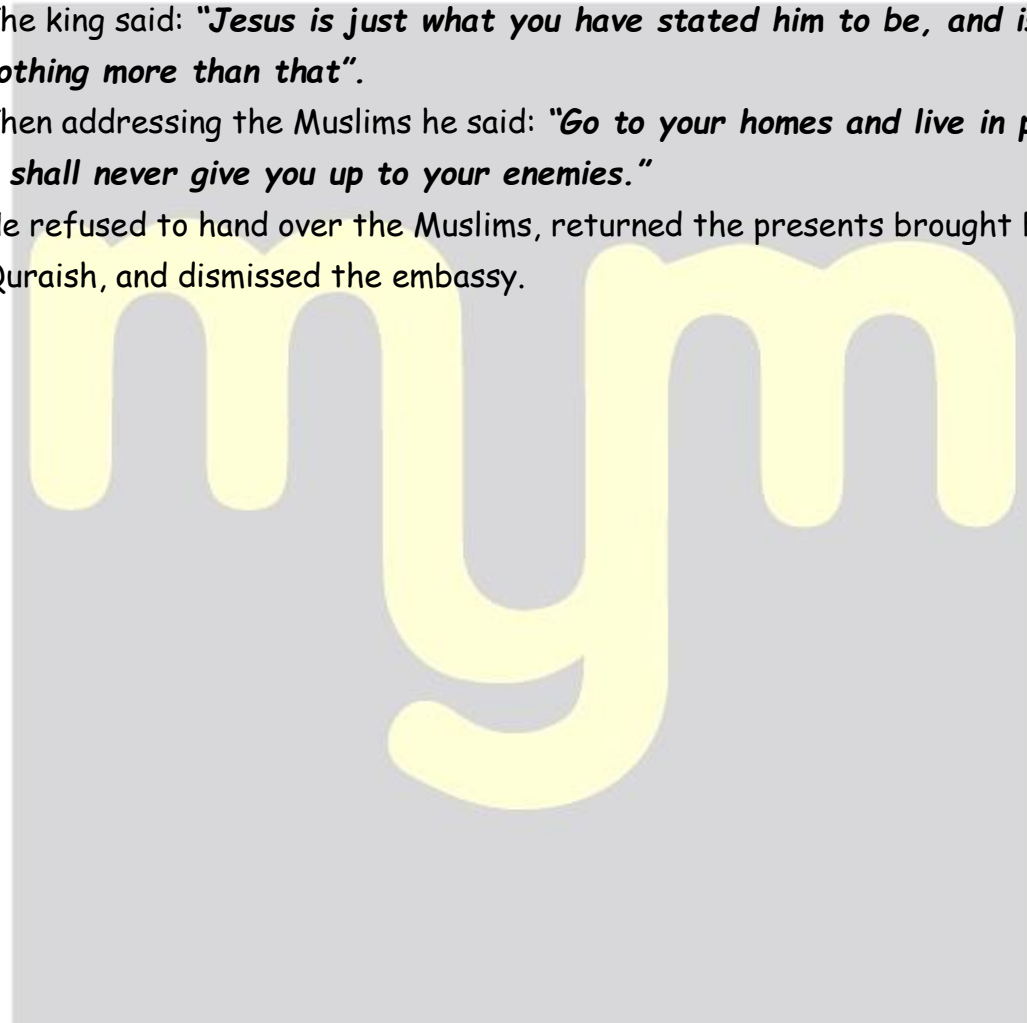
## SECOND BATCH

- ✓ Soon, another batch of Muslims led by Hazrat Jaffar bin Abu Talib consisting 83 men and 19 women migrated to Abyssinia.
- ✓ This vexed the Quraish so much so that they decided to take some serious measures against the followers.
- ✓ For this, Abu Sufyan sent Amr bin Al Aas and Abdullah bin Abi Rabiah to bring the emigrants back.
- ✓ As they reached, they prostrated themselves before king and presenting the gift said, *"O king! A few foolish lads of our community have renounced their ancestral faith, and have joined new religion which is opposed to our as well as your religion. They have come to your country. Their own parents kith and kiln have asked us to brought them back to their country."*
- ✓ Afterwards they demanded Negus to handover their runaway slaves.
- ✓ Negus replied in affirmation in exchange of his runaway slaves. But when Quraish demanded the free men as well whom they called the rebels of religion, Negus showed hesitation and said that he would decide this after hearing them.
- ✓ The emigrants were called upon in Negus' place.
- ✓ These include Hazrat Uthman bin Affan, Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutalib and Hazrat Jaffar bin Abu Talib also.
- ✓ When on arrival of Negus, Muslim didn't bow to him; he inquired the Muslims why didn't they bow? Didn't they bow to their apostle, Mohammad (PBUH)? Hazrat Jaffer (RZ) responded to this and said that they only bow to God as Mohammad is a man. Hazrat Jaffer (RA) replied **"We do not bow down before anyone except Allah"**.
- ✓ When Negus asked about the miracle of Mohammad (PBUH) like the miracle of Jesus if he is the messenger of God, Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) replied his miracle is the book, The Quran.
- ✓ Negus didn't get satisfied with this response and was about to hand the emigrants over to Quraish.
- ✓ Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) made the plea that they were told by Mohammad (PBUH) that no man was wronged under his (Negus') administration.

