

SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD ﷺ

سيرة النبي ﷺ

5

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The author, translators, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, asaatiza and mashaaiikh.

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## Notes to the Teacher

All praise is due to Allah Ta'ala. Durood and Salaam be upon our master Sayyidina Rasulallah ﷺ. It is only with the Fadhal and grace of Allah Ta'ala that He has granted us an opportunity to teach the noble Seerah of His beloved Nabi ﷺ. If we can instil the true love for Nabi ﷺ into the hearts and minds of our young learners, we have achieved our greatest objective. If every child in our class leaves with this feeling in his/her heart that Nabi ﷺ is my **hero** and he is my **role model** in life, then there is no greater achievement for us in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. May Allah Ta'ala bless us all with His true love and the love of His Nabi ﷺ and may He give us the ability to follow every sunnah of our beloved Nabi ﷺ.

Please take note of the following points when teaching the Seerah of Rasulallah ﷺ:

1. Make a chart with all the important dates and events and put it up on the wall in the classroom. Also give each child a copy of the same on an A4 page.
2. Make flash cards for the difficult terms and definitions together with their explanations e.g. Mu-aakhaat, Ansaar, Hijrat, etc.

3. Make sure that pupils understand the “lessons learnt” from each lesson. Take out extra time to drum these lessons into the minds of the children.
4. During the year, give the children assignments and tests on the lessons learnt thus far.
5. After each lesson, make the children complete the relevant worksheets. Pupils should be made to answer these questions on their own.

### **General Guidelines**

- Come well prepared for the lesson
- Summarise the previous lesson before commencing a new lesson.
- Introduce the new lesson to the class by asking them general questions about the new lesson.
- Ensure that your lesson is properly time framed.
- Write down important / key words on the board.
- If you cannot take the children to Badar, bring Badar to the children.
- Do not just read the text out of a text book. Be active, full of life and expressive when teaching a lesson.
- Divorce your chair and marry the chalkboard.
- Summarise the lesson with quick oral questions.
- Make a written note of any weak area found in the lesson so that you can rectify it at a later stage.

# Section One

# Lesson One

Keywords			
Subah Saadiq	Abdullah	Barrah	Aaminah
Suwaibah	Haleemah Sa'diyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	Banu Sa'ad	12th Rabi-ul-Awwal

## Birth of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Our Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born on Monday, 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal (20th April 571), at the time of subah saadiq (early dawn).

## Lineage (Family tree)

Our Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ father's name was Abdullah. His lineage from his father is as follows:

**Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ bin (the son of) Abdullah, bin Abdul Muttalib, bin Haashim bin Abd-e-Manaaf.**

Our Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ respected mother's name was Aaminah. His lineage from his mother is as follows:

**Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ bin Aaminah, bint (daughter of) Wahb, bin A'bd-e-Manaf.**

Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ paternal grandmother's (father's mother [dadi]) name was **Faatima** and his maternal grandmother's (mother's mother [nani]) name was **Barrah**. He belonged to the Banu



# Lesson One

**Haashim** family and was from the **Quraish** tribe. Nabi ﷺ did not have any brothers or sisters.

## Upbringing of Nabi ﷺ

Nabi ﷺ was first breastfed by his mother and then by Suwaybah, the freed slave of his uncle, Abu Lahab who out of happiness of his nephew's birth, freed Suwaybah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ was breastfed by **Haleemah Sa'diyah** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. She belonged to the **Banu Sa'ad tribe**. Two years later, Haleemah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا brought Nabi ﷺ back to his mother in Makkah. She insisted that she wanted to take him back, as her home and her family was blessed with his presence.

Nabi ﷺ used to accompany Haleemah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا sons whenever they took the goats out to graze. It was during one of these outings that the famous incident of **the splitting of Nabi's chest** took place. One day, Haleemah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا son rushed into the house informing her that two strange men in **white clothes** had taken Nabi ﷺ away. When Hadhrat Haleemah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا found him, he was **pale and weak**. He explained that two men had cut open his chest and removed something from inside. Due to this unusual incident, Haleemah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا became

# Lesson One

very worried and brought Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ back to Makkah to his mother.

Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mother passed away when he was only **six years** old. His grandfather Abdul Muttalib then took care of him.

After two years, his grandfather also passed away. Thereafter, his uncle Abu Taalib took the responsibility of looking after him. He lovingly cared for him right until his death but, unfortunately he did not accept Islam.

## Lessons:

We must learn our family lineage.

# Questions

1. What was Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ date of birth? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was his lineage from his father's side? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which tribe did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ belong to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which family did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ belong to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many women breastfed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whose slave was Suwaybah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which tribe did Haleemah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا belong to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. How long did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stay with her? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Which incident caused Haleemah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا to bring Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ back to his mother? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What was Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ age when his mother passed away? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Who took care of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ after his mother passed away? \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Two

Keywords			
Business	Syria	Busrah	Buhaira
Seal of prophethood	Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Widow	Jews
Profit	Maysarah	Christian monk	Nastoorah

## First journey to Shaam (Syria)

Abu Taalib took Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ with him on a business trip to **Syria**. On the way, they passed a place called **Busra** where a Christian **monk** by the name of **Buhaira** lived. He came to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, looked at him and told Abu Taalib that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is indeed the **final prophet**. All the signs that are mentioned in the past divine books and scriptures are found in him. He showed them the **seal of prophethood** on his back. He also advised Abu Taalib not to take Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to Syria, as the Jews living there may kill him. Abu Taalib accepted his advice and sent Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ back to Makkah.

### Lesson:

Listen to the advice of the Ulama and your elders.

# Lesson Two

## Second journey to Shaam (Syria)

**Hadhrat Khadijah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was a very rich woman from the Quraish tribe. She was a widow and had businesses in different places. She needed a **trustworthy** and **intelligent** person to help her. She heard the people praising Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and she could not find any person better than him. Therefore, she made him in charge of her wealth and sent him to Syria. She also sent her slave **Maysarah** with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to assist him.

During this journey, they met another Christian monk by the name of **Nastoorah**. He saw Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sitting under a tree and bore testimony to his nubuwat (prophet hood). According to him, only Ambiyaa (Prophets) had rested beneath that tree.

