

# HISTORICAL EVENTS OF MAKKAH

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## PREFACE

The past history of a nation is important to teach people its strengths and weaknesses and causes of their successes and failures. The visitors of Makkah are always busy in fulfilling the obligations of Hajj and Umra with their soft hearts. It will be very beneficial if they can have a quick review of some of the historical events which took place in this sacred land. Very few visitors of Makkah try to buy Islamic history books. Those who buy do not find time to read the big books. I have tried to give a bird's eye view of some historical events which took place in and around Makkah. I feel it will enhance the spirituality of the visitors.



## PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAS) (FROM CHILDHOOD TO PROPHETHOOD) EARLY CHILDHOOD

According to most of the scholars, Mohammad (SAS) was born in Makkah on Monday morning, the 9<sup>th</sup> of Rabia Al-Awal (20<sup>th</sup> or 22<sup>nd</sup> April 571.A.D). His birth took place fifty or fifty-five days after the event of destruction of the army of elephant which advanced towards the House of Allah (SWT) in Makkah. His grandfather gave him name Mohammad (SAS). He belonged to a respectable tribe called Quraish. His family was, however, very poor. His father, Abdullah, passed away before his birth.

### WET NURSES

In accordance with Arab tradition, a group of rural wet nurses visited Makkah in search of children to suckle. Most of them acquired children of rich families. No body cared to take Mohammad (SAS) since he was an orphan and he belonged to a very poor family. Finally, Haleema agreed to take him hoping that her family may develop a good relationship with Quraish tribe. On her way back home, many extraordinary things took place.

1. The lean and weak donkey carrying Haleema and baby Mohammad (SAS) gained strength and speed. It left other travelers in the group far behind.

2. Haleema's breast was without any trace of milk and her own child was crying for milk since last night. As soon as she took baby Mohammad (SAS) in her lap she found enough milk in her breast to feed both Mohammad (SAS) and her own child. After this both went to sleep peacefully.

3. Haleema's she-camel was also without any milk for several days. After acquiring this orphan child, Haleema's husband found lot of milk in their she-camel. Haleema and her husband drank this milk to their fills and had very peaceful sleep.

4. Their barren land gave rise to plenty of green grass and their animals had lot to eat. Baby Mohammad (SAS) was full of blessing for them. They took baby Mohammad (SAS) back to his mother after two years. They

requested Amina, the mother of Mohammad (SAS), to let them keep the baby in the rural area for another 2-3 years. Amina granted their request.

5. As mentioned in Muslim and narrated by Anas (RA), one day Mohammad (SAS) was playing with other children. Gibreel (AS) came, opened the chest of Mohammad (SAS) and took his heart out. He removed a blood clot from the heart and said, "This was the part of Satan in you." Gibreel (AS) washed the heart with Zam-Zam water and then placed it back in Mohammad's (SAS) chest. The playmates informed Haleema that Mohammad (SAS) is murdered. She rushed to this place and found the child was doing fine except that he was somewhat pale. After this Haleema got worried about the welfare of the child. Hence she returned the child to his mother.

### A HELPLESS ORPHAN

Mohammad (SAS) stayed with his mother until he was six years old. Amina had nothing to feed herself and her baby boy. She went back to her family in Madina for the bare necessities of life. Amina fell ill in Madina. After a short while, she passed away and was buried in a village called Abwa. Baby Mohammad (SAS) became an orphan from both sides. Child was sad, aloof and declined to play with other children. He lost appetite and became weaker and weaker every day. The relatives sent the child to his grand father, Abdul Muttalib (عبد المطّلب). The grand father died at age of one hundred and ten. The child was once again left helpless at age of ten. Now his uncle Abu Talib (أبو طالب) took him to his house.

Abu Talib was a good person and leader of Quraish. He was very poor and even could not support his large family. Mohammad (SAS) was forced to seek a labor job at an age of ten to feed himself. He started looking after others cattle in an extremely hot desert of Makkah. He ate from the wild plants in the desert and drank milk of goat or sheep which he looked after. He used to spend all day in the desert bare footed with very minimal clothing. He used to come to his uncle's home at night to hide his head there.

In the desert, he pondered over the manifestations of nature. Difficulties of life, loneliness and sense of responsibility made him more mature than his age. His uncle was a trader and was impressed by the intelligence and maturity of his nephew. Mohammad (SAS) was twelve years old when Abu Talib took his nephew with him to a trade trip to Syria.

## ADVICE OF A MONK

The trade caravan reached a city called Basra in Greater Syria. A renowned monk, Bohira (بحيره), approached Abu Talib and said, "I recognize that this young man will be appointed as mercy for all the universes. It is clearly written in our books." Bohira advised Abu Talib to save the young man from Jews and, for this reason, send him back to Makkah. Abu Talib followed the advice of this monk.

## A DISTINGUISHED YOUTH

In Makkah, there was no police or any court system. Each tribe resolved their problems on their own. When a weak tribe was done wrong by a member of a powerful tribe, the weak tribe had no say. For example, a rich man forcefully took away a young daughter of a poor visitor of Makkah. The father of the girl had no way to recover his daughter. Young man Mohammad (SAS) did not like this cruel system. He gathered a few other young men and formed a voluntary organization to fight against the crime. They provided support to weak and poor tribes. The organization was very successful in achieving its goals. It was not an ordinary step. It totally revolutionized the court system in Makkah and the credit went to young man Mohammad (SAS).

## HONEST MERCHANT

Mohammad's ( SAS ) honesty, good manners, hard work and intelligence won every body's heart. Most of Quraish were merchants. Khadija (RAU) was a rich widow. She invited Mohammad (SAS) to take her merchandise to Syria. Another monk told Mohammad (SAS) that he is going to wipe out the idol worship and propagate a true religion. Mohammad (SAS) returned to Makkah with huge profits. Khadija (RAU) sent a similar trade mission second time and again made enviable profits. Her servant, Maisarah, (ميسره) accompanied Mohammad (SAS) in these two trade trips. He describes many qualities of Mohammad (SAS) to Khadija (RAU). Mohammad (SAS) was also very attractive young man. At that time, Khadija (RAU) was forty years old widow while Mohammad (SAS) was only twenty-five. She was highly impressed by Mohammad (SAS) and wished to marry him. She sent a message to him through Maisarah who returned without any conclusions. She sent Nafisa (نفيسه), a closed friend, to him who motivated Mohammad (SAS) to marry Khadija (RAU). Finally, Mohammad consented and they got married. After marriage, he took two important steps.

Mohammad (SAS) wished to help his poor uncle Abu Talib. He took over the bringing up of his son Ali bin Abi Talib (RA). Secondly, Khadija (RAU) gave him a slave who was a Christian from Syria. His name was Zaid bin Haris (RA). Mohammad (SAS) made this slave a free man. Zaid bin Haris (RA) was so much enchanted by the personality of Mohammad (SAS) that he refused to go to his parents and chose to spend rest of his life in the company of Mohammad (SAS).

### CHILDREN FROM KHADIJA (RAU)

Mohammad's (SAS) first son was Qasim who passed away in his childhood. Similarly his two other sons also passed away in their childhood. They had four daughters, Raqiyya (RAU), Zainab (RAU), Um Kulsoom (RAU) and Fatima (RAU).

### THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY PERSON

When Mohammad (SAS) was thirty five years old. two mishaps took place in Makkah. Firstly, Kabah caught fire. Secondly, the flood of rainwater swept away part of the Kabah. Reconstruction of Kabah was done by Quraish. A serious dispute erupted among ten tribes of Quraish. Each tribe wished to have the honor of placing the Black Stone in the wall of Kabah. A bloody war was about to break out among them to settle this matter. Finally they unanimously agreed to let Mohammad (SAS) resolve this problem since he was considered the most honest and fair minded person in Makkah. Mohammad (SAS) displayed a great deal of intelligence and far sightedness and solved this problem on the spot. He asked for a sheet of cloth. He spread the sheet on the ground. He placed the Black Stone on this sheet and then asked the head of each tribe to lift this sheet. When the Black Stone was closed to the wall of Kabah, Mohammad (SAS) placed the Black Stone in the wall by his hands. All the tribes were fully satisfied by this solution.

### FIRST REVELATION

Mohammad (SAS) used to meditate in a cave called Hira. When he was forty years old, an unusual thing happened during his stay in this cave. Angel Gibreal (AS) came there and asked Mohammad (SAS) to recite (in Arabic) Iqra. Mohammad (SAS) said, "I cannot recite." The Angel squeezed him hard and again said, "Recite." Mohammad (SAS) said, "I can not recite." The angel squeezed him again and said to him third time,

"Recite." Mohammad (SAS) was able to recite after angel first five verses of Surah Al-Alaq. Al-Alaq #1-5

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ أَلْقُرْءَانَ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

*Read ! In the Name of your Lord Who has created.He has created man from a clot.Read ! And your Lord is the Most Genrouous.Who has taught (the writing) by pen. He has taught man which he knew not.*

### TWO IMPORTANT LESSONS

The first word of the revelation Iqra' (or read) brings out the importance of Islamic education and propagation of Islam. Some scholars consider seeking Islamic education is obligatory for every Muslim.

In many verses of Quran, Allah (SWT) instructs us to learnt the facts first or acquire knowledge and then practice it with understanding.

Hence, knowledge of Islamic principles must be acquired before its practice. The practice of Islam with ignorance is not acceptable. Islam is the only religion which brought out the importance of education and understanding at the very dawn of this religion. Secondly, a Muslims must start everything with the name of Allah (SWT). This diverts his attention and promotes the appreciation of Allah (SWT). For example, when a Muslims starts his meals with the name of Allah (SWT), he realizes that the various ingredients of his meal are created, nourished, preserved, and provided by the benevolence of Allah (SWT). Actually, this action on the part of a believer distinguishes him from a disbeliever and indicates the purity and strength of his faith.