- ✓ Negus asked why Mohammad (PBUH) had send them to him. Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) replied because of his justice and his belief in One God.
- ✓ He (RZ) continued by saying that Allah speaks to Mohammad (PBUH) like He spoke to Abraham (AS), Noah (AS), Jesus (AS), Moses (AS). Hazrat Jafar further said, ***"O King! We were in state of ignorance and immorality, worshipping stones and idols, eating dead animals, committing all sorts of Injustice breaking, treating guests badly and the strong among us exploited the weak. Then Allah sent us a Prophet (saw) whose truthfulness was well known to us, he called us to worship Allah alone and ordered us to get away from all these sinister acts. He commanded us to hold prayers, to fast, to pay charity, we believed in him and in what he brought to us from Allah. Thereupon, our people attacked us, treated us harshly and made our lives intolerable in Makkah. We came to your country to seek protection and to and to live in Justice and Peace"***.
- ✓ Noticing that the speech of Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) touched the heart of Negus, Amr bin al Aas intervened and tried to provoke Negus that the Muslims say blasphemy about Jesus.
- ✓ Negus strictly asked Muslims what Quran says about Jesus.
- ✓ Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) then recited verses 16-21 of Surah Maryam. These verses mention about the glad tiding giving to Hazrat Maryam (AS) by Hazrat Jibrael (AS) in her solitude that she would become a virgin mother of God's messenger by Allah's command.
- ✓ On recitation of these verses of Quran, the whole atmosphere of Negus' place became very emotional that everyone there was crying hearing the voice of Hazrat Jaffar (RZ).
- ✓ Hearing this, Negus said: ***"What Bible and what Quran said is like two rays from the same light."***
- ✓ Negus then came forward and after drawing line on the ground Negus said to Muslims: ***"The difference between us and you is not bigger than this line."***
- ✓ Turning to Quraish, he said that not even for mountain of gold he would give them up to the Quraish.
- ✓ After this, Negus announced a peaceful stay for emigrants in Abyssinia as long as they wished.



- ✓ But on the following day, Amr bin Al Aas returned to court and said to the king that Muslims reject the divine nature of Christ, and claim that he was a mortal like other men.
- ✓ When questioned on this point by the king, Hazrat Jaffer (RA) said: ***"Our judgement of Hazrat Essa (AS) is the same as that of Allah and His Messenger, Jesus is Allah's servant, His Prophet, His spirit, and His command given unto Mary, the innocent virgin."***
- ✓ The king said: ***"Jesus is just what you have stated him to be, and is nothing more than that"***.
- ✓ Then addressing the Muslims he said: ***"Go to your homes and live in peace. I shall never give you up to your enemies."***
- ✓ He refused to hand over the Muslims, returned the presents brought by the Quraish, and dismissed the embassy.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

## VISIT TO TAIF

### WHY VISITED TO TAIF?

- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) had been teaching the people of Makkah for ten years.
- ✓ In these ten years they not only stubbornly refused to accept the monotheistic faith, but also made his and his followers' life vulnerable.
- ✓ Therefore, preaching Islam in Makkah wasn't progressive and growing anymore.
- ✓ After their cruelty of Boycotting Banu Hashim for three years, Prophet (PBUH) had lost two of his greatest supporters Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija (RZ) in the tenth year of prophet hood.
- ✓ These deaths not only took away his beloved relations but also his moral support and security.
- ✓ After the death of Abu Talib, who provided clan support to him. Abu Lahab became the head of clan who was the enemy of Mohammad (PBUH).
- ✓ The tribal security that Abu Lahab provided was of name only and Mohammad (PBUH) was tortured and very often by the Makkans.
- ✓ Moreover, Mohammad (PBUH) also wanted to spread Islam elsewhere and beyond the boundaries of Makkah.
- ✓ Therefore, he decided to visit the land of Taif for the purpose of inviting its residents towards Islam.

