

The Scented Series of the Biography of

the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

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The Prophet's ﷺ Parents

- ‘Abdullah ibn AbdulMutalib married Aminah bint-Wahb
- Aminah got pregnant
- ‘Abdullah died while Aminah was in her second month of pregnancy
- ‘Abdullah’s estate included five camels, a herd of sheep, and an Abyssinian servant named Um-Ayman Barakah.



The Birth of the Prophet ﷺ

- On the 12th of the Arabic month of Rabie Al-Awwal, in the year known as the Year of the Elephant, Aminah gave birth to a healthy and cheerful baby-boy.
- There exists no confirmed authentic narration that Aminah had any abnormal experiences when delivering her baby.
- On the 7th day after birth, AbdulMutalib circumcised his grandson and named him Muhammad ﷺ



The Early Days of the Prophet (1/5) ﷺ

- Aminah breastfed her baby, Muhammad ﷺ for three days but her milk was not enough. Thuaibah, the servant of Muhammad's uncle ﷺ Abu Lahab, breastfed him along with her own son, Musrooh. Thuaibah had breastfed Muhammads ﷺ uncle, Hamzah ibn AbdulMutalib and Abu Salamah ibn AbulAsad before him. After that, a woman named Haleemah As-S'adiyah breastfed the Messenger of Allah Muhammad ﷺ together with her children, 'Abdullah, Ash-Shaimaa, and Unaisah.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ had 7 foster-siblings due to breastfeeding: Hamzah ibn Abdulmutalib, Abu Salamah ibn AbdulAsad, Musrooh ibn Al-Harith ibn AbdulMutalib, Abdullah, Ash-Shaimaa, and Unaisah.
- He had no siblings from his father or mother . ﷺ



The Early Days of the Prophet (2/5) ﷺ

- The event of opening the chest of the Messenger ﷺ occurred when he was with Haleemah Als'adyiah. The Angel Gabriel opened the Messenger's chest, took out his heart, washed it with Zamzam water, and took out a black clot. Finally, Gabriel sealed the Prophet's back ﷺ with the seal of prophethood so Satan had no access to him and he would be protected in his future religious sayings and actions . ﷺ
- The seal of prophethood was a raised piece of flesh on the back of the Messenger , ﷺ opposite to his heart. The size of this seal was similar to the size of a pigeon's egg.



The Early Days of the Prophet (3/5) ﷺ

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ was returned to his mother, Aminah, after two years being nursed by Haleemah As-S'adyiah.
- Aminah died while the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was six years old.
- Abdulmutalib became the Messenger of Allah's ﷺ guardian after Aminah's death.
- Abdulmutalib died when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was 8 years old.
- After that, Abu Talib, the Messenger's uncle, became his guardian.