Allah (SWT) taught these two important lessons to the Prophet (SAS) and his followers on the very first day of revelation to Muhammad (SAS).

### AN EXTRAORDINARY WIFE

After the first revelation in cave Hira, Muhammad (SAS) came home with this unusual experience and he was extremely worried about his welfare. His wife, Khadija (RAU), consoled him and assured him that Allah (SWT) would not do any harm to him since he had a very noble character. She added, "You have good relations with your blood relatives. You help the weak and the poor and you are very hospitable. You uphold the truth." Hence Khadija (RAU) was not only a sincere, intelligent and an ideal wife but she was the first Muslim to accept whole heartedly what was revealed to Mohammad (SAS).

For further consolation, she took him to her cousin, Waraqa bin Naufal, who practiced true Christianity. After listening to Muhammad (SAS), he said, "It was the same angel which brought Allah's (SWT) message to Moses. I wish that I be alive when people will turn you out from your land." Muhammad (SAS) asked, "Will they really turn me out?" Waraqa said, "People are always hostile to those who bring message like yours ." A few days later Waraqa died.

Khadija (RAU) put all her wealth and other resources at the command of Prophet Muhammad (SAS) to establish Islam. She stood by him through thick and thin. For example, the idolaters of Makkah did a social and economic boycott with tribes of Bani Hashim and Bani Al-Mutlib. It lasted for three years. Hardships were unbearable. The followers of the Prophet (SAS) had to eat leavers of trees and skin of animals to survive. Children cried continuously with pangs of hunger. Kahdija (RAU) was a rich woman and had lived very comfortable life. She spent all these three years with her husband suffering like other people.

Her two daughters were divorced by idolaters to add salt to her sufferings. Now her daughter, Ruqiyya, married Usman bin Affan (RA). Both were tortured even more and hence they migrated to Habsha.

Allah (SWT) loved Khadija's faith, steadfastness and sincerity. As mentioned in Bukhari and narrated by Abu Hurairah (RA), one day Gabriel (AS) was sitting with Prophet Muhammad (SAS). Gabriel (AS) said to Prophet Muhammad (SAS), " Khadija (RAU) is coming to you with some food in a container. When she reaches you, convey her Allah's (SWT) and my salam. Please give her a glade tiding of a house for her in Paradise which is decorated by precious stones. It is so peaceful that there is no noise of any kind. She will not experience any hardship or tiredness in her house in Paradise." How great and honorable lady she was. If Muslim ladies show similer sincerity and patience to their husband, Allah (SWT) will reward them in similer way.

### ANOTHER ALARMING REVELATION

As second revelation, the first seven verses of Al- Muddaththir were revealed. Each verse is small but is very eloquent and carries very deep meaning. Al-Muddaththir #1-7

يَأْتِيهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ ﴿١﴾ فَمَقْأَنْدِرُ ﴿٢﴾ وَرَبِّكَ فَكَبِيرُ ﴿٣﴾ وَثِيَابِكَ فَطَهْرُ ﴿٤﴾ وَالرُّجُزَ فَأَهْجُرُ ﴿٥﴾ وَلَا  
تَمَنَّ تَسْتَكْثِرُ ﴿٦﴾ وَلِرَبِّكَ فَاصْبِرُ ﴿٧﴾

1. O you Muhammad (SAS). who is resting comfortably, rise to struggle or do Jihad to establish the word of Allah.
2. Rise and warn people about consequences of disobedience of Allah (SWT). Hence the idea of Day of Judgement is built in it.
3. Establish the Greatness of your Lord on this earth. Any opposition to this mission should be a crushed.
4. Maintain internal, external and spiritual cleanliness which will automatically attract others to you.
5. Keep away from the idols.
6. Do not expect big reward for your every sacrifice. Rather continue your struggle with sprit of more sacrifices.
7. Face all the opposition to your mission with patience to please Allah (SWT).

These verses spelled out short and long-term goals and objectives for this new movement. It was not just a religious movement but it was also a social and economic movement as well. Hence Prophet Muhammad (SAS) was to bring about religious, social and economic revolutions simultaneously.

## A DIALOGUE AROUND KABAH

In spite of extreme torturing of the Muslims by the disbelievers of Makkah, more and more people were embracing Islam day after day. So much so that leaders of disbelievers like Omar (RA) and Hamza (RA) accepted Islam. The Quraish were frustrated. The prominent leaders of disbelievers gathered in Masjid-ul-Haram. They also saw Prophet Mohammad (SAS) sitting all alone in another part of this Masjid. Atbah Bin Rabiah (عتبة بن ربيعة) the leader of the disbelievers said to Quraish, "Look, Mohammad (SAS) is sitting all alone, I suggest that I talk to him on one to one basis and make him a few offers. Hopefully he will accept some of them. If he does, our problem will be solved." The gathering unanimously agreed and Rabia rose and walk up to the Prophet (SAS) and sat down in front of him (SAS). Atbah said, "My nephew, you indeed. hold a high position and great respect in our nation. Now you have initiated a new movement which has divided our nation. You criticize our gods and our religion. You call our forefathers disbelievers. Please do listen to me. I shall make you a few offers. Do ponder over them, may be you like some of them."

The Prophet (SAS) said, "Go ahead I shall listen to your offers." Atbah said, "O my nephew, if you intend to gather wealth through your new religion, we will put so much wealth at your disposal that you will become the richest person among us. If you are seeking a high status, we will make you our leader and we will not settle any matter without your approval. If you wish to be a king, we will make you our king. If some jinn has overpowered you, we will seek treatment for it, we will spend for this treatment whatever it takes to make you completely healthy."

The Prophet (SAS) listened this talk patiently and then said to Atbah, "Are you finished?" He said, "Yes, my nephew." The Prophet (SAS) said, "Would you like to listen to my answer?" He said, "Yes." The Prophet (SAS) recited to Atbah first thirty eight verses of Surah Fussilat in order to answer his questions. There are many lessons in these verses, I shall mention a summary of them step by step. ( Ibn Ishaq )

1. We start with the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
2. Allah (SWT) describes the mentality of disbelievers of Makkah in next few verses. Allah (SWT) says, "Quran is revealed in your language. It has very clear guidance, It gives glad tidings to the believers and warns the disbelievers about the punishment. You totally turn a deaf ear to it stating that our ears are not ready to listen to it and our hearths are not ready to accept it. There is a screen or a barrier between you (SAS) and us. Do what ever you want to do. Leave us alone." Fussilat #1-5.

حَمْدٌ تَنْزِيلٌ مِنَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ كَتَبَ فُضِّلَتْ ءَايَاتُهُ قُرْءَانًا عَرَبِيًّا لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢﴾  
 بِشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا فَأَعْرَضَ أَكْثَرُهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ ﴿٣﴾ وَقَالُوا قُلُوبُنَا فِيْ أَكِنَّةٍ مِّمَّا تَدْعُونَا إِلَيْهِ  
 وَفِيْ ءَاذَانِنَا وَقْرٌ وَمِنْ بَيْنِنَا وَبَيْنِكَ حِجَابٌ فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّا نَحْمِلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِكُمْ  
 يُوحَىٰ إِلَىٰ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُ الْكُفْرِ إِلَهٌُ وَاحِدٌ فَاسْتَقِيمُوا إِلَيْهِ وَاسْتَغْفِرُوهُ ۗ وَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿٤﴾

*Ha-Mim. A revelation from, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful. A book where of the verses are explained in detail- a Quran in Arabic for people who know. Giving glad tiding and warning, but most of them turn away, so they hear not. And they say; "Our hearts are under coverings from that, to which you invite us, and in our ears is deafness, and between us and you is a screen. So work (on your way), verily, we are working (on our way)."*

3. The Prophet (SAS) disregarded their rudeness and ridicule and answered them in a kind and humble way stating, "I am an only a human being like you. However, it is revealed to me that there is only and only one God worth worshipping, Fussilat # 6

قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمُ اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ ﴿٦﴾

Say, "I am only a human being like you, it is revealed to me that your God is one God."

4. In the next three verses the detail of creation of universe is given to show Oneness of Allah (SWT). For example, Allah (SWT) has put different food, minerals, fruits and other vegetations in various regions of the earth to suit the needs of its dwellers. Some where there are precious minerals, other region have more fruit and still other area may have more grain. In this way all regions will be sharing, trading and cooperating with each like an extended family. This allocation of various provisions was done by the Grand Wisdom of One God. There are also signs of Oneness of Allah (SWT) in the creation of earth and skies. A person must be out of his senses if he denies the Oneness of Allah after pondering over the grand creation of universe by Allah (SWT).
5. There is a warning for the disbelievers if they stick to their stubbornness after listing to above signs of Allah (SWT), you will be punished like Aad (عاد) and Thamud (ثمود). Fussilat #13

فَإِنِ اعْرَضُوا فَعُلَّ أَنْذَرْتُمْكُمْ صَاعِقَةٌ مِّثْلَ صَاعِقَةِ عَادٍ وَثَمُودَ ﴿١٣﴾

*But if they turn away, then say, "I have warned you of a thunderbolt like which one took Ad And Thamud (people)."*

Bazar (بزار) and Baghvi (بغوي) reported that when the Prophet (SAS) recited this verse, Atbah put his hand on the mouth of the Prophet (SAS) and begged for mercy because of his kinship and requested not to say anything beyond that.

6. On the Day of Judgment your hearing, eyes and even skin will speak out as witnesses for you or against you. Hence you cannot hide your sins.
7. The disbelievers try to do another dirty trick. Fussilat #26

وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَا تَسْمَعُوا لِهَذَا الْقُرْآنِ وَالنَّوَىٰ فِيهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾

And those who disbelieve say, "Listen not to this Quran and make noise in the midst of its (recitation) that you may over come."