### EVENTS

- ✓ To attain better response in his mission and to seek a place of security Mohammad (PBUH) visited Taif on foot, a few days journey to the northeast of Makkah.
- ✓ He was accompanied by his freed slave Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ).
- ✓ He was expecting a better response of his preaching as compared to Makkans.
- ✓ On reaching Taif he first went to the leaders of Taif. These were three brothers **Abu Yalil, Masud and Habib**.
- ✓ On hearing the invitation of Prophet (PBUH), their response was not indifferent from Makkans. They stubbornly refused to accept his teachings. One of them mocked: **"Hey, Allah has made you a Prophet!"** The other exclaimed with disrespect: **"Could Allah not lay His Hand on anyone else, beside you make to make him His Prophet?"** The third one taunted at

him: ***"I do not want to talk to you, for if you are infact a Prophet, then to oppose you is to invite trouble, and if you only pretend to be one, why should I talk with an imposter?"***

- ✓ Not only this they also insulted Prophet (PBUH) and to boost Prophet (PBUH)'s departure they sent street hooligans to harass him.
- ✓ To hasten the departure of an unwelcome visitor, the street hooligans and other residents hooted on Mohammad (PBUH), tried to strangle him and laughed at him.
- ✓ They also pelted stones on Prophet (PBUH)'s feet; whenever he raised his feet they stoned him and forced him to flee from the city.
- ✓ His feet became so injured that his shoes got filled with blood, the Prophet (PBUH) sat down due to pain.
- ✓ The cursed hooligans helped him to stand back.
- ✓ Then just as Prophet (PBUH) raised his feet they pelted stones on him and laughed.
- ✓ Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) tried to shield Prophet (PBUH) and came in front of him. He also got badly hurt as his head was severely wounded.
- ✓ Both Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Zaid (RZ), retreating, took refuge in an orchard which belonged to a Jew.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) who was wounded and oppressed turned to Allah in prayer; to express his distress and to seek Allah's aid.
- ✓ The heavens were moved by the prayer of Holy Prophet.
- ✓ Having compassion and mercy on the wounded, Rabiah's two sons (Utbah and Shaibah) were moved on the grounds of kinship and compassion.
- ✓ They sent their Christian slave, Addas, to him with a tray of grapes. The Christian boy belonged to the city of Hazrat Yunus (AS).
- ✓ On hearing about Hazrat Yunus (AS) from Mohammad (PBUH), Addas anxiously asked if Mohammad (PBUH) knew anything about Hazrat Yunus (AS).
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) remarked: ***"He is my brother. He was a Prophet & so am I."***
- ✓ Thereafter, Addas paid homage to Prophet (PBUH) and kissed his head, hands and feet.
- ✓ The two, Mohammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Zaid (RZ), relaxed and nursed their wounds.

- ✓ On their way back, the archangel Hazrat Jibrael (AS) and the angel of mountains came to Mohammad (PBUH) at a place, called Al-Qarn.
- ✓ The angel of mountains greeted him and said: **"O Mohammad! Order what you wish, If you like, I will let Al-Akshabain (the two mountains) fall on them."**
- ✓ Rather than taking revenge Mohammad (PBUH) showed great model of mercy and forgave the people of Taif.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) said: **"No, I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah alone, and will worship none beside Him."** (Agreed)
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) stayed in Taif for ten days and delivered the message of Islam to all of the noble people, one after another, but all to no avail.

### CONVERSION OF JINNS

- ✓ On returning from Taif, he proceeded to Wadi Nakhlah where he stayed for a few days.
- ✓ During his stay there, Allah sent him a company of Jinns who listened to him reciting the Noble Quran.
- ✓ The incident is referred to **Surah Jinn**: [72: 1, 2]
- ✓ A company of Jinns there heard his recitation while performing prayer.
- ✓ They converted to Islam hearing the heart touching recitation of Holy Quran by Prophet (PBUH). Before this they were Jews.
- ✓ They also informed about Mohammad (PBUH) to their tribes.
- ✓ The incident of Prophet (PBUH)'s encounter with them and their conversion is also mentioned in Surah Jinn (72) of the Holy Quran.
- ✓ On reaching Makkah, Mohammad (PBUH) went to cave Hira and sent messenger to strong members of the city of Makkah seeking their security and protection to enter Makkah.
- ✓ He received an expected response from, a notable in Makkah, Al-Mutim bin Adi who offered protection and protocol to Prophet (PBUH) till his home.
- ✓ Allah's messenger never forgot Muslim's favor. At the conclusion of the battle of Badr, the Prophet (PBUH) said: **"If Mutim were living and had asked me for the release of these rotten people, then I would have given them to him."** (Bukhari)