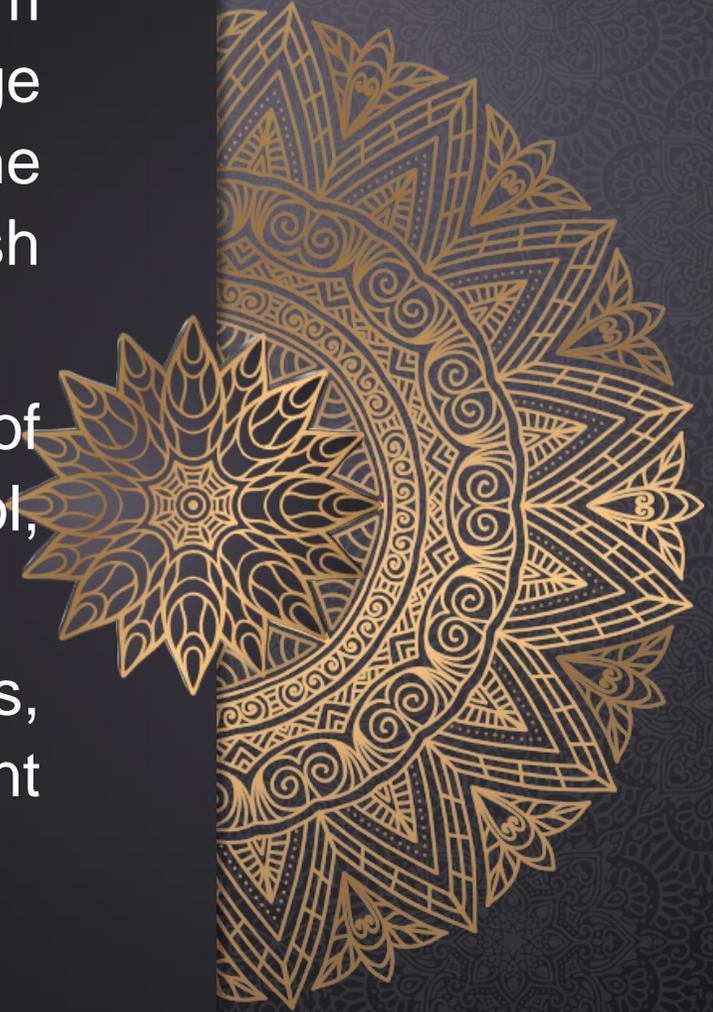
The Early Days of the Prophet (4/5) ﷺ

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ herded sheep.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ attended the War of Fijar.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ attended the Treaty of Fudhool.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ set out to trade on behalf of a woman named Khadeejah with her servant, Maysarah.
- When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was 25 years old, he married Khadeejah bint Khuwailid who was 40 years old at the time.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ had the following children from Khadeejah: AlQasim, Zainab, Ruqayyah, Um Kalthoom, Fatimah, and Abdullah.



The Early Days of the Prophet (5/5) ﷺ

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ witnessed the rebuilding of the Kaaba by the Quraish tribe after it was damaged by a storm when he was 35 years old. After disputing about the privilege of placing the sacred Black Stone in its place at the cornerstone of the Kaaba, all of the leaders of Quraish agreed that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ should do it.
- Allah protected the Messenger of Allah ﷺ from the vices of jahiliah (the pre-Islamic era): He never prostrated to any idol, drank wine, or committed adultery.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ was famous for his truthfulness, honesty, being good to people and having excellent manners.



The Beginnings of Prophethood (1/5)

- When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ reached the age of 40, signs of prophethood began to manifest themselves to him such as dreams that came true, stones and trees saluting him ﷺ and seeing the light of the angels.
- When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ reached the age of 40, revelation was sent to him. The first verses of the chapter of what is now the 96th chapter of the Quran (Al-Alaq) were revealed to him when he was in the cave of Hira'a on the Mountain of Light. Islamic historians are of the consensus that this was the first part of the Quran to be revealed.
- There was no revelation for some time. Then, the revelation resumed with what is now the 74th chapter of the Quran (Al-Mudathir).
- The Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ life after revelation is divided into Makkan and Madinan periods. The Makkan period is divided into the secret and public phases for Islamic propagation.



The Beginnings of Prophethood (2/5)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ started calling to Allah in secret. All of his household, including his wife, Khadeejah, his daughters, his cousin, Ali ibn Abi Talib, and his servant, Zaid Ibn Harithah, became Muslims.
- After that, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ began giving dawah secretly to those whom he trusted outside his house. Many of the poor and the needy entered Islam.
- This secret dawah continued for three years. A good number of people entered Islam.



The Beginnings of Prophethood (3/5)

- Allah sent down the command for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to give da'wah in public with the verse: “Declare what you are commanded and turn away from the polytheists”. (15:94)
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ climbed Mount Safa in Makkah and publicly told people about Islam and announced that he is the Messenger of Allah to all mankind.
- The Quraish tribe sent a delegation to his uncle, Abu Talib, in order to prevent the Messenger of Allah ﷺ from calling to Allah.



The Beginnings of Prophethood (4/5)

- All of Quraish's attempts to involve Abu Talib in preventing his nephew from calling to Islam were unsuccessful. They sent Al-Waleed ibn Al-Mugheerah to negotiate with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. Al-Waleed spoke first and then the Messenger of Allah ﷺ recited some of the Quran to him. Al-Waleed was deeply affected by what he heard and went back to Quraish to advise them to follow the Messenger ﷺ or, at least, cease their efforts to prevent him from calling other people to Islam, but they declined his advice.
- Alwaleed later recanted his testimony and described the Messenger of Allah ﷺ as being a magician.
- Some verses from what is now chapter 74 of the Quran (Al-Mudathir) were revealed informing that AlWaleed ibn AlMugheerah would enter the Hellfire. (74:11-30).
- Abdullah ibn Um Maktoom, who was blind, accepted Muslim in this phase, and became the second muethin (caller to prayer) in Islam after Bilal (may Allah be pleased with both of them).