We see this even these days in so called civilized western world during Azan and Salat, Note that here is also a reminder for believers not to talk during recitation of Quran.

8. Then Prophet (SAS) speech added. Fussilat # 27.

فَلَنُذِيقَنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَسْوَأَ الَّذِي كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾

*But surely, Allah shall cause those who disbelieve to taste a severe torment, and certainly, Allah shall give them a terrible reward for their bad deeds.*

9. In next four verses the reward and respect for the practicing believers are mentioned. For example, Fussilat#33

وَمَنْ أَحْسَنُ قَوْلًا مِّمَّن دَعَا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا وَقَالَ إِنِّي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ﴿٣٣﴾

*Who is better in speech than he who invites (men) and does righteous deeds and says, "I am one of the Muslims."*

Allah gives glad tidings to the believers. Fussilat # 30-32

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ ثُمَّ اسْتَقَمُوا تَتَنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ أَلَّا تَخَافُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَبْشِرُوا بِالْجَنَّةِ الَّتِي كُنتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾ نَحْنُ أَوْلِيَاؤُكُمْ فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ وَلَكُمْ فِيهَا مَا تَشْتَهَى أَنْفُسُكُمْ وَلَكُمْ فِيهَا مَا تَدْعُونَ ﴿٣١﴾ نَزَّلْنَا مِنْ غُفُورٍ رَحِيمٍ ﴿٣٢﴾

*Verily, those who says, "Our lord is Allah (alone)," and then they stand firm, on them the angels will descent (saying), "Fear not, nor grieve! But receive the glad tidings of Paradise which you have been promised. We have been your friends in this world and are (so) in the hearth after. There in you shall have (all) that which your inner selves desire, and therein you shall have (all) for which you ask. An entertainment from (Allah), the Oft Forgiving, Most Merciful."*

10. Finally note that the day and night and sun and moon are also signs of Allah (SWT). Do not worship any one of them, you should rather worship their creator. After reciting verses 37 and 38, The Prophet (SAS) made a sajdah and then said to Atbah, "You have listen to my speech. Now it is up to you to do what you like."

Atbah rose and walked toward his group. As he approaches near them, the disbelievers started whispering to each other, "Atbah's (or Abu Walied's) face is changed." When Atbah sat down among them, they asked, "What

news you have brought?" Atbah said as mentioned in Ibn Katheer, "I never listened to a speech like this before. I swear it is not the word of a poet. Nor it is the word of a soothsayer. O my People, please do listen to me and you better leave this matter to me."

My opinion is that you stop confronting him and torturing him. Leave him alone with his work since one day his speech is going to be honored. You better sit tight and simply observe his dealing with the rest of the Arabs. If rest of the Arabs defeats him, you shall achieve your goal without any effort on your part. If, however, he overpowers rest of the Arabs and starts ruling over them, it will be your empire. His honor will be your honor since he is from Quraish. You will be partners in this success automatically."

The disbelievers said, "O Abu Waleed, obviously Mohammad (SAS) has changed you with his magical words."

Atbah said, "I firmly stand by my above proposal, you do what you feel like doing."

This dramatic dialogue teaches us how to make dawah to disbelievers.

1. We should start with the name of Allah (SWT) the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
2. We should talk to them humbly and gently even if they are rude and make fun of us and our religion.
3. We should present to them some signs of Allah (SWT) from the creation of Allah (SWT) as proof His Greatness and Oneness.
4. We should remind them of the fate of arrogant people like Aad and Thamud who denied the truth.
5. We should also remind them that their doings and deeds are not hidden from Allah (SWT). So much so that their own ears and eyes and even skin will be witnesses of their actions on the day of the judgment. Their various parts of body are like security guards of Allah (SWT).
6. Remind them of the fate of disbelieves in this world and in Hereafter.
7. Last but not the least, there are signs of Allah (SWT) in sun and moon, day and night and in other creations of Allah (SWT). Do not worship these creations rather worship the Creator of them i.e. one and one God only, the Supreme Creator.

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## ISRA AND MIRAAJ

Allah (SWT) says in Surah Al-Isra # 1

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي

بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١٠٩﴾

*Glorified be He Who carried His servant by night from the Inviolable Place of Worship to the Far Distant Place of Worship the neighborhood whereof We have blessed, that We might show him of Our tokens! Lo! He, only He, is the Hearer, the Seer.*

This journey of Prophet Mohammad (SAS) consisted of two parts. The first part consisted of a night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem and is called Isra. The second part of this journey is an ascension from the Masjid-al-Aqsa to the heavens and is called the Miraaj. It is necessary to review the circumstances preceding this journey in order to understand the significance of Isra and Miraaj.

Many things happened a year and half before this journey. First of all the disbelievers accelerated their persecution and torture of the believers. At that time the Muslims were not allowed to fight back even in extreme circumstances. Allah (SWT) instructed in The Quran: Al-Baqarah #109

فَاعْفُوا وَاصْفَحُوا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرٍ

*Forgive and overlook till Allah brings His command.*

It so happened that during this period Prophet Mohammad's (SAS) uncle Abu Talib died. Abu Talib was a good worldly protection for Prophet Mohammad (SAS) against the disbelievers. This made the disbelievers even more bold. Soon after this, Prophet Mohammad's (SAS) beloved wife, Khadija (RUA), died. It was a matter of great grief and sadness for Prophet Mohammad (SAS). Because of the several sad events which took place this year it was called "the year of sadness" عام الحزن. Under these circumstances, Prophet Mohammad (SAS) decided to go to another town called Taif for the propagation of Islam. He expected some support from the leaders of this town since they were distant relatives of his mother. These leaders gave a very cold shoulder to Prophet Mohammad (SAS) on his arrival there. The local leaders let the children loose on him who injured the Prophet badly with stones. So much so that the shoes of Prophet Mohammad

(SAS) were filled with blood trickling from his head. He took refuge in a garden in the outer skirts of this town. The owner of this garden took pity on him and scared off the mischievous children. It was here that the angel appeared and said to Prophet Mohammad (SAS), “Indeed people of this town are very cruel. If you like we can turn this town upside down and totally ruin it.” Prophet Mohammad (SAS) replied, “I have come as a mercy for the whole universe رحمة للعالمين and not as a punishment. May be the future generations of this town will see the truth.” As Prophet Mohammad (SAS) came back to Makkah he was not allowed to enter Makkah any more because he was now considered a non resident of Makkah. After several attempts and negotiations he was allowed to go into Makkah provided that he did not preach anybody in Makkah. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) preached only to the people in fairs and festivals held outside Makkah. This explains the difficult time, the level of patience and steadfastness of Prophet Mohammad (SAS). Allah (SWT) gave Prophet Mohammad (SAS) a big reward for this extreme patience and took him to this journey of Isra and Miraaj.

Let us now describe Isra. Angel Gabriel came to Masjid-al-Haram in Makkah and asked the Prophet (SAS) to do his ablution with Zam Zam. He took Prophet Mohammad (SAS) on a very fast horse called “Burrak” from Masjid-al-Haram to Masjid-al-Aqsa in Jerusalem. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) offered two rakkat salat. Then angel Gabriel offered him a cup of milk and a cup of wine. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) chose the cup of milk. Gabriel (AS) said, “You have chosen that which is pure and which is clean. You are rightly guided and your people too. If you had chosen wine, your ummah would have been misled.” We know that wine leads to corruption and is called mother of all evils. Hence, Islam is committed to purity, truth and goodness.

After this Miraaj took place. Gabriel (AS) took Prophet Mohammad (SAS) on Burrak upwards to different heavens. There Prophet Mohammad (SAS) met some other prophets. He saw Prophet Adam (AS) on the first Heaven, Prophet John (AS) and Prophet Jesus (AS) on the second, Prophet Joseph (AS) on the third, Prophet Anaq (AS) on fourth, Prophet Aaron (AS) on fifth, Prophet Moses (AS) on sixth and Prophet Abraham (AS) on the seventh sky. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) offered salam to all these

forefathers.

At one place, Prophet Mohammad (SAS) saw angel Malek, the guardian of hellfire. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) requested Gabriel (AS) to let him view Hell. The Angel Malek lifted the lid. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) saw roaring flames of fires which will consume everything. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) was shown the examples of punishments for those who commit sins.

He (SAS) saw some people whose lips were like camels and they had fire balls in their hands. He (SAS) saw them thrusting these fireballs in their mouths and then these balls came out of their posteriors. Angel Gabriel explained that these were the people who were dishonest in the trust put in their hands.

He (SAS) saw some people with very big bellies and mad and thirsty camels were running over them. It was explained that these are the people who engaged in usury.

He (SAS) also saw some people who had good fresh meals and also rotten stinking meals lying close to them. They ate rotten meals rather than good fresh meals. He (SAS) was explained that these were the people who forsake their lawful spouses.

He (SAS) also saw some women hanging by their breasts. He (SAS) was explained that these women betrayed their husbands.

During this ascension Prophet Mohammad (SAS) even went beyond seventh sky where no angel has ever gone. It was there that Prophet Mohammad (SAS) saw various signs of Allah (SWT) in this unique environment. Allah described this in Surah An-Najm: # 17,18

مَا زَاغَ الْبَصَرُ وَمَا طَغَى ﴿١٧﴾ لَقَدْ رَأَى مِنْ آيَاتِ رَبِّهِ الْكُبْرَى ﴿١٨﴾

*Neither the eye turned aside nor it became overbold. Verily he saw the greatest signs of his Lord.*

This describes the personality, composure and self control of Prophet Mohammad (SAS). He saw what he was supposed to see and for as long as he was intended to see. He was not overbold and unnecessary inquisitive while he was feasting his eyes with His manifestation.