## ISRA WAL MAIRAJ

### WHY?

- ✓ After the traumatic experience of the Boycott, shock of the death of his beloved wife and uncle and treatment of Taif, Prophet (PBUH) was deeply grieved and disappointed.
- ✓ He was longing for some comfort which happened in form of remarkable and eventful night journey to Jerusalem called Al-Isra' and the ascent to heaven in the same night called Al-Mairaj.
- ✓ This journey is described in Quran in verse number one of Surah Isra: *"Glory to Him who carried His servant from the sacred Mosque to the farthest Mosque.....in order that we might show him some of Our signs."* (17:1)  
*Al-Isra*

### EVENTS

- ✓ In 621 AD, while Prophet (saw) was sleeping in the house of Umm e Hani (RA) his cousin.
- ✓ He said his night prayer and went to sleep, at once the roof was opened and H. Jibrael (AS) and other angels descended and took him to Kaabah.
- ✓ They came cut his body open from the top of chest and took out his heart. Then a gold tray of belief was brought and his heart was washed with zamzam and was filled with belief. Thereafter, his heart was returned to its original place.
- ✓ Then a white animal was brought which was smaller than a mule and bigger than a donkey called Al-Buraq. Its step was so wide that it reached the farthest point within the reach of the animal's sight.
- ✓ Riding on it he (PBUH) was taken to Jerusalem accompanied by Gabriel.
- ✓ On his way, Prophet (PBUH) performed prayer at different places which were introduced to him; Madinah where he migrated later, on Mount of Tu'r from where Hazrat Musa (AS) communicated with Allah, at Bait ul Ham where Hazrat Isa (AS) was born.
- ✓ Reaching Jerusalem Prophet (PBUH) tied his ride i.e. Al-Buraq on the same significant pole where previous Messengers used to tie their rides on their visit to Holy mosque.
- ✓ After that all messengers were sent there and Prophet (PBUH) led them in prayer. Gabriel asked Prophet (PBUH) if he knew who his followers in prayers



were. On inquiry of Prophet (PBUH) he was told that they all were those messengers of Allah who were sent before him.

- ✓ He was then offered three bowls; Milk, water and alcohol. Prophet (PBUH) picked the vessel milk and drank from it. On this Gabriel said: ***"You have been guided to the fitrah. If you had taken the vessel of water your nation would have been perished, if you had taken the vessel of alcohol your nations would have gone astray."***
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) was then shown a ladder. Gabriel made him ascend that ladder until they reached the lowest heaven.
- ✓ After Gabriel sought permission to enter, the door of 1<sup>st</sup> heaven was opened for Prophet (PBUH) and he was greeted and welcomed in by the angels.
- ✓ On the first heaven Prophet (PBUH) saw Hazrat Adam (AS) with whom he exchanged greetings and moved to the other heavens. The same process of opening of heavens' door was repeated on every sky where Prophet (PBUH) was welcomed and met different messengers of Allah with whom he exchanged greetings. To the second heaven, he met Hazrat Yahya (AS) and Isa (AS), on the third heaven he met Hazrat Yousuf (AS), on the fourth heaven he met Hazrat Idris (AS), on the fifth heaven he met Hazrat Haroon (AS), on the sixth heaven he met Hazrat Musa (AS) and on the seventh heaven he met H. Ibrahim (AS).
- ✓ Then he was shown Al-Bayt Al-Ma'moor i.e. Allah's house where 70,000 angels perform prayers daily and when they leave they never return to it.
- ✓ Gabriel then accompanied Prophet (PBUH) to the tree named Sidratul Muntaha stated in Surah Najam verses # 16-18 of Quran. He (PBUH) saw its Nabk fruit that resembled the clay jugs of Arabia, its leaves were like the ears of elephants, and four rivers originated at its root, two of them were apparent and two were hidden.
- ✓ When Prophet (PBUH) asked Gabriel about those rivers Gabriel said that the two hidden rivers are in Paradise and the apparent ones are the Nile and Euphrates. He was given the glad tiding of river Kausar. Jibrael said on one of the river, ***"It is River Kausar which Allah Gave you"***
- ✓ Then he took Prophet to such a high place that the Prophet started to hear the pens writing the people's actions.
- ✓ The Prophet (pbuh) then sat on Rafruf (green silk). Jibrael left the Prophet there.