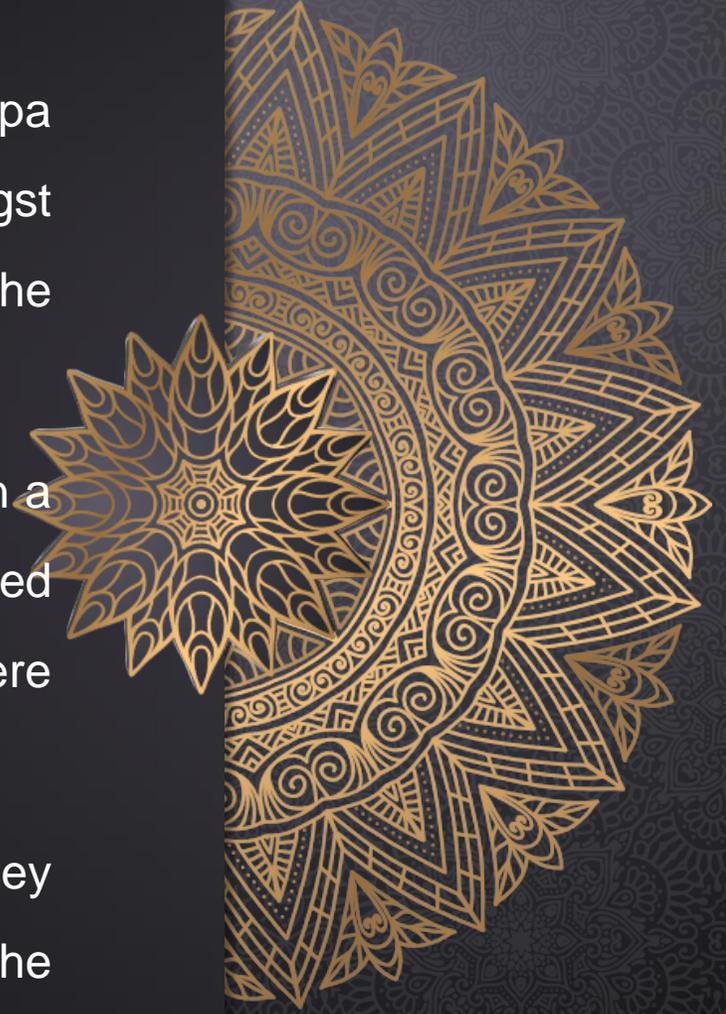
The Beginnings of Prophethood (5/5)

- From the tactics that Quraish used to use against the Islamic movement were spreading misconceptions about the Quran and the Prophet ﷺ and private negotiations with the Prophet . ﷺ
- Quraish were not successful in their negotiations with the Prophet . ﷺ
- Quraish then began torturing those who became Muslims. This was a hard trial for the Companions.
- Allah protected his Messenger through his uncle, Abu Talib.
- The most tortured companion was Khabab ibn AlAret (may Allah be pleased with him).
- Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) paid for the freedom of many enslaved Muslims. Amongst those whom he freed were Bilal and Amir ibn Fuhaira.



The First Migration to Abyssinia

- Quraish continued torturing the believers, and the trials became harder on them. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave permission for them to immigrate to Abyssinia.
- A blessed group of 11 men and 4 women went to Abyssinia (modern-day Ethiopia and surrounding areas) as refugees for the first immigration in Islam. Amongst them were 'Uthman ibn 'Affan and his wife, Ruqayah who was the daughter of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. Their leader was 'Uthman ibn Ma'thoon.
- The Chapter of An-Najm (the Star) was revealed. The Messenger ﷺ recited it in a loud voice next to the Kaaba. When he reached the last verse which ordered prostration, he prostrated to Allah. The disbelievers who heard the recitation were affected by the greatness of those verses and prostrated as well.
- The news of disbelievers prostrating reached the immigrants in Abyssinia and they misunderstood that all of the people of Makkah embraced Islam. A number of the immigrants returned to Makkah after that.