During this closeness with Allah (SWT) he was given following three gifts.

Prophet Mohammad (SAS) was informed that whosoever will recite Shahada sincerely will eventually go to paradise by the Grace of Allah (SWT).

Prophet Mohammad (SAS) received last two verses of surrah Al-Baqarah.

He (SAS) was initially given fifty prayers to perform per day. It was reduced to five as a special concession to his ummah. They will, however, receive the reward of fifty salats per day by performing only five a day. Allah (SWT) is extremely kind to the ummah of Mohammad (SAS).

( *Muslim* )

Prophet Mohammad (SAS) said:

الصلاة معراج المؤمن

“Prayer is the Miraaj of a believer.” Prayer is the direct and closest communication between Allah (SWT) and his obedient servant.

After this unique gift Prophet Mohammad (SAS) came back to Masjid Al Aqsa. Other Prophets came there too. They all offered salat in a congregation led by Prophet Mohammad (SAS). This indicated oneness of the message of all the prophets and distinction of Prophet Mohammad over other prophets.

After this Angel Gabriel brought Prophet Mohammad (SAS) to Makkah during the same night. When the disbelievers heard about the journey of Prophet Mohammad from Makkah to Jerusalem and further to the seventh sky and back to Makkah in the part of a night, they made fun of it. The disbelievers went to Abu Bakr (RU) and said to him “Do you see what your friend claims about his night journey?” Abu Bakr inquired. “Did he really say so?” The disbelievers answered, “Yes.” Abu Bakr remarked, “He is definitely truthful in his claim.” Prophet Mohammad (SAS) called Abu Bakr as Siddique from that point onwards.

The first verse of Surah Al-Isra has many lessons for us.

1. Allah (SWT) is using the word Abd (عبد) or the most obedient servant for Prophet Mohammad (SAS) instead of any other name for him.
2. It indicates that in spite of such closeness to Allah (SWT) he remains the most obedient servant and is no way a partner of Allah (SWT). It was to teach us that we should not make partners of Allah (SWT) as the People of the Book did.

It also indicates that the journey took place in body and soul because of the use of the word Al Abd (العبد) in this verse. Note that “Al-Abd” consists of body and soul and not one or the other.

3. It also teaches us that we must love Masjid Al Aqsa whose surrounding is blessed by Allah (SWT).
4. The word Lailan (لَيْلًا) is a common noun indicating a part of the night only. Hence the whole journey took place only during part of the night.
5. Allah is indeed Hearer and Seer. He heard the supplications of Prophet Mohammad (SAS) and saw his extreme patience. Consequently He (SWT) rewarded him by this unique journey of Isra and Miraaj indicating that finally he was going to be successful.  
I pray to Allah (SWT) that He enables us to understand the true significance of Isra and Miraaj.Ameen

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## MIGRATION TO MADINA INTRODUCTION

Several important events took place before migration to Madina.

1. The Jews of Madina were anxiously waiting for Prophet Mohammad (SAS) generation after generation. They use to tell the powerful tribes of Madina, *Aus* and *Khazrij*, when Prophet Mohammad (SAS) will come we will crush you down with his help.
2. During the Hajj of eleventh year of Nabawi six persons of Khazrij met the Prophet (SAS) and embraced Islam. In this way they wished to punish Jews with the help of the Prophet (SAS).Next year seven additional persons from Madina accepted Islam. The Prophet (SAS) sent Musaab bin Umair as his first ambassador and a preacher to Madina.
3. During the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Nabawi seventy-five persons of Madina invited the Prophet (SAS) to Madina and pledged to protect him under all circumstances.
4. Above pledge between the Prophet (SAS) and the visitors of Madina had a great historical importance since the Muslims found a homeland to establish them there. Consequently the Prophet (SAS) granted permission to the Muslims to migrate to Madina.

### GREATEST SACRIFICE

An Arab is identified only through his link with his tribe. If his link is broken he becomes a lost person with no importance what so ever. Any

body can kill him without any accountability. Migration meant to cut yourself from your tribe. This was the greatest sacrifice on the part of the Prophet (SAS) and his followers since anybody could kill them without any fear. They made this sacrifice only and only to practice Islam.

The Quraish of Makkah were very upset to see the Muslims with powerful tribes of Madina. They made the migration as miserable for the Muslims as they could. For example, as mentioned by Ibni Ishaq, Abu Salma (RA) tried to migrate from Makkah to Madina with his wife and a child. His in-laws forcefully took away his wife while his own family took away the child. He migrated alone. His wife was crying day after day for separation from her husband and her child. After one year one person of her tribe took pity on her and got her permission to migrate to Madina along with her child.

Ibni Hisham mentioned that when Suhaib (RA) tried to migrate, the Quraish said to him, “When you came here, you were very poor and had no worldly importance. Now you have become a very rich man. We will not let you go with your wealth.” Suhaib (RA) said, “If I give you all my wealth, will you let me go?” They agreed. Suhaib (RA) handed them all his wealth and migrated to Madina. When the Prophet (SAS) learnt this, he said, “Suhaib did a profitable bargain. Indeed, Suhaib did a profitable bargain.”

All immigrants had similar experiences. In spite of this most of the Muslims migrated to Madina. Quraish were very furious to see this. They stationed one person from each tribe outside the Prophet’s (SAS) home during the night. All of them were to join hands to kill the Prophet (SAS) as he (SAS) comes out of his home in the morning. In this way, his tribe will not be able to take revenge from all the tribes. Al-Anfal: # 30:

وَإِذْ يَمْكُرُ بِكَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيُثْبِتُوكَ أَوْ يَقْتُلُوكَ أَوْ يُخْرِجُوكَ وَيَمْكُرُونَ وَيَمْكُرُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَبِيرٌ

الْمَكْرِينِ ﴿٣٠﴾

*And remember when the disbelievers plotted against you to prison you, or to kill you, or to get you out (from Makkah); they were plotting and Allah too was plotting; and Allah is the best of those who plot.*

Allah SWT informed the Prophet (SAS) about their dirty plan. The Prophet (SAS) said to Ali (RA), “Sleep on my bed and migrate to Madina after distributing the precious belongings (or deposits) of various persons in my house.”

### NOTES:

1. Even the blood thirsty enemies knew that the Prophet (SAS) was the most trustworthy person and used to deposit their most precious items with him for security.
2. The Prophet (SAS) made sure that the precious items of his enemies are returned to them under all circumstances.
3. Ali (RA) was sure that he will remain alive and will be able to do above difficult assignment since the Prophet (SAS) said so.
4. The Prophet (SAS) valued the talents of Ali (RA) even at Ali's (RA) young age.

### MIRACLE

The Prophet (SAS) came out of his house at night and walked passed his enemies. The Prophet (SAS) was reciting Ya-Sin #: 9:

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾

*And we have put a barrier before them, and a barrier behind them, and We have covered them up, so that they cannot see.*

Hence Allah (SWT) restricted their eyesight and they could not see the Prophet (SAS) even though the Prophet (SAS) put some dust on the head of each soldier stationed outside his house.

### MIGRATION OF THE PROPHET (SAS)

The Prophet (SAS) went to Abu Bakr's (RA) house and both jumped out from the back window of his house and walked away in the darkness of night as planned. They walked about five miles and went into a cave called "Thur".

The disbelievers were extremely furious to find Ali (RA) on the Prophet's (SAS) bed. They started a big search for the Prophet (SAS) and announced a reward of one hundred camels for the head of the Prophet (SAS).

### ANOTHER MIRACLE

One troop of disbelievers arrived at the mouth of cave Thur. They noticed a spider's web on the entrance of this cave. They concluded that the Prophet (SAS) has not entered this cave otherwise the web should have been broken. Similarly another troop also arrived at the mouth of this cave and they found a birdhouse containing eggs of a bird at the very mouth of the

cave. They also concluded that the Prophet (SAS) has not entered this cave otherwise the web and birdhouse would have been not there.

Note that the enemy was about a yard away but Allah (SWT) protected His Prophet by His weakest creation i.e. the web of a spider.

Each time Abu Bakr (RA) said, “If the enemy bends down, they will see us.” The Prophet (SAS) said: “Do not worry Allah’s (SWT) help is with us. At-Taubah # 40:

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ إِثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ  
لِصَلْحِيهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنِّي بِرَأْسِ اللَّهِ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ  
كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَى وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٤٠﴾

*If you help him (the Prophet) not for Allah did indeed help him when the disbelievers drove him out, the second of the two, when they were in the cave. He said to his companion (Abu Bakr), “Be not sad or afraid surely Allah is with us”. Then Allah sent down His calmness (peace) upon him and strengthen him with forces which you saw not, and made the word of those who disbelieved the lowest, while the word of Allah that became the upper most and Allah is All-Mighty, All-Wise.*

It was Allah’s Mercy that he kept them both calm in such a difficult situation and helped them by his unseen forces.

## STAY IN CAVE THUR

The Prophet (SAS) and Abu Bakr (RA) stayed in this cave on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

1. Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RA) used to come to cave Thur at night and informed them about the plans and activities of the disbelievers. He used to return to Makkah before dawn as if he was always in Makkah.
2. Amer bin Fuhairah used to bring his herd of sheep to this cave during the night so that both can drink milk of sheep to their fill. He used to take his herd to Makkah before dawn in such a way that the foot prints of Abdullah bin Abu Bakr were erased.
3. Abdullah bin Areeqat Laithi, a trustworthy disbeliever and professional guide, was hired by Abu Bakr (RA). He came to this cave with two camels of Abu Bakr (RA) after three days.
4. At this time Abu Bakr (RA) offered one camel to the Prophet (SAS) as gift. The Prophet (SAS) insisted to pay for it. Abu Bakr (RA) sold it for four hundred dirm. This is the famous camel of the Prophet (SAS) called Quswa.