- ✓ The Prophet was elevated and approached to his Lord. Prophet moved forward and spoke to Allah directly. The Prophet (pbuh) was given three things as a result of the encounter in Mairaj; **5 daily prayers equal to the reward of fifty daily prayers, the last two versus of Chapter al-Baqara and the muqhimat (major sins) of the people from the ummah of Muhammad were forgiven except those who associated partners with Allah.**
- ✓ Later, he (PBUH) was asked by Hazrat Musa (A.S) about the obligations. When Prophet (PBUH) told him about 50 prayers, Hazrat Musa (A.S) suggested Prophet (PBUH) to go back and request for concessions. This process of requesting God for concessions repeated several times until 5 prayers were made obligatory and his followers were granted bounties of 50 prayers on performing five. This reduction referred many times and at last Allah said to the Prophet (saw): **"These are the five prayers and they are all (equal to) fifty (in reward) for My word does not change"**
- ✓ When even after this Prophet (PBUH) was suggested to go back by Hazrat Musa (A.S), the Prophet (PBUH) said: **"I have asked my Lord till I am ashamed to face him."** (Bukhari).
- ✓ During this journey, Mohammad (PBUH) was also shown various signs. These include the heaven, people of hell and an old woman who called upon Prophet (PBUH). Gabriel suggested Prophet (PBUH) not to reply her. Later Prophet (PBUH) was told that the old woman was Satan who was trying to tempt him, if he had answered him; his nation would've been lost in worldly luxuries.
- ✓ He was also shown the world in form of an old women to tell its remaining age.
- ✓ Moreover, he visited different categories of the group of blessed people like **"Those who fight in the cause of Allah"**, and the people who were the victims of Allah's wrath like backbiters, Adultruss etc.

## REACTION OF MAKKANS

- ✓ Next morning when Prophet (PBUH) shared his experience with the Makkans, he was mocked by Abu Jahal and others that Mohammad (PBUH) claim to have covered the journey of two months in one night.
- ✓ Later, when Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was told about his friend's claim, Some people went to Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) and told him what was going on.

- ✓ He replied in front of everybody, "**By Allah! If Muhammad himself has said it, then it is true ...**"
- ✓ He went to Prophet (PBUH) and asked Him as where he had been last night.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) told him about His journey to Jerusalem as Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) had visited mosque of Jerusalem.
- ✓ He asked Prophet (PBUH) about the signs of Mosque. Prophet (PBUH) told him about all the signs and location on which Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) assured Prophet (PBUH)'s claim.
- ✓ Due to this support, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was entitled as Al-Siddiq.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

## PLEDGES OF AQAABAH

### BACKGROUND

- ✓ The Quraish who were annoyed on not being able to bring the emigrants back, boycotted those who were in Makkah specially the clan of Mohammad (PBUH).
- ✓ The boycott lasted for three years. During this Boycott the Muslims suffered greatly.
- ✓ Eventually, it was lifted by the support of some generous people of Makkah.
- ✓ After this boycott Mohammad (PBUH)'s wife Hazrat Khadija (RZ) and uncle Abu Talib died in 619 A.D. the death of his uncle made him defenseless in Makkah.
- ✓ So due to lack of security in Makkah, he tried to receive favorable response of his preaching efforts from the people of Banu Thafeeq who resided in Al-Taif.
- ✓ At Taif, he received cruel response therefore he sought acceptance by preaching at fairs in Makkah like inviting the pilgrims of Madinah.
- ✓ Finally he started receiving acceptance and support.

### FIRST PLEDGE

- ✓ In Yathrib there were two main tribes, the Aws and the Khazraj.
- ✓ Both were very powerful, they were always at war with one another, and both worshipped idols.
- ✓ Also in Yathrib there were many Jews who, unlike the Arab at that time, knew that there was only one God, and worshipped Him.
- ✓ They had told the Arabs many times that a Prophet would be coming to them.
- ✓ The time came for the pilgrimage to the Kaabah in 620 AD, and several people from Yathrib were going.
- ✓ They had heard about the Prophet Muhammad (saw) preaching and thought that must be the Prophet the Jews had told them about. So they decided to go speak to him during their stay in Makkah.
- ✓ In 11<sup>th</sup> year of prophethood, a group from Madinah of 6 men listened and accepted his preaching.
- ✓ Prophet came across them in a place known as Aqaabah.
- ✓ They embraced Islam, agreed to comeback the following Hajj, and in the meantime they would preach Islam.