- The Prophet's ﷺ uncle, Hamzah ibn AbdulMutalib (may Allah be pleased with him) embraced Islam. 'Umar Ibn-Alkhattab did after him. Muslims' position became stronger due to their positions in the Quraish tribe.
- There is no authentic narration about how 'Umar embraced Islam - the famous story in which he hit his sister was mentioned by Ibn Ishaq without any chain of narration.
- Quraish sent 'Utbah ibn Rabe'ah to the Prophet ﷺ to attempt to bribe him to compromise with money, women, and kingship so that he would not succeed in calling people to Islam, but the Prophet refused . ﷺ
- After that, Quraish demanded that Messenger ﷺ bring forth certain miracles to prove his prophethood. They asked to see angels, running rivers in the desert and other things.



The second immigration to Abyssinia

- Quraish continued to torture and persecute those who believed, especially the poor. The Messenger ﷺ allowed his companions to immigrate to Abyssinia for a second time.
- The number of immigrants at that time was 82 men and 18 women. Their leader was J'afar ibn AbiTalib (may Allah be pleased with him).
- The second immigration to Abyssinia was more challenging, and Muslims faced severe reprehension from Quraish.
- On the way to Abyssinia, Khalid ibn Hizam (may Allah be pleased with him) was bitten by a snake and died.



- When Quraish saw that the Islamic movement had spread quickly, they decided to boycott Bani Hashim and Bani AbdulMutalib (the clan and family of the Messenger ﷺ).
- The boycott meant that no one would buy from, sell to, sit or intermingle with, or marry anyone from Bani Hashim or Bani AbdulMutalib.
- Bani Hashim and Bani AbdulMutalib were confined to a valley, which was later named the valley of AbiTalib (She'ib AbiTalib).
- This boycott continued for three years and was severely harsh on those who were in the valley to the extent that they hardly found anything to eat.



- During this boycott, the Scholar of Islam and the Explainer of the Quran, Abdullah ibn Abbas, was born in the valley.
- A group of Quraish who took sympathy on those in the valley tore down the unfair boycott announcement from the Kaaba.
- The Messenger's uncle, Abu Talib, died after the boycott. The Messenger ﷺ invited him to testify to the oneness of Allah when Abu Talib was on his deathbed, but Abu Talib did not do so.



- When Abu Talib died as a disbeliever, the Messenger ﷺ was sad for him and said: “I will ask forgiveness for you unless I am prevented from doing so”.
- The revelation came down which is now part of the 9th chapter of the Quran (At-Tawbah) forbidding the Prophet and the believers to ask forgiveness for the polytheists. Allah said, “It is not for the Prophet and those who have believed to ask forgiveness for the polytheists, even if they were relatives, after it has become clear to them that they are dwellers of Hellfire”. (9:113)
- The Messenger ﷺ said: “The least punished of the people of Hellfire will be Abu Talib; he will be wearing a pair of shoes [of Fire] which will cause his brain to boil”. (narrated by Muslim).



- The Prophet's wife, Khadeejah (may Allah be pleased with her), died soon after Abu Talib. She is buried in the Hujoon cemetery of Makkah. The funeral prayer was not yet part of Islamic practice at that time.
- Before she died, the Angel Gabriel, said to the Messenger of Allah “ : ﷺ This is Khadeejah coming, when she arrives send her greetings from Allah and from me” and “Give glad tidings to Khadeejah that she will have a house of reeds in paradise, where there would be no fatigue or discomfort”. (Narrated by Al-Bukhari and Muslim).
- The Messenger ﷺ became very sad from the deaths of his uncle, Abu Talib, and his wife, Khadeejah. There are no authentic reports naming this year as the year of sadness.



- The Messenger ﷺ proposed to Abu Bakr's daughter, 'Aisha for marriage after Khadeejah's death. She was the first wife he proposed to after Khadeejah.
- The Messenger ﷺ proposed to Sawdah bint Zum'ah for marriage. She was the first wife he married after Khadeejah's death.
- Sawdah was The Messengers ﷺ only wife for three years, and she was one of the strongest people in following the Prophet's ﷺ example.