5. They started journey towards Madina under the guidance of Abdullah bin Areeqat. Amer was also with them.

### ADDITIONAL MIRACLES

During their journey from Makkah to Madina they passed near the tent of Umm Maabad. They enquired, "Do you have some thing to eat or drink?" She said, "Sorry, nothing at all. Even herd of my sheep is far away with my husband." The Prophet (SAS) saw a sheep near the tent and asked her, "What about this sheep?" Umm Maabad said: "It is extremely weak. It has no milk whatsoever." The Prophet (SAS) said, "May I milk it?" She said, "Help yourself, if you find any milk there." The Prophet (SAS) touched this sheep and made a dua and then starting milking it in a container. Umm Maabad drank it to her fill. Similarly Prophet's companions drank to their fills. He (SAS) refilled the container with milk and left it with her. Umm Maabad's husband returned home and was surprised to see the milk. She told her husband, "A very pious person visited her." She described his features. The husband said, "It is the same person which Quraish are looking for. I wish I can be his companion." (Zadul Ma'ad).

They continued their journey towards Madina. Suraqa bin Malik pursued them on his horse and wished to hand over the Prophet (SAS) to Quraish to win one hundred camels. As he reached near them, his horse fell down. The feet of his horse were some what buried in the sand. He made four attempts with same result. Suraqa realized that he was trying to capture a Prophet (SAS). Suraqa walked up to the Prophet (SAS) and disclosed his ill intentions. Suraqa requested the Prophet (SAS) to forgive him and his tribe and do not take revenge from them on the day when he (SAS) will overpower the Quraish. The Prophet (SAS) most generously granted his request. Later on, Suraqa embraced Islam. (Zadul Maad).

Buraida Aslami was head of his tribe. He was looking for the Prophet (SAS) to win the prize offered by Quraish. He spotted them and as he drew near the Prophet (SAS) and talked to him, the Prophet (SAS) won his heart. Buraida and seventy of his tribe men embraced Islam there and then. He made a white flag of his turban and went back announcing loudly that the Prophet, the king of the peace and justice is traveling. (Rahma-tul-Alameen by Mohammad Sulaiman).

### ARRIVAL TO QUBA'

Residents of Madina and tribes around it used to wait for the Prophet (SAS) sitting in groups outside their homes. They used to return to their homes during noon since the sun was unbearable. One day one Jew happened to go up a hillock during the noon to look for some thing. He saw the Prophet (SAS) and his companions dressed in white approaching Quba. He announced this loudly to Arabs. The Muslims of Quba rushed out decorated with their arms to greet the Prophet (SAS). The Prophet (SAS) sat down and Abu Bakr (RA) was shaking hand with them one by one. In the meanwhile, the sunshine appeared on the Prophet's (SAS) face. Abu Bakr (RA) held a sheet on top of the Prophet (SAS) to protect him from intense sun. Then they understood who the Prophet was. (Bukhari).

The Jews witness the fulfilling of the prediction in Bible stating Allah from south and that Quddus (holy person) come from mountain Faran.

After a few days, he built a mosque in Quba as mentioned in Qur'an. The Prophet (SAS) and all the companions took part in the construction of this Mosque. All Muslims were equal and were keen to earn reward of Allah (SWT) After a short stay he (SAS) proceeded towards Madina on Friday and offered Salat-ul Jum'ah in the community of tribe Banu Salim Bin Auf. We see a Masjid called *Jumah Masjid* at this site even now.

## ARRIVAL IN MADINA

The Prophet's (SWS) camel sat down near the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA) in Madina and he stayed there till Masjid Nabawi and a hut for him (SAS) were completed. All companions and the Prophet (SAS) himself took part in the construction Masjid Nabawi as they did for Mosque Quba.

After a few days, Sauda (RUA), the wife of the Prophet (SAS), Prophet's two daughters, Fatima (RAU) and Ummu Kulsum (RUA), Usama bin Zaid (RA), Aisha (RAU) and Ummu Aiman (RUA) also migrated to Madina in the company of Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RA). However, Prophet's (SAS) daughter Zainab (RUA) was allowed to migrate to Madina after the battle of Badar.

The Prophet (SAS) made the following du'a, "O Allah, make us love Madina as we did Makkah or even more. Please make its climate healthy for us. Add blessing in our measuring standards and transfer fever of Madina to Jaahfa." Allah (SWT) granted his du'a and living in Madina because very pleasant. (Bukhari).

## IMPORTANCE OF HIJRA

It had far reaching consequences:

1. This changed the Islamic society into an Islamic Ummah. Discrimination on the bases of color, creed, rich or poor disappeared. All Muslim were equal.
2. According to Muslim historians the Prophet arrived in Quba on 16<sup>th</sup> July 632 A.D. It was month of Muharram and the Hijra calendar was started from this day.
3. The foundation of an Islamic state was laid down in Madina. The historic agreements made with Jews and other tribes served as guideline for all the coming generations.
4. Among all the companions, the Prophet (SAS) chose to migrate in the company of Abu Bakr (RA). It is also mentioned in Quran in Surah At-Taubah . It is great honor for Abu Bakr (RA).
5. Any fair minded person can see from this article that the role of Abu Bakr (RA) during the Hijra was great, indeed. It is unfortunate that some people talk unfairly about this esteemed companion.

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## A GRAND VICTORY (6H)

During the 6<sup>th</sup> Hijra a treaty was made between the idolators of Makkah and Prophet Mohammad (SAS) at a place called Hudaibia (حديبية) which lies outside the city of Makkah. This location is now called Shameesa (شميسه). Many terms of this treaty appeared to be degrading for the Muslims and confused some companions of the Prophet (SAS). It, however, turned out to be an extraordinary victory for the Muslims and it proved grand wisdom and far sightedness of the Prophet (SAS). It also proved the followings.

1. Enemies of Allah (SWT) plan and Allah (SWT) plans. Allah (SWT) is, indeed, the best planner. Al-Anfal # 30.

وَيَمْكُرُونَ وَيَمْكُرُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الْمَكْرِينَ ﴿٣٠﴾

*They were plotting and Allah (SWT) too was plotting and Allah is the best of those who plot.*

2. Prophet Mohammad (SAS) never said anything about religious matter except what was revealed to him from Allah (SWT). An-Najm # 3-4

وَمَا يَنْطِقُ عَنِ الْهَوَىٰ ۗ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا وَحْيٌ يُوحَىٰ ﴿٣٤﴾

*Prophet Mohammad (SAS) does not speak of (his own) desire. It is only a revelation revealed.*

3. Allah (SWT) has great respect for the companions of the Prophet (SAS) since he knew their sincerity and what was in their hearts. Allah (SWT) infused calmness and tranquility in their hearts in critical and somewhat confusing moments and made them adhere to a decent behavior even in critical junctures. Allah (SWT) highly valued their qualities and gave a verdict about them for all the coming generations. Al-Fath #26:

وَكَانُوا أَحَقَّ بِهَا وَأَهْلَهَا ﴿٢٦﴾

*"And they were well entitled to it and worthy of it"*

I am surprised how some people dare to say unbecoming things about some of the companions of the Prophet (SAS) when Allah (SWT) praised them in Qur'an so eloquently.

Let us now follow the chain of evens which took place at that time. The idolaters of Makkah had turned out the Prophet (SAS) and his companions from their homes in Makkah simply because they worshipped one God. The idolaters also waged three major wars ( Bader, Uhad and Ahzab) with the believers to wipe them out from the surface of the earth. In the meanwhile, the Prophet (SAS) saw a dream that the Prophet (SAS) and his companions were in Makkah performing an Umra. However, no specific time was mentioned about this Umra. The Prophet (SAS) told this dream to his companions in Madina. Since the dreams of the Prophets (SAS) are always true, the Prophet (SAS) announced to set out for Umra. He even invited the villagers around Madina to join him. Most of the villagers declined stating that the Prophet (SAS) intended to pitch a fight between them and the powerful Quraish of Makkah and he intended to drive them into to destructions. Al-Fateh # 12:

بَلْ ظَنَنْتُمْ أَنْ لَنْ يَنْقَلِبَ الرَّسُولُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِيهِمْ أَبَدًا وَزَيَّنَّ ذَٰلِكَ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ

وَظَنَنْتُمْ ظَنَّ السَّوْءِ وَكُنْتُمْ قَوْمًا بُورًا ﴿١٢﴾

*The villagers (hypocrites) thought that the Prophet (SAS) and his companions will never return to their homes. This idea had settled down in their hearts and they had other similar evil thoughts. They felt that the Prophet (SAS) and his companions are definitely heading into destruction.*

The Prophet (SAS) started his journey from Madina to Makkah for Umra with about 1400 companions. They put Umra dress (Ihram) and took their animals for sacrifice with them. When they reached the outer skirts of Makkah, they found the idolaters with arms to stop them entering Makkah. For example, Khalid bin Waleed (خليد ابن وليد) (who was a disbeliever at that time) had his troops ready to attack the Muslims and had occupied the area with water.