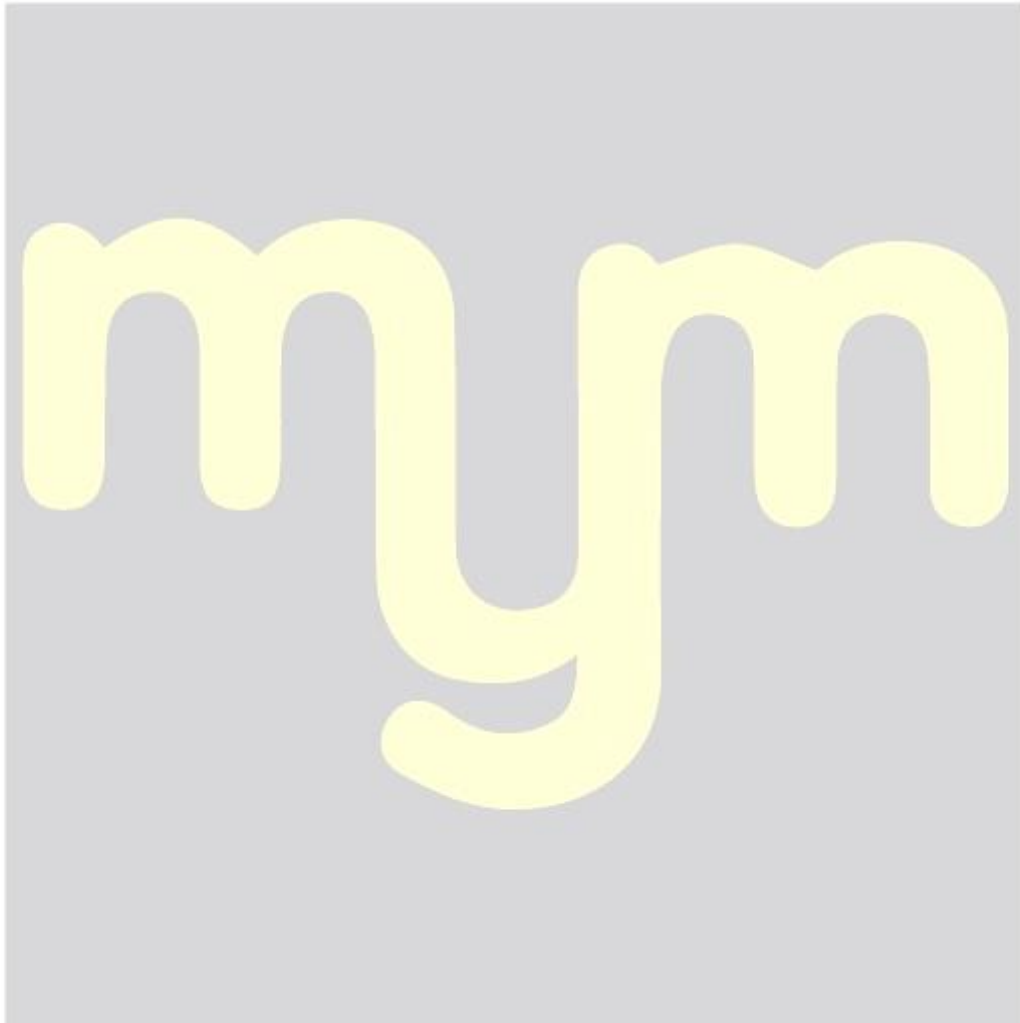
- ✓ The following year 12 people (5 old and 7 new) (10 from Khazraj and 2 from Aws) from Yathrib came to Makkah during Pilgrimage season to see the Prophet (saw).
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) contacted them at night in a secret location called "Aqabah" (located near to Mina).
- ✓ He (saw) sent two of his companions, "Mus'ab bin Umair (RA) and Abdullah bin Umme Maktoom (RA)" to Yathrib with the group, so they could teach them Islam and give the call to other in the city.
- ✓ This is known as the "First Pledge of Aqabah".
- ✓ During the first pledge of Aqabah, the prophet (saw) had asked them to confess the following; We shall worship one Allah associating none with Him, we shall not go near stealing and adultery, we shall not kill our daughters and we shall obey the Prophet (saw) in everything good.
- ✓ This pledge is also known as "Bayt al-nisa"