Maysarah, who accompanied Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on this journey, narrated that whenever it was hot and the rays of the sun struck them, two angels would spread their wings and shade Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sold the goods in a short period for a good profit and returned from Syria with more goods. These goods were also sold for a good profit.

### Lessons:

1. By being trustworthy, we can benefit people.
2. When we are with the pious, observe them and take lesson from their lives.

## Questions

1. Why did Nabi ﷺ go to Syria? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. With whom did he go? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why did Buhaira advise that Nabi ﷺ be sent back to Makkah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Did Abu Taalib carry out the advice of the monk? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Nabi ﷺ go to Syria for a second time? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who sent him? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why was Nabi ﷺ chosen for this work? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Who was Maysarah? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What strange incident did he narrate about the journey? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What was the sign of nubuwat that the monk Nastoora had seen? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Was this trip successful? Explain your answer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What lesson do we learn from this journey of Nabi ﷺ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Three

Keywords			
<b>Nikah</b>	<b>Qualities</b>	<b>Maariya Qibtiyya</b> رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	<b>Mahr</b>
<b>twenty camels</b>	<b>twelve awqiyas of silver</b>	<b>Twenty-five years old</b>	<b>forty years</b>
<b>four daughters</b> <b>two sons</b>	<b>Ibraaheem</b> رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	<b>Honourable wives</b> رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُنَّ	<b>Infancy</b>

## First nikah (marriage)

After hearing about the qualities of our Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا sent a **proposal for marriage**. Nabi's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ paternal uncle accepted it in exchange of a **mahr** (dowry) of **twenty camels**. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then married Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. Some say that the mahr was **twelve awqiyas** of silver (one awqiya is equal to **forty dirhams**). Nabi's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ age was **twenty-five years** at that time and Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was **forty years old**.

Hadhrot Khadijah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا marriage to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ lasted for **twenty-five years and two months**. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not marry any other woman during her lifetime. From Hadhrot Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had **four daughters** and **two sons**.

# Lesson Three

## The Names of Nabi's ﷺ children

1. Zaynub رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
2. Ruqayya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
3. Umm-e-Kulthoom رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
4. Faatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
5. Qasim رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
6. Abdullah was also referred to as Taahir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
7. Ibraaheem رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was also the son of Nabi ﷺ who was born from Maariya Qibtiyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. He passed away during infancy.

## The names of Nabi's ﷺ Honourable Wives

1. Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
2. Hadhrat A'ishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
3. Hadhrat Zaynub binte Khuzaymah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
4. Hadhrat Zaynub binte Jahsh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
5. Hadhrat Umme Habeebah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
6. Hadhrat Maymoonah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
7. Hadhrat Sowdah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
8. Hadhrat Hafsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
9. Hadhrat Umme Salimah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
10. Hadhrat Juwayriyyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
11. Hadhrat Safiyyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

### Lessons:

If we want a successful marriage, our focus should be on the character of the person whom we intend getting married to.



## Questions

1. Who was the first woman that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ married? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What quality did Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا see in Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ that made her propose to him? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the mahr (dowry) for this nikah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What were the ages of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا at the time of the marriage? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many years did Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا spend in the marriage of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How many children did they have and what were their names?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. List the names of the other honourable wives of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Four

Keywords			
Evil Practices	murder, robbery, drank liquor	As-Saadiq Al-Ameen	Valuable
Ka'bah	Flood	Masjidul Haraam	Hajr-e-Aswad

## Character and dealings before Nubuwaat (Prophethood)

The Arabs were involved in many **evil practices** before Islam. They committed murder, robbery, drank liquor, etc. Allah Ta'ala saved Nabi ﷺ from these evils. Nabi's ﷺ **akhlaaq (character)** was pure and his dealings were all correct. Very few possessed the qualities of Nabi ﷺ. All the people of Makkah trusted him. They called him **As-Saadiq (the truthful)** and **Al-Ameen (the trustworthy)**. After Nabi ﷺ received nubuwaat, the mushrikeen (idol worshipers) would still keep their valuables, etc. by him even though they opposed Nabi ﷺ.

Once, a very strange incident occurred through which we learn how much the people trusted Nabi ﷺ. The Ka'bah was destroyed by a flood and all the tribes got together to rebuild the Ka'bah. When the time came to place the Hajr-e-Aswad (black stone), every tribe wanted the honour of placing it themselves. This was leading to a great dispute and fight.

Some wise people of the Quraish, in order to prevent this fight from getting worse, held a meeting and decided that the first person to enter the Masjidul Haraam from a certain door the next

# Lesson Four

day would make a decision regarding the Hajr-e-Aswad and everyone would have to accept his decision.

The next day, the first person to enter was our beloved Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When they saw him, they were extremely happy and they all said together: "This is As-Saadiq. This is Al-Ameen. He is the best person among the Arabs and he will make the best decision."

When they presented the case in front of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he placed the Hajr-e-Aswad on a piece of cloth and said that one person from every tribe should be chosen to carry this cloth.

They all carried the cloth and when they reached the place where the Hajr-e-Aswad was to be placed, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ picked it up and placed it with his own mubaarak hands. This excellent decision of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ made everyone happy and no dispute took place.

## Lessons:

Acquire the qualities of As-Saadiq and Al-Ameen.

Always avoid and prevent trouble.

Work with wisdom and tact.

## Questions

1. What was the condition of the Arabs before Islam? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What did they think about Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What dispute took place when the Ka'bah was being rebuilt and how did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ settle this dispute? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What is the Hajr-e-Aswad? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What is the meaning of As-Saadiq and Al-Ameen? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson Five

Keywords			
<b>Muhammad</b> صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	<b>Rasool</b>	<b>124 000 Ambiyaa</b> عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ	<b>Aadam</b> عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ
<b>Nabi</b>	<b>forty years</b>	<b>Hira</b>	<b>Jibrael</b> عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

## The difference between a Nabi and a Rasool

Rasools are those truthful servants of Allah Ta'ala who were sent with a new shariah (divine laws from Allah Ta'ala) and were given a new Divine book like the Qur-aan, Torah, etc.

It is not necessary for a Nabi to be given a new divine book and a new shariah. A Nabi would follow the previous shariah and divine book. There were approximately 124 000 Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ who were sent to this (world). Hadhrat Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ was the first Nabi and Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was the last.