### A MIRACLE

The Prophet (SAS) moved away from Khalid bin Waleed (خليد ابن وليد) to an area with no water. The Prophet (SAS) came across a well with some traces of water at the bottom. The Prophet (SAS) threw some water from his mouth into the well and asked to fix one of his arrows in the well. The companions saw the water rising in the well and it reached its brim. The Muslims filled their containers with water and offered Dhua salat. Khalid bin Waleed (خليد بن وليد) said to his soldiers, "We missed a golden opportunity. We should have attacked the Muslims while they were busy praying. We will get them during next salat. " In the meanwhile, Allah (SWT) sent a revelation to guide the Muslims how to offer salat in dangerous situation like war. It is called Salat-ul-Khauf (صلاة الخوف)

### RESPECT OF USMAN (RA)

Usman (RA) (عثمان) was respected a great deal by the believers and the disbelievers. The Prophet (SAS) sent him to Makkah as his ambassador to explain the leaders of Quraish that we have come to do Umra and not to fight with them. The Quraish had decided not to let the Muslims enter Makkah at all. They, however, allowed Usman (RA) (عثمان) to make his Umra. Usman (RA) said, "I will not make Umra unless the Prophet (SAS) does." The Quraish appointed fifty soldiers very close to the Muslims so that they attacked the Prophet (SAS) suddenly as soon as an opportunity arises. However, Muhammad bin Muslima (RA), the security guard of the Prophet (SAS), captured all of them and brought them to the Prophet (SAS). When Quraish learnt this, they held Usman (RA) (عثمان) as hostage along with ten other Muslims, who had made their way into Makkah. A very tense situation was created. Each side could have easily killed their hostages. Some rumors

said that Usman (RA) (عثمان) and other ten Muslims were killed by the idolaters.

### BAIT-UR-RIDWAN

On hearing this news the Prophet (SAS) gathered all the Muslims under a tree and took a pledge from them for fighting with the idolater. Every Muslim made the pledge by putting his hand over the Prophet's (SAS) hand one by one. Finally the Prophet (SAS) put his hand on his other hand stating that this is the hand of Usman (RA) and in this way made pledge on behalf of Usman (RA).

This is another unique honor for Usman (RA), that the Prophet (SAS) called his hand, the hand of Usman (RA). In the meanwhile Usman (RA) came back and he also made pledge personally. Allah (SWT) loved this pledge by the companions, Al-Fath #18.

لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَثَبَهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا ﴿١٨﴾

*Indeed, Allah was pleased with the believers when they gave the pledge to you under the tree. He Knew what was in their hearts and He sent down calmness and tranquility upon them, and he rewarded them with a near victory.*

The participants of Bait-ur-Ridwan are held in great esteem by Allah(SWT) and His Prophet (SAS). It is narrated by Jaber (RA) that the Prophet (SAS) said, "You are the best of all people living on the earth." أنتم خير أهل الأرض (Sahihain)

Umm Bashir (RUA) أم البشر narrated that the Prophet (SAS) said, "Those who made pledge under this tree will not go to hell." (Muslim)

Hence there is glad tiding of Paradise for the participants of this pledge just like there is a promise of Paradise by Allah (SWT) for the participants of Battle of Badr.

### HELP OF ALLAH (SWT)

Allah (SWT) infused fear in the hearts of Quraish. They sent three leaders Suhail bin Amr (سهيل بن عمر), Hawaitab (حويطب) and Makraz (مكرز) to negotiate with the Prophet (SAS). Three leaders said to the Prophet (SAS), "Usman (RA) and other ten Muslims are not killed. We will hand them over to you if you return our fifty soldiers." Hence, Allah (SWT) saved both sides hurting earth other. Al-Fath # 24:

وَهُوَ الَّذِي كَفَّ أَيْدِيَهُمْ عَنْكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ عَنْهُمْ بِبَطْنِ مَكَّةَ مِنْ بَعْدِ أَنْ أَظْفَرَكُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ  
بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرًا ﴿٥٦﴾

*He it is Who has withheld their hands from you and your hands from them in the midst of Makkah. After He had made you victor over them. In addition, Allah is Ever the All- Seer of what you do.*

The visiting leaders of Quraish also observed some extraordinary scenes of love, respect, devotion of the believers for their Prophet (SAS). On return to Makkah the leaders of Quraish advised their people that the best thing for us is to make a truce with Mohammad (SAS) for our face saving. If the Muslims enter Makkah forcefully, all Arabs will laugh at us. We should ask them to go back to Madina without Umra now. They may, however, perform Umra next year and stay in Makkah for three days. The Quraish accepted this advice of their leaders and they assigned Suhaid bin Umr to go back to the Prophet (SAS) and make a written agreement with above terms and conditions. Suhail proposed the following terms of the treaty.

#### PROPOSED TERMS OF THE TREATY OF HUDAIBIA

1. The Prophet (SAS) and his companions will not enter Makkah this year. They may visit Makkah next year for three days.
2. The two sides will not fight with each other for ten years.
3. All other tribes have the freedom to join Muslims group or Quraish group as their friend.
4. If a man from Quraish runs away and joins the Prophet (SAS), the Prophet (SAS) will return the person to Quraish. However, if a man runs away from Mohammad (SAS) and seeks refuge with Quraish, the Quraish will not return this man to the Prophet (SAS).

#### SOME TOUCHY MOMENTS

The Prophet (SAS) and Suhail bin Umr agreed about above terms after heated discussion between the two parties. The Prophet (SAS) called Ali (RA) and started giving him dictation to put down the following in writing.

The Prophet (SAS) said to Ali (RA), "Write Bismillah Hir Rahma Ner Rahim بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ " Suhail objected and said, "We don't know Al-Rahman and Al-Rahim. You should write بِسْمِكَ اللَّهُمَّ i.e. O Allah, we start with your name." The Prophet (SAS) asked Ali (RA) to write down as Suhail said. The Prophet (SAS) ask Ali to write, "This is an agreement between Mohammad, the Prophet of Allah and Quraish" Suhail said, "If we

accept you as Prophet of Allah, we would not have stopped you from Umra nor we would have waged wars with you. You better write Muhammad bin Abdullah." On listening this the Prophet (SAS) said to Ali (RA), "Write what Suhail said and erase the wording Prophet (SAS) of Allah (رسول الله). Ali (RA) did not erase it. Usaid bin Hudhair (RA) and Saad bin Ibada (RA) also got hold of the hand of Ali (RA) and said to Ali (RA), " Do not erase this. If Quraish do not agree then only swords will decide between us."

The Prophet (SAS) was illiterate and never wrote anything by his hand. The Prophet (SAS) took away the paper from the Ali (RA). Allah (SWT) gave the Prophet (SAS) the ability to write and he replaced that wording with Muhammad bin Abdullah as desired by Suhail. The believers were very upset with this but submitted to the choice of the Prophet (SAS) in this critical moment.

Now the Prophet (SAS) asked Suhail to let them go around Kabah this year. Suhail refused flatly stating that the Arabs will laugh at us considering us weaker than you.

The Muslims, specially Umar (RA), raised loud objection to term #4 of the treaty but the Prophet (SAS) even accepted this term.

### TESTS FOR THE COMPANIONS

When Quraish refused to include Bismillah (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ) and Rasulallah (رسول الله), it was very likely that the companions start quarreling among themselves due to conflicting views. But they calmed down and accepted the choices made by the Prophet (SAS). This shows their total submission to the Prophet (SAS) . When the Prophet (SAS) took pledge from them for fighting, they did it whole heartedly. When the Prophet (SAS) made above choices to avoid fighting, the companions again submitted to the will and choice of the Prophet (SAS). Allah (SWT) loved their obedience to the Prophet (SAS). Al-Fath #26.

إِذْ جَعَلَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الْحَمِيَّةَ الْحَمِيَّةَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةَ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ  
وَعَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَأَلْزَمَهُمْ كَلِمَةَ التَّقْوَى وَكَانُوا أَحَقَّ بِهَا وَأَهْلَهَا وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ

عَلِيمًا ﴿٢٦﴾

*When those who disbelieve had put in their hearts pride and haughtiness, the pride and haughtiness of time of ignorance, then Allah sent down His calmness and tranquility upon his messenger and upon the believers, and made them stick to the word of piety, and they were well entitled to it and worthy of it. And Allah is the All-Knower of everything.*

## INSTANT TEST OF TREATY

Abu Jundal (RA) (أبو جندل), son of Suhail bin Umr, had accepted Islam in Makkah. His father put him in a prison in Makkah and tortured him daily. Abu Jundal (RA) somehow fled from Makkah and arrived where the treaty was being written. He humbly sought refuge from the Prophet (SAS). Suhail objected. He said, "It is against the terms of this treaty. If you do not give him back to me, I shall not sign the treaty." The Prophet (SAS) asked Suhail again and again to allow Abu Jundal (RA) to stay with the Muslims. Suhail refused and he slapped on the face of Abu Jundal. Suhail grabbed his son's shirt and pulled him towards the side of idolaters. The Prophet (SAS) said to Abu Jundal, "Be patient. Allah will soon make things easy for you and for other weak Muslims in Makkah. We have made a treaty with Quraish. We do not like to break our promise."

Finally the treaty was signed. The Prophet (SAS) slaughtered his animal and removed his Ihram. The companion did the same and started journey towards Madina after about nineteen days stay in Hudaibia.

## ANOTHER MIRACLE

When the Muslims reached Esfan on their way to Madina very little food provisions were left. The Prophet (SAS) spread a large sheet on the ground and asked his companions to deposit on that sheet whatever little they had. When left overs were deposited, the Prophet (SAS) made a supplication and then invited every body to eat from this sheet. One thousand four hundred companions ate to their fill and also filled their food containers for the remaining journey. There was still lot of food left on the sheet. The Prophet (SAS) was very glad to see this Blessing of Allah (SWT).

## THE FRUITS OF THIS TREATY

This treaty had very many far-reaching consequences.

1. Due to this peace treaty the Muslims were able to concentrate on propagation of Islam far and wide. The Prophet (SAS) sent letters to King Najashi of Habsha, Kind Maqoqas (مقوقس) of Egypt, Khusro of Persia, Qaisar of Rome, Ruler of Behrain, Ruler of Yamama, Ruler of Damascus and Ruler of Amman.
2. So far Quraish were bent upon totally destroying the Muslims. By making this peace treaty meant that, in their hearts, they accepted the superiority of the Muslim power.