## SECOND PLEDGE

- ✓ Musab staying at the house of Asad bin Zurarah preached Islam.
- ✓ Two important individuals; Saad bin Muadh and Usayd bin Hudayr embraced Islam.
- ✓ Through them most of the khazraj tribe accepted Islam.
- ✓ In the following 13<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet hood, a much larger group came from Yathrib to Makkah with "Mus'ab bin Umair (RA)".
- ✓ This time there were 75 people to see the blessed Prophet (saw) meeting at the same secret location "Aqabah", this large group declared that they were Muslims and they even requested the Prophet (saw) to come with them back to Yathrib.
- ✓ Prophet uncle Abbas advised the madeenans to carefully consider the sequences of hosting and supporting prophet.
- ✓ Knowing full well the consequences of their undertaking, Madeenans pledged to refrain from shirk, to shelter and physically defend Holy Prophet and his companions at their own financial expense, to obey prophet in all situations, and to enjoin good and forbid evil.
- ✓ 12 madeenans were appointed to preach Islam.
- ✓ The new Muslims also assured their support and promised to defend with their lives. The second oath is known as "The second pledge of Aqabah".
- ✓ The people then returned to Yathrib and made announcement of their Islam.



✓ This is also known as "Bait-ul-Harb"



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

## MIGRATION TO MADINAH

### WHY?

- ✓ After being invited, Mohammad (PBUH) gradually sent Makkan Muslims north to Madinah. The families of followers migrated secretly.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) instructed Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to stay back and wait for Divine orders for Prophet (PBUH)'s migration.
- ✓ The leaders held a meeting in Dar ul Nadwa, in which Abu Jahal proposed killing Muhammad (saw) and ending Islam once and for all.
- ✓ The others cheered and the plan was made that every family would contribute one of their warriors so they could all kill Muhammad (saw) together. That way the Banu Hashim could not take revenge for his death.
- ✓ But the Prophet (PBUH) was informed about their plan and received a Divine instruction to migrate ***"Remember how the unbelievers plotted against thee, to keep thee in bonds, or slay thee, or get thee out (of thy home). They ploy and plan, and Allah too plans, But the best of planners is Allah."*** (8:30) *Al-Anfal*

### EVENTS

- ✓ He hurried to Hazrat Abu Bakar's (RA) house and told him, the time had come to move. They would leave that night.
- ✓ Prophet (saw) also made responsible Hazrat Ali (RA) to return the money to whomever belonged to and ordered to sleep in his place, covered by sheets and the green robe the Prophet (saw) owned.
- ✓ By the time the warriors had encircled the house of Holy Prophet (saw) and were waiting for the midnight attack, but the messenger of Allah (swt) left his house fully relying upon Allah (swt), with his hands full of soil and he sprinkled the soil over the heads of the conspirators while reciting the versus from Surah Yasin: ***"We have made before them a barrier and a barrier behind them, so that they cannot see."***
- ✓ Then together along with Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) they left for Madinah southward towards the cave of Thawr.
- ✓ Before mounting the camel (Al Qaswa), the Prophet (saw) looked at Makkah and said with grief ***"O Makkah! You are to me dearest of all the cities. But your citizens allowed me not to reside here"***.

- ✓ The hours passed and all was quiet. It was almost the midnight when the group of young men entered the house secretly, pulled away the covers suddenly, all the men gasped in disbelief!
- ✓ There was Hazrat Ali (RA) lying in the Prophet (saw)'s bed. They all shouted in streets "**Muhammad had escaped!**"
- ✓ When the Makkans were alerted to the Prophet (saw)'s daring escape from the death, they were furious and gathered together in a confused mob, shouting and cursing.
- ✓ The leaders also made a public announcement that "**whoever captured Muhammad would receive the reward of 100 camels**".
- ✓ Every man with a sword jumped at the opportunity and went out in search of their pray.
- ✓ On the other side, Prophet (saw) and Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) were guided to a small cave south of the city called Thawr.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) walked sometimes in front of and sometimes at the back of the Prophet (saw).
- ✓ The Prophet asked him, "**O Abu Bakar! Why do you do so?**" Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) said, "**In order to watch and protect you, O Messenger of Allah!**".
- ✓ The guide Abdullah bin Uraiqit left the pair there and took the camels away for hiding.
- ✓ Only the family of Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) knew about the hide-out.
- ✓ The son: Hazrat Abdullah Bin Abi Bakar (RA) would gather the news about Quraish.
- ✓ The daughter: Hazrat Asma Bint Abi Bakar (RA) would bring the food to the cave.
- ✓ The freed slave: Hazrat Amit Bin Fahira (RA) would graze a flock of sheep and bring the milk for them in night.
- ✓ When they arrived there, first, Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) entered the cave, cleaned the ground and blocked the holes in the cave with the piece of fabric torn off his garments.
- ✓ When the pieces were not enough, he blocked the last hole by putting his feet on it, and called the Prophet (saw) inside the cave.
- ✓ During their stay inside the cave, once when Prophet (PBUH) was resting on Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s lap, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) saw a snake who was reaching them.