It is necessary for us to believe that all the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ (plural of Nabi) whom Allah Ta'ala sent, were true. Our Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the greatest of all the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ.

# Lesson Five

## The period of Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Nubuwat

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ received nubuwat at the age of **forty**.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mentions: "I was in the cave of Hira when Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ came to me and said, 'اقْرَأْ (read)'. I told him that I do not know how to read. Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ then embraced me very tightly and told me, 'Read.' Again I told him that I could not read. Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ then embraced me for the third time and again asked me to read. I then asked him what I should read. At that time Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ recited the aayaat (verses) of Surah Iqra: اِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ up to مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ."

## Questions

1. How many Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ were sent to this world? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What belief must we have about the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the names of the first and last Nabi? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. At What age did Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ receive nubuwat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where was Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when he received nubuwat and who came to him? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Explain the beginning of nubuwat in detail? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which verses were revealed to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the cave? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the name of the cave? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Six

Keywords			
Tableegh	Mount Safa	Mocked him	Choked him
Intestine	Suffocate	Shaheed	Boycotted

## The beginning of Tableegh (Conveying the message of Allah Ta'ala)

After receiving **nubuwat**, Nabi ﷺ secretly called people to worship Allah Ta'ala for three years. During this period, **thirty** people accepted Islam. Nabi ﷺ taught them in a house on the outskirts of Makkah. They also worshipped Allah Ta'ala in this house.

### Public preaching of Islam and its opposition

Nabi ﷺ was commanded to preach Islam in public. Nabi ﷺ first gathered his **family members** from the Quraish at **Mount Safa**. He asked them if they regarded him as truthful. "Yes", they replied. "Will you believe me if I tell you that there is an army behind me about to attack you?" He asked. They all said in one voice, "Yes, you are the most Truthful amongst us!"

Thereafter Rasulullah ﷺ said. "I am presenting to you such a gift which no person had presented to his people. I have brought that which will grant you success in religion and in this world. I



# Lesson Six

take an oath in the name of Allah Ta'ala that He has sent me to the world as a Nabi (Messenger)."

He also said, "There is a life to come after death and we will have to stand before Allah Ta'ala. We will then have to answer for the actions we did in the world."

The Quraish did not accept this and spoke very harshly to Nabi ﷺ and mocked him. They began opposing him. The person who opposed Nabi ﷺ the most was his uncle, Abu Lahab, regarding whom Surah Lahab was revealed. Nabi ﷺ did not worry about his opposition in any way and continued inviting the people to Islam. The disbelievers caused great difficulties and hardships to Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ.

## Persecution and difficulties

When Nabi ﷺ performed Salaah in the Haram, they tied a cloth around his mubaarak neck and choked him. This would cause him to suffocate and his eyes would bulge out. At times the intestine of a camel which was full of filth was placed on his head. They even planned to smash Nabi's ﷺ mubaarak head and make him a shaheed (martyr). They threw stones at him. They prevented anybody from visiting Nabi ﷺ.

# Lesson Six

The Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were placed on burning hot coals and were made to lie naked on the hot desert sand. They would be lashed throughout the day and night. A rope would be tied around their necks and a boulder placed on their chests. They were then dragged on the rocky ground. Some of them used to be locked up in a room where they were made to inhale the smoke of a fire until they would suffocate. Some of them were wrapped in animal skins and placed in the scorching sun. Some were tied to two camels and the camels were made to run in opposite directions. When the camels ran, their bodies were torn apart. **Hadhrat Sumayya** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was stabbed and was killed in this manner. She was the first person to be killed for the sake of Islam.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were **boycotted** for three years in the **valley of Abu Talib**. The disbelievers made every effort not to allow even a morsel of food or a sip of water to reach the Muslims who believed in Allah Ta'ala. Their children cried out of hunger but these oppressors never felt any pity for them. This punishment was inflicted on them just because they believed in Allah Ta'ala and were not worshipping the stone idols that the disbelievers were worshipping. They also did not join them in their evil actions of theft, drinking, gambling and other shameless acts.

# Lesson Six

## Bribery

When they realised that oppressing and causing difficulty to Nabi ﷺ will not stop him from preaching Islam, they decided to bribe him. They told him: "If you want money, we will give you as much as you wish. If you want leadership, we will appoint you as our king. If you wish to marry, then we will marry you to the woman of your choice."

Nabi ﷺ had one answer: "I do not want any of that. I cannot stop the message which Allah Ta'ala has sent me with. **If you place the sun in my one hand and the moon in the other, then too, I will not stop this work.**"

In short, the call towards the truth (Islam) will continue under all conditions. Up to this day, no power on earth can stop it. The Non-Muslims were destroyed and disgraced. It will continue in this manner until Qiyaamah. So long as we stay firm on the path of Islam and continue practising upon the ways of our beloved Nabi ﷺ, we will never be destroyed.

### Lessons:

1. Remain firm on that which is right. Do not leave the truth because of fear of punishment or because of bribes.
2. Face the difficulties that come your way in the path of truth with patience.
3. Show more concern for your own family than for others.

## Questions

1. What method did Nabi ﷺ adopt when he started calling to Islam? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who did Nabi ﷺ first call upon when he was commanded to preach in public? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who was the first to oppose him? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How was Nabi ﷺ and his Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ treated when he started preaching Islam to the disbelievers? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How long did the disbelievers boycott Nabi ﷺ and his Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What types of difficulties did they undergo during the boycott period? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. How did they try to bribe him? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What was Nabi's ﷺ answer to the disbelievers when they offered him a bribe? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What lesson do we learn from the above incident? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Seven

Keywords			
Hijrat	Habsha	5 <sup>th</sup> Rajab	83 men & 18 women
Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Surah Maryam	Najaashi	7 <sup>th</sup> year of Nubuwat

## First Hijrat (To leave ones home for the sake of Islam) to Habsha, 5<sup>th</sup> year of Nubuwat

The mushrikeen witnessed the progress of Islam and they decided to harm the Muslims in every possible way. At this time Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ allowed his Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to migrate (move over) to Habsha (Ethiopia) so that they may worship Allah Ta'ala in peace. The king of Ethiopia was a just and kind ruler. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of Rajab, in the **5<sup>th</sup> year after nubuwat**, about **fifteen or sixteen Sahaabah** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ migrated to Ethiopia. This group comprised of **eleven men and five women**.