3. All Arabs were free to send delegations to the Muslims. This was a defeat of Quraish since they were blocking spreading of Islam to Arab tribes.
4. During the process of negotiation of treaty many prominent Quraish leaders met the Prophet (SAS). It implanted Islamic values in their hearts and many of them embraced Islam in due course of time including Suhail bin Umr.
5. Quraish were so far determined not to let the Muslims enter Makkah at any time. By making this treaty they cancelled this restriction and suffered an internal defeat.
6. This treaty paved way for the conquest of Makkah which took place about twenty one months after this treaty. Allah (SWT) announced Al-Fath #1

إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا ﴿١﴾

*Verily we gave you (O, Mohammad (SAS)) a clear-cut and grand victory.*

7. Many delegations visited Madina and very large number of people embraced Islam. For example twenty months after this treaty (at the time of Conquest of Makkah) Muslim army consisted of ten thousand soldiers as compared with fourteen hundred at the time of Hudaibia.
8. Surah Al-Fath was revealed. There were not only predictions for many conquests and capturing of large booty but it was announced that Islam will over power all other religions Al-Fath #28 :

هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ ۗ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ شَهِيدًا



*He it is Who has sent his Messenger with guidance and religion of truth (Islam), that he may make it (Islam) superior to all religions. And All-Sufficient is Allah as a Witness.*

9. It is interesting to note that Allah (SWT) said in Al-Fath #29. i.e. Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Hence erasing Rasulallah in the treaty did not matter. The above verse #29 will be recited till the Day of Judgment and will be sufficient proof that Mohammad is the Messenger of Allah.
10. The missed Umra was performed next year. It proved that the Prophet's (SAS) dream was true. In that dream no specific time was mentioned. Al-Fath #27.

لَقَدْ صَدَقَ اللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ الرُّءْيَا بِالْحَقِّ لَتَدْخُلُنَّ الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ إِنِ شَاءَ اللَّهُ ءَامِنِينَ مُحَلِّقِينَ رُءُوسَكُمْ وَمُقَصِّرِينَ لَا تَخَافُونَ فَعَلِمَ مَا لَمْ تَعْلَمُوا فَجَعَلَ مِنْ دُونِ ذَلِكَ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا ﴿١١﴾

*Indeed Allah shall fulfill the true vision which He showed to His Messenger. Certainly you will enter Masjid-Al-Haram, if Allah wills, secure (some) having your heads shaved, and (some) having your head hair cut short, having no fear. He knew what you knew not, and He granted beside that a near victory (i.e Khaiber).*

Note that here even Allah (SWT) used word (إن شاء الله) InshaAllah although He knows everything, to teach us a lesson to use it in our statements, Similar instructions are given in Surah Al-Kahf, Surah Al-Qalam and Surah As-Saffat.

11. The process of this peace pact increased the level of Iman (Faith) of companions. Iman means submission to Allah (SWT) and His Prophet (SAS). The companion demonstrated this submission even they liked something or not. Al- Fath #4

هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ فِي قُلُوبِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ لِيَزْدَادُوا إِيمَانًا مَعَ إِيمَانِهِمْ وَلِلَّهِ جُنُودُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ﴿١٢﴾

*He it is Who sent down calmness into the hearts of the believers, that they may grow in faith along with their (present) faith.*

Hence Allah (SWT) loves the companion of the prophet (SAS)

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## CONQUEST OF MAKKAH (8H)

The conquest of Makkah was the most important victory of the Muslims since the idols and idol worshipper were expelled from the House of Allah and Allah's(SWT) religion prevailed. New honors were bestowed on the Prophet of Allah and his followers. Crushing defeat of rich and arrogant Quraish proved that Islam is a true religion. Many other Arab tribes also embraced Islam willingly and happily.

### DISHONESTY OF DISBELIEVERS

Now I shall briefly describe the circumstance leading to this grand victory, The Quraish of Makkah broke the Treaty of Hudaibia made in Zulqada 6 H. Their dishonesty made the treaty null and void. They were afraid of Muslims. They wished to renew the treaty. They sent their leader

Abu Sufyan to Madina to renew the treaty. He first visited his daughter, Umm Habibah (RAU), the wife of Prophet (SAS). Abu Sufyan was about to sit on a mat spread on the ground in her home. Umm Habibah removed the mat and said to her father, "This mat is for the Prophet (SAS). You can not sit on it since you are an unclear idolater." Abu Sufyan was disappointed from his daughter. Abu Sufyan also visited Abu Bakar (RA), Umar (RA), Ali (RA), and Fatimah (RAU) and requested them for help. All of them gave him cold shoulder. He got frustrated and went back to Makkah.

The Prophet (SAS) started making preparation to invade Makkah and also made the following supplication, "O Allah, please let not the secret service people inform the disbelievers of Makkah so that we catch them all of a sudden."

### ALLAH'S (SWT) HELP

A few attempts were made to alarm Quraish but Allah (SWT) failed such attempts. The Muslim troops reached very near Makkah. The Quraish were scared and worried because of their dishonesty. Their leaders, including Abu Sufyan, used to wander around Makkah at night to sense any dangers. One night Abbas (RA), the uncle of Prophet (SAS), came across Abu Sufyan. Abbas (RA) told Abu Sufyan that the Prophet (SAS) and his forces are here. Abu Sufyan said, "Quraish are definitely ruined now by this surprise attack." Abbas (RA) said to him, "If any body see you, he will definitely kill you. I suggest that you come with me and I shall request the Prophet (SAS) to give you refuge." Abu Sufyan agreed. The Prophet (SAS) told Abu Sufyan, "Have you not yet realized that I am the Prophet (SAS) of Allah (SWT)?" Abbas (RA) advised Abu Sufyan, "You better embraced Islam before some body kill you." Abu Sufyan said, "I stand witness that there is only one God to worship and Mohammad is the Prophet (SAS) of Allah." Abbas (RA) requested the Prophet (SAS) to award some honor to Abu Sufyan since he was a prominent leader. The Prophet said, "Any person who will enter the house of Abu Sufyan, or even his own home or Masjid Al-Haram will not be harmed in anyway."

### ENTRY OF MUSLIMS FORCES INTO MAKKAH

Khaled bin Walid (RA) advanced with his troops from the right side, Zubair bin Awwam (RA) from the left side while Abu Obeida (RA) led the foot soldiers. The Prophet (SAS) advanced towards House of Allah (SWT) surrounded by Ansar and Muhajirin. Islamic forces experienced no resistant except that a few notorious Quraish youth tried to stop Khalid bin Walid (RA). Eight idolaters were kills and rest of them ran away. Two Muslim

soldiers some how got separated from the troops. They tried to follow a different route to Kabah. They were killed by the Idolaters.

All The Muslim forces joined the Prophet (SAS) at mountain Safa at the border of Masjid-ul Haram.

### ENTRY INTO MASJID-UL HARAM

The Prophet (SAS) entered Masjid-ul Haram, kissed the Black Stone and then went around the House of Allah (SWT) on his camel. There were three hundred and sixty idols lying on the roof of House of Allah (SWT). The Prophet (SAS) was holding an arc in his hand. He touched each idol with his arc while reciting Al-Isra' #81

وَقُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا ﴿٨١﴾

*And say, " Truth has come and falsehood has vanished, surely the falsehood is ever bound to vanish."*

Each idol fell down on its face as the arc touched it. The Prophet (SAS) called Usman bin Talha and got hold of key of the House of Allah (SWT).

### INSIDE HOUSE OF ALLAH (SWT)

The Prophet (SAS) saw pictures inside Kabah including the pictures of Prophet Ibrahim (AS) and Prophet Ismael (AS) holding arrows of lottery in their hands. All pictures and other similar items were removed from The House of Allah (SWT).

The Prophet (SAS) closed the door of the House of Allah (SWT). Bilal (RA) and Usama (RA) were with the Prophet (SAS) inside the House of Allah (SWT). The Prophet (SAS) offered salat inside the House of Allah (SWT) and then he walked around in the House, reciting. Allah (SWT) is the greatest, Allah (SWT) is the greatest. Then he came out of the house of Allah (SWT) and saw that Quraish were anxiously waiting to see the Prophet's next move. The Prophet (SAS) held the door of Kabah and addressed the Quraish.

The Prophet (SAS) said, "There is no other than Allah (SWT) worthy of worship. He is alone. He has no partners. He fulfilled His promise and helped His obedient servant, He alone defeated all the opposing forces..... Allah (SWT) has crushed your arrogance and pride of your forefathers. All people are from Adam and Adam was made from mud." And then the Prophet (SAS) recited Al-Hujarat #13.

يَتَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ  
عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَاهُ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣٦﴾

"O mankind, We have created you from a male and female, and made you into nations and tribes that you may know one another. Verily the most honorable of you with Allah (SWT) is that (believer) who is pious. Verily Allah (SWT) is All Knowing, All-Aware.

While listening this the Quraish were very worried. All kind of thoughts went through their minds since they had tortured the Prophet and his followers, tried to kill them and expelled them from their homeland. They had also waged three major wars to totally wipe out the Muslims from the surface of earth. Quraish were thinking that the Prophet (SAS) may order to kill them all or take over their properties or, at least, make them all slaves.

The Prophet (SAS) said to Quraish: "What do you think how am I going to treat you today?" They said, "Good, since you are a kind hearted brother." At this the Prophet (SAS) said to them, "I am going to treat you in the same manner as Prophet Yusuf (AS) treated his brothers." The Prophet (SAS) announced a grand pardon reciting what Prophet (SAS) Yusuf (AS) recited. Yusuf #92

قَالَ لَا تَنْزِيْبَ عَلَيْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ

No reproach on you this day. In other words the Prophet (SAS) said, "You are totally free. No body will harm you in any way today." There is no example in human history of grand a pardon like this to blood thirsty enemies.