- ✓ He placed his thumb on the hole from where the snake was coming.
- ✓ The snake bit him but he (RZ) did not cry out.
- ✓ When Prophet (PBUH) got up by the tear which fell on Prophet (PBUH) due to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s pain, he (PBUH) placed his saliva on Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s wound.
- ✓ The wound was cured by the blessed saliva of Allah's apostle.
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) and Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) spent three long days in the cave and much of Prophet (saw)'s time spent in praying to Allah.
- ✓ One afternoon a group of Quraish warriors came upon the cave and some of them climbed up the hillside to the cave entrance but then came right back down the hill.
- ✓ Their fellow warriors asked them why they did not enter the cave and the men replied there was an unbroken spider's web and pigeon's nest in the entrance. No one could be there. They decided to head in other direction and left.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) whispered to his friend, **"If anyone of them looked near his feet he would find us."** The Prophet (saw) replied, **"Abu Bakar, how can you fear for two men when Allah is the third with them?"** Holy Quran also mentions this incident in: **"They two were in cave, and he said to his companion, "Have no fear, for Allah is with us": then Allah sent down His peace upon him.(9: 40)"**
- ✓ After the third day has passed with no success, the Makkans began to tire of search.
- ✓ The pair decided to continue their journey, so the guide let them further south through unknown tracks heading northward again in the direction of Madinah.
- ✓ The next day, on Rabi-ul-Awwal, they arrived at the tent of Umme - Ma'bad in the afternoon.
- ✓ The old man belonged to the Khuza's tribe. She used to serve travelers water and drinks. The Prophet (saw) halted there, milked the goat and then resumed his journey after a short rest.
- ✓ They had moved a little ahead when Suraqa bin Malik appeared on the scene pursuing the Prophet (saw). A Makkan warrior, after several hours' hard riding, came within the sight of Prophet (saw) and his group. He urged his horse faster but stumbled thrice and began to feel that there was an outwardly force preventing him from chasing.

- ✓ So he asked permission to approach the Prophet (saw) and promised that he would not tell anyone that he had found them.

## ARRIVAL IN MADINA

- ✓ A few days later, under the harsh summer sun, Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA), the guide and the Prophet (saw) arrived at a small town name Quba, just a few miles from Madinah.
- ✓ At Quba Prophet stayed as the guest of Hazrat Kulsoom while Hazrat Abu Bakr stayed as the guest of Hazrat Habeeb.
- ✓ The people overjoyed at the arrival and came out cheering.
- ✓ During their stay in Quba, they built the first Mosque or Prayer house of Islam there.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RA) also joined them as the Prophet (saw) directed him.
- ✓ After his rest in Quba, the Prophet (saw) was ready to enter the city of Madinah.
- ✓ He was in the locality of Banu Salim when the time of Friday prayer drew near. The Prophet (saw) led the Friday prayer at the same place.
- ✓ This was the first prayer and later on, a mosque was built at that place.
- ✓ The day the Prophet (saw) arrived into the city was the day of celebration.
- ✓ Everyone came out to greet, thanked Allah and lined the streets to see the man.
- ✓ They had heard so much about.
- ✓ When he entered the city, everyone wanted the Prophet (saw) to stay in house and started to argue, but the blessed Prophet (saw) announced that he would let his camel loose, and where ever it sat, that was where he would stay.
- ✓ Everyone agreed and the camel stood up and started walking. After staying at the vacant lot owned by two orphans (**Sahal and Sohail**), which was bought to build the mosque of the Prophet (saw), the camel sat in front of the house of Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA).
- ✓ While the construction was going on, the Prophet (saw) stayed in the house of Hazrat Ayyub (RA).