## Failed attempts of the disbelievers

When the disbelievers heard of the Muslims migrating to Ethiopia, they followed the Muslims. A'mr ibnul A'as and Abdullah bin Umayyah were sent with plenty of gifts to the king of Ethiopia. They met the priests and presented gifts to the king saying:

“These people, who have come to your land, have turned against their people. They will cause corruption in your land. You should take them out of here and hand them over to us.”

# Lesson Seven

The king replied:

“How can I hand them over to you when I have not heard their side as yet? This will cause me disgrace.”

The king then called the Muslims and asked them about their condition. Hadhrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ went forward and delivered a very inspiring speech. The summary of his message is as follows:

“Most honourable king! We were all misguided and worshipped idols made from stone. We lived on haraam (unlawful) earnings and ate carrion (dead animals). We used to fight, kill, oppress and steal from one another. Corruption and evil became part of our lives. In order to reform us, Allah Ta'ala sent to us a messenger, whose family background and lineage was known to all. His truthfulness and trustworthiness was famous among the Arabs. He called us to worship one God and saved us from worshipping idols. He commanded us to speak the truth, shun lying, deal with others respectfully, be kind to people, stay away from haraam (unlawful), not to harm others, not to steal the wealth of orphans, to be kind to widows, perform salaah, perform hajj and discharge our Zakaah. Your majesty, we believed him and brought Imaan on him.”

Hadhrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ thereafter recited some aayaat (verses) of Surah Maryam and explained the belief of the Muslims regarding Hadhrat Maryam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and Hadhrat Isa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام.

# Lesson Seven

This truthful and inspiring talk affected the king so much that he refused to hand over the Muslims to the Quraish. The king was known as Najaashi.

## **Second hijrat to Habsha 7<sup>th</sup> year of Nubuwat**

The Muslims were living in peace in Habsha. They were free to worship Allah Ta'ala. They received news that all the people of Makkah had now accepted Islam, so they returned to Makkah. On reaching Makkah, they realised that the news was false. In fact, the disbelievers of Makkah were now even more oppressive against the Muslims. Therefore, Nabi ﷺ permitted the Muslims, in the **7<sup>th</sup> year of nubuwat**, to migrate to Habsha for a second time.

On this occasion, **83 men and 18 women** migrated. Besides them, other **Yemeni Muslims**, from the tribe of **Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari** رضي الله عنه, also joined them.

### **Lessons:**

1. The purpose of living in this world is to practice Deen. Thus, if the situation in our home town is such that it prevents us from practising Deen, then we should find another place to stay.
2. When handling a dispute, always listen to both sides of the story before making a decision.

## Questions

1. What is the meaning of hijrat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why was the command of hijrat given? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why was Habsha chosen as the place to make hijrat to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How did the disbelievers plan to prevent the Muslims from living in peace in Habsha? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What answer did the Muslims give to the king of Habsha with regards to the complaints he received regarding them? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who answered him and what effect did it have on the king's heart? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Why did the Muslims return to Makkah after living a peaceful life in Habsha? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why did they return to Habsha once again? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. How many people went to Habsha in the second hijrat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Did only the people from Makkah migrate or did other people also migrate? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Lesson Eight

Keywords			
10 <sup>th</sup> Year of Nubuwat	Street Boys	A'ddaas	Qarnus-Sa'aalib
Zaid bin Haarisaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Yunus عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ	Neenwa	Taaif

## Taaif (10<sup>th</sup> Year of Nubuwat)

The boycott in the valley of Abu Taalib had a very bad effect on the health of Abu Taalib and Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. In a short time, both of them passed away. There was nobody to protect and assist Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Makkah after his uncle Abu Taalib died. Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ beloved wife, Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, who was a great source of comfort to him, also passed away. In the meantime, the hardships and oppression of the people of Makkah worsened and there was no hope of them accepting Islam.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ travelled to Taaif thinking that it was a town of noble people. If they accepted Islam, it would have a good effect on others. Hence, in the **10<sup>th</sup> year of Nubuwat**, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hadhrat Zaid bin Haarisaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ set out for Taaif.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ spoke to the leaders of the town and invited them to Islam. Instead of being kind and respectful, they treated him very harshly. They made fun of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and sent the street

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boys and other evil people to harm him. They ran behind him, swore and threw stones at him, due to which he began to bleed. When Nabi ﷺ rested for a while, these wretched people chased him and started pelting him with stones until blood flowed from his body and filled his shoes. Hadhrat Zaid bin Haarisaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was protecting Nabi ﷺ, was also injured.

Whilst returning from Taaif, Nabi ﷺ rested in an orchard where he made a very emotional and touching dua. The owner of the orchard felt sorry for Nabi ﷺ and sent his slave, whose name was **A'ddaas**, with some grapes. Before eating the grapes, Nabi ﷺ recited bismillah. **A'ddaas** who was a Christian commented: "There is nobody in this area who takes the name of Allah."

Nabi ﷺ asked him where he came from. He replied: "I am from **Neenwa**." Nabi ﷺ asked him: "Is it the same Neenwa where a pious servant of Allah Ta'ala by the name of **Yunus** عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام lived?" A'ddaas replied: "How do you know about him?" Nabi ﷺ replied: "He was a Nabi and I am also a Nabi."

On hearing this, A'ddaas kissed the forehead and hands of Nabi ﷺ and accepted Islam. When A'ddaas returned, his master asked him: "What were you doing? This person will misguide you."

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A'ddaas replied: "He is the final prophet. All the Ambiyaa of the past gave glad tidings about him."

When Nabi ﷺ reached a place called **Qarnus-Sa'aalib** then Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام came to him and said: "Allah Ta'ala knows very well how the people of Taaif have treated you and He has sent an angel who is in charge of the mountains to assist you in whatever you wish."

The angel came to Nabi ﷺ and said: "If you order me, I will crush the people between these two mountains." Nabi ﷺ replied: "No. I have hope in Allah Ta'ala that such people will be born from their offspring who will worship Allah Ta'ala and will not ascribe any partners to Him."

Sometime later, this is exactly what happened and they all became Muslims.

## Lessons:

1. When in any difficulty, turn to Allah Ta'ala first (by making duaa).
2. We must learn to forgive those that hurt us.
3. Show respect and honour to the pious people and Allah Ta'ala will honour you.