### WISPERING OF LEADERS OF QURAISH

It was now the time for Dhur salat. The Prophet (SAS) said to Bilal (RA) to make the Adhan (or call for prayer). Bilal (RA) rose on the top of the roof of the House of Allah (SWT) and made the Adhan. While Bilal (RA) was making the Adhan, three prominent leaders of Quraish were whispering to each other sitting in the courtyard of Kabah. Attab bin Aseed (عتاب ابن آسید) said to Haris bin Hisham (حارث ابن هشام), "I am glad that my father has passed away and has not seen this black donkey shouting on the top of the sacred house. He would have been much grieved to see this scene." Haris said, "Listen, if I am convinced that he is a true Prophet, I shall become his follower." Third leader, Abu Sufyan said, "Well, I shall not say anything. If I utter anything even these pebbles lying around us will inform him about it."

Jibreel (AS) informed the Prophet (SAS) about their conversation. The Prophet (SAS) walked upto three leaders and said, "I know what you where whispering to each other. " He (SAS) then repeated their conversation.. Both Haris and Attab said, "We swear that there was no other person around us who would have informed you of our conversation. We stand witness that there is only and only one God worth worship and you are the Prophet (SAS) of Allah (SWT)."

The Prophet (SAS) left Makkah after nineteen days stay there. It is amazing to note that he appointed Attab bin Aseed as governor of Makkah. The Prophet (SAS) returned the key of the House of Allah (SWT) to Usman bin Talha, who was still a disbeliever. Usman bin Talha was surprised to see this kind behavior of the Prophet (SAS) and hence he embraced Islam. The Prophet (SAS) announced that the key will stay in the family of Usman bin Talha until the Day of Judgment.

### FEAR OF ANSAR

Ansar said to each other. Makkah is Prophet's (SAS) home town. This is his birth place. Allah (SWT) has given him victory one this sacred city. The Prophet (SAS) will most probably choose to stay in his home land. During this conversation the Prophet (SAS) was busy making a dua (supplication) at mountain Safa. After dua he called Ansar and said to them, "What were talking among yourselves?" They hesitated. The Prophet (SAS) insisted and they revealed their fear to him. At that, the Prophet (SAS) said to Ansar, "Don't worry, now life and death is with you."The Ansar were very pleased.

Hence, the Prophet (SAS) spent rest of his life in Madina even after the conquest of Makkah. This shows the importance of Madina.

### DESTRUCTION OF OTHER MAJOR IDOLS

Prophet (SAS) sent Khalid bin Wallid (RA) to destroy Uzza(عزى) Ammer bin Ass (RA) (عمر ابن عاص) to destroy Suwwa(سوى) and Sa'ad bin Zaid (RA) to destroy Manaat(مناة) after the conquest of Makkah.

In this way Allah 's religions prevailed in and around Makkah.

### LARGE GROUPS EMBRACED ISLAM

Two thousand men and women of Quraish embraced Islam and made a pledge with the Prophet (SAS) at mountain Safa. Many other tribes were

convinced about the truth of the Prophethood of Muhammad (SAS) but were reluctant because of Quraish. Now other Arab tribes also embraced Islam in large groups. Surah An-Nasr #1-3

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

*When there comes the help of Allah and conquest (of Makkah). And you will see that the people enter Allah's religion in large crowds. So glorify Praises of your Lord, and ask His forgiveness. Verily He is the One Who accepts the repentance and Who forgives.*

When the Prophet (SAS) recited these verses the companions were very pleased, but Abbas (RA) starting crying. The Prophet (SAS) asked him what made him cry. Abbas (RA) said, "It is an indication of the completion of your mission and probably Allah (SWT) will call you back in near future." The Prophet (SAS) agreed with his thinking.

As we know now, this was the last complete Surah revealed to the Prophet (SAS) and he (SAS) died eighty days after revelation of this Surah..

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## KHUTBA OF THE LAST HAJJ OF PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAS)

Prophet Muhammad (SAS) preached Islam for twenty three years under very difficult circumstances. Now Allah (SWT) wanted to show him the fruit of his sincere efforts. He performed his last Hajj during 10 H in the company of one hundred and forty thousand (or 124,000 in other narration) believers. He made an historic address in Arafat on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Zul Hajja standing on Jabl-ur Rahmah before Dhur Salat. Balal (RA) and Rabia bin Khalf ( ربية بن خلف ) were repeating the wording of the Prophet (SAS) to the people standing far away from the Prophet (SAS).

The Prophet (SAS) said, "Please listen to me carefully since it may be my last meeting with you at this place. If you fear Allah (SWT) and obey Allah (SWT), He will safeguard your life, your property and your honor until He calls you back."

At this point, the Prophet (SAS) asked the audience, "Have I fulfilled my duty as a Messenger to you? O Allah (SWT), have I fulfilled my duty which you assigned to me?" All The audience answered in one voice, "We stand witness that you have fulfilled your duty to us."

The Prophet (SAS) added, "Please do that what I tell you. I advise you to return deposits of people with you in original form and do not betray your trust knowingly. Do not indulge in interest. Interest of time of ignorance is forbidden in Islam. You can, however, receive your capital amount. Allah has only forbidden interest. I, hereby, announce that the interest payable to my Uncle Abbas (RA) is null and void.

Note that if a person kills another person, the punishment will be death for the killer. If however, a person kills another person unintentionally, the killer will have to pay one hundred camels.

At this, the Prophet (SAS) again asked, "Have I fulfilled my duty to you or not? O Allah, have I fulfilled the duty you assigned to me?". All audience answered in one voice, "We stand witness that you have fulfilled your duty to us."

The Prophet (SAS) added, "Satan is very upset since he knows that no one is left in your land who is willing to listen or follow the Satan. Do not forget that Satan will pursue you all the time. Satan will try to show you the path which leads to ignorance. Satan knows that he cannot interfere in your religious affairs. He will, however, try to interfere, with your other affairs in the form innovations. Hence you should be alert to safeguard yourself from Satan. So much so that you should be careful even in petty matters so that Satan may not poke his nose in even your petty matter in order to destroy the foundation of your religion."

"Listen, do not try to include a regular month into the sacred month. It is an innovation. The months of Islam are same which Allah (SWT) has mentioned in Quran. There are twelve month in a year, out of which four are sacred which are Rajab, Zulqadah, Zulhajjah and Muharrum."

"Now I would like to advice you about your women. They have rights over you and you have rights over them. It is their duty to protect your honor and do not let those persons enter your homes whom you dislike. If they are not careful in fulfilling their duty to you, you are allowed to slightly beat

them but not severely. If they fulfill their duty to you adequately, you should provide them good food and suitable clothing. I advise you to behave nicely with your ladies and be kind and loving to them. They are a trust of Allah (SWT) with you and you are allowed to marry them as prescribed by Allah (SWT). I say again to you, beware of Allah (SWT) and behave very nicely towards your women."

At this the Prophet (SAS) asked, "Have I fulfilled my duty to you? O Allah (SWT) have I fulfilled my duty you assigned to me?" The audience answered in one voice, "We stand witness that you have fulfilled your duty to us."

"Listen carefully. The believers are brothers in Islam. You should respect and protect each other's wealth. A believer is not allowed to take other's wealth without the prior permission of the owner. Listen, do not intend to kill each other after I go away. You should rather hold strongly the rope of Islamic brotherhood among yourselves. I shall go away from this world and I shall leave with you the Book of Allah (SWT) and Sunnah of the Prophet for your guidance. These will prevent you going astray. Have I fulfilled my duty to you? O Allah, have I completely fulfilled the duty you assigned to me?" The audience again answered very emotionally in one voice, "We stand witness that you have fulfilled the duty assigned to you."

"Listen, your Lord is one and your forefather is also one. All are children of Adam (AS). Adam (AS) was made from mud. In this way, all of you are also made of mud and nobody is superior to others. In fact, a person with more fear of Allah (SWT) is superior to others in the eyes of Allah (SWT). Hence no Arab can claim that he is superior to non Arabs. Superior is the one who is more pious and God fearing."

At this, the Prophet (SAS) asked the audience the same question and they gave the same answer in one voice.

The Prophet (SAS) added, "I ask the audience to convey my message to those who are not present here today so that my message may reach all the Muslims. My dear brothers in Islam, Allah (SWT) has fixed portion of inheritance for every survivor which he must receive. Hence do not leave a will which assigns more part for a survivor than what Allah (SWT) has fixed. If you wish to leave a will for a stranger, who may not even be your relative, it should not exceed one third of your total inheritance or belongings."

The Prophet (SAS) ended his address with Aslamu 'Alaikum i.e. Peace of Allah (SWT) be upon. As mentioned in Bukhari, Allah (SWT) revealed the follow verse as the Prophet (SAS) finished his address. Al-Ma'idah #3

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمْ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

*Today We have perfected your religion and completed Our blessing on you and choose Islam for you as your religion .*

Ibne Omer (RA) narrated that when Omar (RA) heard this verse, he broke into tears. The audience ask him what made you cry. He said, "After every climax there is always anticlimax." (Bukhari)

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## **URGENT REMINDERS**

### **Frequent mistakes in making wudhu with water.**

- 1- Elbows remain dry.
- 2- Ankles remain dry.

Note that without proper wudhu salat is not valid.

### **Frequent mistakes in performing salat.**

- 1- Between two sajoos should sit up properly.
- 2- Do not raise feet during the sojood even momentarily.  
Similarly nose should be touching the ground during the sojood.
- 3- Men should keep elbows raised above the ground during the sojood.
- 4- Do not make any movement before Imam does it.
- 5- Stand up straight as much as you can after raku.
- 6- Do not run to join a congregational salat.