## Questions

1. Why did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ travel to Taaif? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the people of Taaif treat Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who was A'ddaas and why was he sent to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What did A'ddaas's master tell him and what was his reply? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What did Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام tell Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on this journey and what was his reply? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Later on, what happened to the people of Taaif? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Nine

Keywords			
10 <sup>th</sup> year of nubuwat	Buraaq	Masjidul-Aqsa	Sidratul-Muntaha
Salaah five times a day	Only one night	Trade caravan	Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

## Mi'raaj (10<sup>th</sup> year of nubuwat)

The incident of **Mi'raaj** took place after returning from Taaif in the **10<sup>th</sup> year** of nubuwat. The occasion of Mi'raaj has great significance in Islamic history. In comparison to all the other Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ, this honour was granted only to our Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

A brief explanation of this incident is as follows:

**Jibraeel** عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and **Mikaaeel** عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ seated Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on the **buraaq** (a special horse from Jannah) and took him from **Makkah** to **Masjid-ul-Aqsa** in **Jerusalem**. This buraaq was very swift. Each step was as far as one could see. When they reached Masjid-ul-Aqsa, azaan was called out and Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ led the Salaah. All the other Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ followed Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in salaah.

Thereafter, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ascended (went up to) the different **skies** where he met the different Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ. On the first sky he met Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, on the second sky I'sa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and Yahya

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عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, on the third sky Yusuf عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, on the fourth sky Idrees عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, on the fifth sky Haroon عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, on the sixth sky Moosa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and on the seventh sky he met Ibraaheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. (Saheeh Al-Bukhaari)

Thereafter, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ went to the **Sidratul-Muntaha** (a point very close to the **A'rsh** (throne of Allah Ta'ala) beyond which no creation can pass) and entered **Jannah**. There he saw the wonders of Jannah. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then saw **Jahannam**, which was full of punishments. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then went further and saw Allah Ta'ala.

In reality, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not only see Allah Ta'ala in his mind but physically with his eyes. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ fell into sajdah and was granted the opportunity of speaking to Allah Ta'ala physically in his presence. It was at this time that **salaah** was made **fardh** (compulsory) five times a day. Thereafter, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ returned to Makkah. This entire journey took place in just a portion of a night.

The next morning the news of the Mi'raaj spread in Makkah and the people began mocking Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. To test Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, they asked him to describe Masjidul-Aqsa and his other experiences. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave them a clear description of all that they had requested of him.

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On his return, Nabi ﷺ passed by the trade caravans of the Quraish that were on their way to Syria at that time. He greeted them and they recognised the voice of Nabi ﷺ. When these caravans returned to Makkah, they bore testimony to this.

The Muslims accepted this without any doubt. The first to accept it was Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. These proofs were presented to those who refused to believe him. Eventually they began saying that this journey was an act of magic and that Nabi ﷺ was a magician.

# Lesson Ten

Keywords			
Gheebat	Interest	Highway robbery	Deliver lectures
Did not perform Salaah	Did not pay zakaah	Adultery	Did not fulfil the rights of others

## Lessons of Mi'raaj

During Mi'raaj, Nabi ﷺ witnessed many people receiving punishment in Jahannam for their evil deeds.

A group of people with **fingernails of copper were scratching their faces and chests**. When Nabi ﷺ asked about this group, Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ replied that they were those who made **gheebat (used to backbite)** in the world.

One person was swimming in a river of blood and a boulder was being thrown at him all the time. When Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ was asked who this person was, he replied that he used to deal in interest.

There was a group of people whose **heads were being smashed by boulders**. Thereafter their heads would return to their original form and get smashed again. This punishment continued all the time. When Nabi ﷺ asked Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who these people



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were, he replied that they were those who **did not** perform **their fardh salaah**.

A group of people had **rags tied around their private parts**. They were grazing on the thorns and stones of Jahannam as camels graze. Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ explained that they were those who **did not pay their zakaah**.

Some men and women were in front of two pots. One pot had cooked meat and the other had raw meat. **They were eating the raw meat**. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who they were. He replied that they were those men and women who **committed zina (adultery)**.

There was a stick that was in the middle of the path. **It would tear up whoever passed by it**. When Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ about this, he replied that this is the example of those who hide on the side of the roads and **loot the people passing by (highway robbers)**.

A group of people collected a huge pile of wood, which they were unable to carry. They continued adding to the pile of wood. Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ explained that this is the example of the people who have not fulfilled the rights of others.

# Lesson Ten

**The cheeks and lips of a group of people were being cut with iron scissors.** After being cut, they would return back to normal. Their cheeks and lips would then be cut again and in this manner the punishment continued. When Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was asked as to who they were, he replied that these were the people who would **deliver lectures and advise others, but they themselves did not practise upon what they said.**

May Allah Ta'ala protect and save us from all these evil actions so that we do not receive any punishment in the Hereafter. *Aameen.*

## Question

1. When did Mi'raaj take place? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ travel from Makkah to Masjidul-Aqsa?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ do after reaching Masjidul-Aqsa?\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which Prophets did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ meet and on which sky?\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Did the people of Makkah accept the incident of Mi'raaj when they heard of it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. List three evil actions and the punishment given for those who do these evil actions. \_\_\_\_\_

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7. Who were the people whose heads were being smashed and whose cheeks and lips were being cut with iron scissors? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Section Two

# Lesson Eleven

Keywords			
Khazraj	As'ad bin Zuraarah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Ows	Aqabah
Zakwaan	Bay'at	Tableegh	"New" Deen

## Islam in Madinah Tayyibah

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ continued preaching among the people. He would go alone into the market places and meet the people. He tried different methods of preaching. With the exception of a few people, everyone mocked him and caused all kinds of difficulties to him.

In this manner **ten years had passed**. During this period, some people from the tribe of **Khazraj** in Madinah came to Makkah and met Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Among them were two men, one by the name of **As'ad bin Zuraarah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** and the other by the name of **Zakwaan bin 'Abdil Qais رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ**. Six men in that group accepted Islam. As'ad رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Zakwaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ were among the six.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked them: "Will you assist me in preaching Islam?" They replied: "At the moment there is war amongst us. It will be improper for you to come to Madinah now. It will be better if you come when there is peace." They promised to make an effort for peace and return to Makkah the next year.

# Lesson Eleven

They went back to Madinah and made peace amongst themselves. The fight between the **Ows** and the **Khazraj** ended. Keeping to their promise, the group returned the next year at the time of haj. There were ten people from the Khazraj and two from the Ows in this group. Many of those who had not become Muslims the previous year, now accepted Islam. This **Bay'at (Pledge of allegiance)** with Nabi ﷺ took place in a valley called **'Aqabah**. Therefore, this pledge is known as **Bay'atul-'Aqabah-Al-Ula (The first pledge at Aqabah)**.

When these people returned to Madinah and started making tableegh (spreading Islam), Islam began to be discussed in every home. Even in public, people spoke about this "New" Deen (religion).

## Lessons:

1. If you make a promise, keep up to it.
2. Whatever effort you are making, do not give it up. Even after years of trying, carry on. Allah Ta'ala will one day open the way for you.

# Lesson Twelve

## Keywords

<b>Mus'ab bin 'Umais</b> رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	<b>seventy men &amp; two women</b>	<b>Bay'atul-'Aqabah</b> <b>As- Saaniyah</b>	<b>The pleasure of Allah Ta'ala</b>
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## First Madrasah in Madinah Munawwarah

The Ows and Khazraj got together and wrote a letter to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, which stated:

*"Al-hamdulillah! Islam is spreading in Madinah. Could you please send someone who will teach us the Qur-aan, Deeni matters and guide us in spreading Islam further?"*

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ chose **Hadhrat Mus'ab bin 'Umais** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ for this work and sent him to Madinah Munawwarah. When he reached Madinah, he started a madrasah and began teaching the people. After making an effort for only one year, he sent a group of **seventy men** and **two women** to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ the following year at the time of Haj.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ hosted them warmly and at night used to speak to them for a long time in a valley. Each one of them took Bay'at (Pledge of allegiance) at the hands of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ promising to



# Lesson Twelve

remain steadfast at all times and to assist Nabi ﷺ in spreading Islam.

They then asked: “What will we receive in exchange for this?” Nabi ﷺ replied: “The pleasure of Allah Ta’ala and Jannah.” On hearing this they all said that they were happy and pleased.

History is proof to the fact that these people fulfilled this promise until death. Their children also remained steadfast to it. This Bay’at (pledge) is known as **Bay’atul-’Aqabah As-Saaniyah (The second pledge of ‘Aqabah).**

## Lessons

1. Always have the desire to improve yourself.
2. Make Allah Ta’ala’s pleasure and Jannah the goal of your life.

## Questions

1. How did Islam start in Madinah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who were amongst the first people of Madinah to accept Islam? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which tribe did they belong to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does Bay'atul-'Aqabah mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many people took Bay'at (pledge) at Bay'at-ul-'Aqabah As-Saaniyah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What did these people do after they took Bay'at and what effect did it have? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who was the teacher in the first Madrasah of Madinah Tayyibah?\_\_\_\_\_

8. What effort did he make and what was the result of it?\_\_\_\_\_

9. After the people of Madinah accepted Islam, where did they meet Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and what promise did they make?\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did they fulfil this promise or not?\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Thirteen

Keywords			
Hijrat	Darun-Nadwa	Mount Saur	two camels
Surah Yaseen	Amaanaat	Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Guide

## Hijrat (migration) to Madinah Munawwarah

When the disbelievers of Makkah heard that the people of Madinah took Bay'at (Pledge) at the hands of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, they became very angry. Every day they thought of new plans to harm the Muslims.

Seeing this condition, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ permission to make **hijrat (migrate)** to **Madinah Munawwarah**. The Sahaabah secretly left for Madinah until there were no Muslims left in Makkah besides Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and a few weak Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also intended to migrate, but Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stopped him and told him to wait a while and make hijrat with him.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was waiting to make hijrat and kept aside two camels for this journey; one for himself and the other for Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

# Lesson Thirteen

The disbelievers were constantly making an effort to harm the Muslims. Each one of them took a part in it. One day, they got together in **Darun-Nadwa (House to discuss important matters)** to decide what they should do to Nabi ﷺ. Someone suggested that he should be imprisoned. Some suggested that he should be chased out. The cunning and evil ones among them did not accept these ideas and said that they would not be successful by doing this.

Abu Jahal suggested that Nabi ﷺ should be killed. One person from each tribe should take part in the killing so that Nabi's ﷺ family would not be able to take revenge.

Allah Ta'ala informed Nabi ﷺ of this meeting and commanded him to make hijrat. That night Nabi ﷺ told Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to sleep in his bed. The amaanaat (trusts) of the non-muslims that were kept by Nabi ﷺ were all handed over to Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ with the instruction to return them to the people the next morning.

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ left his home whilst a group of the disbelievers were waiting at the door. Nabi ﷺ came out of the house reciting Surah Yaaseen and when he reached the ayat (verse):

# Lesson Thirteen

فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ

*And we have covered them (with the darkness of Kufr and sin) so they cannot see (the truth).*

He threw a handful of sand which covered their eyes. He repeated this verse a few times. Due to this, Allah Ta'ala blinded the disbelievers and they were unable to see Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then went to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and found him waiting there. Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ hired a guide to show them the way. They left his house secretly and went towards **Mount Saur.**

## Lessons:

1. When you are entrusted with something, make sure that you return it.
2. Before doing any task (work), make proper arrangements.
3. When in difficulty recite Surah Yaseen.

## Questions

1. What was the reason for making hijrat to Madinah Munawwarah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who was with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when he made hijrat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ come out of his home and how was he saved from the evil of the disbelievers? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ leave on his bed and why did he not take him with? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Where did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ proceed to? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What happened at Darun Nadwa? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What did Abu Jahl say? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Fourteen

Keywords			
Qiyaafah	Bent Down	Cave	Umayyah bin Khalaf
Spider	Pigeon	three days	Asma رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

## The cave of Saur

At night, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ left Makkah and went to the cave of Saur. When the disbelievers came to know the next morning that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had left his home, they became very worried and sent some people to search for him. Those who were experts in **qiyaafah** (an art of tracking footprints) followed the footprints of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and came to the cave. If they had bent down a little, they would have seen Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ became very worried but Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ consoled him saying: "Do not fear. Allah Ta'ala is with us." Allah Ta'ala caused the disbelievers to turn away from the cave and they did not even look inside.

**Umayyah bin Khalaf** said: "How could anyone ever enter here? A spider has spun its web over the entrance and a pigeon has built its nest and laid its eggs here."

This was all the plan of Allah Ta'ala. When Allah Ta'ala wishes to safeguard a person, He makes the means for it. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and



# Lesson Fourteen

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه stayed in this cave for **three days** until the disbelievers lost hope in finding them.

During these three days, Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه son used to inform them at night of what was happening in Makkah and would return before the morning. His daughter, **Hadhrat Asma** رضي الله عنها, would send food for them. He commanded his slave to herd the sheep up to the cave so that the footprints of Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه would be erased.

## Lessons:

1. In all situations, place your trust in Allah Ta'ala.
2. When Allah Ta'ala wants to protect someone, none can harm him.

## Questions

1. How many days did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stay in the cave? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Who was with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Why did the disbelievers not search for Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the cave? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Who brought food for Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What lesson do we learn from this incident? \_\_\_\_\_

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6. What is the meaning of qiyaafah? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson Fifteen

Keywords			
<b>Aamir bin Fuhairah</b> ﷺ	<b>4<sup>th</sup> of Rabi-ul-Awwal</b>	<b>Abdullah bin Urayqeet</b>	<b>Suraaqah bin Maalik</b>
<b>Quraish</b>	<b>horse</b>	<b>barakat</b>	<b>Abu Jahal</b>

## To Madinah Munawwarah

After staying for three days in the cave of Saur, Hadhrat Abu Bakr's slave, 'Aamir bin Fuhairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, brought two camels to the cave on the **4<sup>th</sup> of Rabi-ul-Awwal**. He also brought a guide whose name was **Abdullah-ibn-Urayqeet**.

## The unseen help of Allah Ta'ala

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ left the cave of Saur with Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, 'Aamir bin Fuhayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Abdullah bin Urayqeet. At the same time **Suraaqah bin Maalik** was sent by the **Quraish** to search for Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. As he approached Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, his horse slipped and he fell off. He climbed back on to his horse and followed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Hadhrot Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ turned around and looked at him but Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not pay any attention to **Suraaqah** at all. When **Suraaqah** came very close, the legs of his horse sunk into the ground and **Suraaqah** fell off for the second time. He tried to pull

# Lesson Fifteen

the horse's legs out but was unable to do so. He was forced to ask Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ for protection and Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ granted him safety.

Through the **barakat (blessings)** of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, his horse got freed. When the horse's legs came out of the ground, smoke began to rise from that place. When **Suraaqah** saw this, he was convinced that this person is a Nabi. With extreme humility he presented some of his provisions to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ but Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not accept it. He only requested **Suraaqah** not to tell anyone of his whereabouts. **Suraaqah** fulfilled this promise and only after a few days narrated this incident to Abu Jahal. He also advised him not to oppose Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## Lessons:

1. When a promise is made, make sure that it is fulfilled.
2. When the truth (in any matter) becomes apparent, accept it immediately - with humility.

## Questions

1. After how many days did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ come out of the cave and how many people were travelling with him? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Who was Suraaqah? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. How did Allah Ta'ala save Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ from Suraaqah? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What effect did it have on him? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What promise did he make to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and did he keep to it? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson Sixteen

## Keywords

**Umme Ma'bad**

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

**Goat**

**Udders**

**Husband**

## Mu'jizah (miracle) of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

On the way to Madinah Munawwarah, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed by the tent of **Umme Ma'bad** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. Her **goat**, that was not giving milk, was tied on one side of her tent. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sought permission from her and rubbed his hands on its **udders**. The udders became filled with milk and eventually it gave so much milk that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and all his companions drank from it. Thereafter, they continued on the journey. When Umme Ma'bad's **husband** returned and heard what had happened, he exclaimed: "By the qasam of Allah Ta'ala! This is the very same pious person from Makkah." Thereafter, both of them made hijrat to Madinah and accepted Islam.

## Lessons:

Before using anything, make sure that you ask the owner for permission.

## Questions

1. After leaving the cave of Saur, where did Nabi ﷺ stop?

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2. How did Umme Ma'bad treat Nabi ﷺ and what mu'jizah of Nabi ﷺ was shown at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What effect did this incident have on Umme Ma'bad رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and her husband? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson Seventeen

## Keywords

<b>Quba</b>	<b>fourteen days</b>	<b>first Masjid</b>	<b>Hadhrat Ali</b> رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
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## The beginning of the Islamic calendar

On the journey to Madinah, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed in **Quba** for fourteen days. Quba is on the outskirts of Madinah Munawwarah. It was here that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ built the **first Masjid in the history of Islam.**

Before making hijrat, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ entrusted the amaanaat (trusts) that people had kept by him, to Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ returned these amaanaat (trusts) to their owners and then left for Madinah and joined Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Quba.

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ later started the Islamic calendar from the time of hijrat and the first month of the Islamic calendar was fixed as **Muharram.**

### Lessons:

1. If you have been given a trust, make sure that you return it.
2. If after being given a trust you cannot return it personally, make arrangements for it to be returned by someone else.
3. As Muslims, we should know the dates of the many different events that had transpired in Islamic history.



## Questions

1. Where is Quba? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many days did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stay in Quba and what did he do there? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the first month of the Islamic calendar called? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Write down what is today's Islamic date? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson Eighteen

Keywords			
Friday	Poetry	Banu Saalim	Abu Ayyoob Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Camel	Jumu'ah	Unbaked bricks	Date palms

## Entrance into Madinah Munawwarah

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ prepared to leave for Madinah on a **Friday** in the month of **Rabi-ul-Awwal**. The Ansaar of Madinah were walking around the camel of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. They were full of joy and the young children recited **poetry** welcoming him. They reached the area of the **Banu Saalim** at the time of **Jumu'ah**. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ performed the Jumu'ah Salaah here. After the Salaah, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ climbed back onto the camel and proceeded to the city.

Whenever Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed the house of an **Ansaari**, he would request Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to stay at his home. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would reply: "Leave the camel as it is. Wherever Allah Ta'ala wishes it to stop, it will stop." The camel continued walking and finally sat in front of the house of **Hadhrat Abu Ayyoob Ansaari رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**. Hence Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed at his house.

# Lesson Eighteen

## Masjid-un-Nabawi ﷺ

There was no Masjid in Madinah Munawwarah before the coming of Nabi ﷺ. The place, where the camel of Nabi ﷺ sat, was purchased and a Masjid was built on that spot. The wall was built from unbaked bricks, the pillars were made from date palms and the roof was made from its branches.

It appears in some narrations that stones were placed as walls and thereafter changes and alterations were made to the Masjid according to the need until the present day as we see it.

May Allah Ta'ala allow those people who keep the Masjid occupied, to prosper till the Day of Qiyaamah. *Aameen.*

There were two rooms built at the side of the Masjid. One was for Hadhrat Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and the other for Hadhrat Sowdah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. Later on more rooms were built according to the need.

### Lessons:

1. When moving into a new area, if there is no Masjid, build a Masjid for the worship of Allah Ta'ala.
2. When building a Masjid, keep it simple.
3. Always be ready and eager to entertain guests.
4. When your suggestion is refused, do not insist that it must be accepted.

## Questions

1. On which day did Nabi ﷺ enter Madinah Munawwarah?

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2. After entering Madinah, where did Nabi ﷺ perform Jum'ah Salaah? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Where did Nabi ﷺ stay? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What was the reason for him staying there? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Where was the first Masjid in Madinah Munawwarah built? \_\_\_\_\_

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6. What were the walls and roof of the Masjid made from? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson Nineteen

Keywords			
Muhaajireen	Ansaar	Half my wealth	Market place
Brotherhood	Inherited	Independence	Cancelled

## Mu-aakhaat (Brotherhood)

Those Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who came from Makkah to Madinah were totally helpless. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ made an agreement of **brotherhood (Mu-aakhaat)** between the **Muhaajireen** and the **Ansaar**. They supported and assisted each another. The Ansaar tried to compete with one another in assisting the Muhaajireen. They allowed the Muhaajireen to do as they wished with their houses, wealth, properties and orchards and gave preference to the Muhaajireen over themselves.

Once, an **Ansaari Sahaabi** told his **Muhaajir brother**, "Take half my wealth. My house has two sections, take whichever section you wish. I have two wives. I will divorce the one you like and you may marry her thereafter."

The **Muhaajir Sahaabi** replied: "May Allah Ta'ala bless you in your wealth and family. Show me the way to the marketplace and I will see to my own needs."

# Lesson Nineteen

In short, the Ansaar displayed the highest form of brotherhood and the Muhaajireen displayed the highest form of independence. If any Muhaajir took anything, he made up for it later. Initially they also **inherited** from each other due to mu-aakhaat (brotherhood) but later Allah Ta'ala **cancelled** this law.

## Lessons:

1. Always be ready to assist the needy.
2. Give preference to others over yourself.
3. As far as possible, try not to ask anyone for any material things.
4. Remain independent from the creation as far as material things are concerned.

## Questions

1. What is the meaning of mu-aakhaat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who were the Muhaajireen? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who were the Ansaar? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How did the Ansaar treat the Muhaajireen after the agreement of mu-aakhaat? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How did the Muhaajireen respond to them? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Does the law of inheriting from each other still exist between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar? \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Lesson Twenty

Keywords			
Final Prophet	Jealousy	Treaty	Banu Qaynuqaa
Banu Nazeer	Banu Quraizah	Quraish	Jews

## Treaty with the Jews

The **Jews** of Madinah knew very well that **Nabi** ﷺ was the **final Prophet** and that the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ of the past had given glad tidings regarding him. However, due to their hatred and enmity for Nabi ﷺ, they continued opposing him and plotting with the disbelievers of Makkah against him.

When Nabi ﷺ settled in Madinah, their anger and hatred increased. They realised that they would no more be respected and honoured in the presence of Nabi ﷺ. With the exception of a few Jews who accepted Islam, the rest of them were burning with jealousy and hatred for Nabi ﷺ.

Nabi ﷺ felt it necessary to enter into a **treaty (agreement)** with them in order to be safe from their danger. The treaty highlighted the following:



# Lesson Twenty

1. The Jews would be free to practise their religion.
2. If the Muslims engaged in war, the Jews would assist the Muslims.
3. The Jews and Muslims will live as friends.
4. If Madinah is attacked, the Muslims and Jews will join forces against the enemy.
5. If any one of them enters into a treaty with the enemy, the other group would also be part of the treaty.
6. None of the groups will grant safety to the Quraish.
7. Together, they would assist the oppressed.
8. If a dispute occurred between the Muslims and the Jews, Nabi ﷺ would be the final judge to settle it.

The Jews did not adhere to this treaty. In the **2<sup>nd</sup> year, the Banu Qaynuqaa'** broke the treaty. Likewise the **Banu Nazeer** also broke the treaty in the **4<sup>th</sup> year** and the **Banu Quraizah** in the **5<sup>th</sup> year**.

## Lessons:

1. Hatred and jealousy prevents a person from accepting the truth.
2. Do not invite difficulty and danger. As far as possible, make arrangements to be protected.

## Questions

1. What treaty did the Jews of Madinah make with Nabi

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did they make this treaty? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Did the Jews adhere to it or not? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which tribes broke the treaty and in which year? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Mention five clauses mentioned in the treaty \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson Twenty One

## Keywords

Dreams

Shariah

Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Muazzin

## Azaan

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ disliked using the methods of the Jews and Christians for calling the people to the Masjid at the time of Salaah. There was a need to adopt a method to gather the people in the Masjid at the time of Salaah. Allah Ta'ala showed some of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ the **azaan** in their **dreams**. The Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ related their dreams to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and he preferred it over other suggestions. It was then introduced in the **Shariah**. Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was appointed as the **muazzin** and Allah Ta'ala made him the **leader of the muazzins** till the Day of Qiyaamah.

## Lessons:

1. We should not adopt the ways of the non-Muslims.
2. We should always respect and honour the Azaan and the Muazzin.

## Questions

1. Why was there a need for the azaan? \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_
2. If the purpose of azaan is achieved through any other way will it be permissible? \_\_\_\_\_  
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3. What are the words of azaan? \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_
4. Can the words of the azaan be changed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who is the leader of the Muazzins till the Day of Qiyaamah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_