- The aggression of Quraish against the Prophet ﷺ and his followers increased after the death of his uncle, Abu Talib, who was a respected tribal elder that used to provide protection to the Prophet . ﷺ
- The Messenger ﷺ was reported to have said, “Quraish did not take from me anything that I disliked until Abu Talib had died”. (reported by Al-Bayhaqi in Dalael An-Nubuwwah with a sound chain of narration)
- Abu Jahl (another enemy of the Muslims) reportedly tried to tread on the Prophet’s neck when he was prostrating, but Allah protected His Prophet . ﷺ
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “I was harmed in the cause of Allah, and no one was harmed [with me as I was alone], and I was frightened in the cause of Allah, and no one was frightened [with me as I was alone]”. (reported by Ibn Majah)



- Abu Bakr requested permission from the Prophet ﷺ to immigrate to Abyssinia due to the severe oppression in Makkah and the Prophet ﷺ granted it.
- Abu Bakr set out towards Abyssinia. When he reached a place called Birk Al-Ghimad a man named Ibn Ad-Dughunah met him.
- Ibn Al-Dughunah was the leader the Al-Qarah tribe. He offered Abu Bakr sanctuary from Quraish for some time. Then, he told Abu Bakr to return, saying to him: “Go back and worship your Lord in Makkah”. Quraish did not object to that.
- Abu Bakr started to recite the Quran in public and Quraish became offended with Ibn Ad-Dughunah’s protection for him.
- Ibn Ad-Dughunnah told Abu Bakr not to recite the Quran in public, but Abu Bakr did not obey him. He remained in Makkah and declined Ibn Ad-Dughunnah’s subsequent protection.



- Things became much harder on the Prophet ﷺ in Makkah. He set out on foot towards the nearby mountain city of Taif to call people there to Islam.
- The people of Taif received the Prophet ﷺ with hostility, throwing stones at him until his noble feet bled.
- The Prophet departed from Taif full of grief, and did not recover until he reached a place outside the city called Qarn Al-Manazil.
- The Angel Gabriel came to him with the Angel of Mountains. They offered the Prophet ﷺ two choices - either to destroy the people of Makkah, or to be patient. The Prophet ﷺ chose to be patient.
- The Prophet returned to Makkah under the protection of Al-Mut'im ibn 'Adi.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (1/9)

- The incident of the Prophet's ﷺ night journey and ascent to the heavens (Al-Israa and Al-Miraaaj) occurred as an encouragement and honor for the Prophet ﷺ after long years of calling to Islam and teaching his companions.
- Allah, the Exalted, mentions the incident of the night journey in Chapter 17 of the Quran and the incident of the ascent to the heavens in chapter 53.
- The incident of the night journey and the ascent to the heavens are considered two of the greatest miracles that Allah honored the Prophet ﷺ with.
- The whole event occurred in less than one night. The Prophet ﷺ set out after the 'isha prayer and came back before the Fajr prayer.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (2/9)

- The incident occurred when the Angel Gabriel came to the Prophet ﷺ to take him from his house in Makkah to the Kabaa.
- Next to the Kaaba, Gabriel split the Prophet's chest, extracted the Prophet's heart, washed it with the water of Zamzam, filled it with faith and wisdom, put it back in its place, and sewed his honorable chest closed.
- The Prophet and Gabriel rode on a special creature called Al-Buraq which quickly brought them to Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (3/9)

- Upon reaching Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa, they found that Allah had given life to all prophets and messengers in front of the Last Messenger . ﷺ
- The total number of all prophets is 124000, and the total number of all messengers is 314. This was reported in a hadeeth narrated by Abu Dthar, mentioned by Ibn Hiban in his saheeh collection.
- When the Prophet and the Angel Gabriel entered Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa, a call for the beginning of prayer was made. Gabriel put forth the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad ﷺ to lead all of the prophets and messengers in prayer.
- It was a special honor for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to lead them in prayer.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (4/9)

- When the Prophet ﷺ finished leading all prophets and messengers in prayer, something called a miraaj was brought.
- The Prophet ﷺ and Gabriel ascended the miraaj to the lowest heaven which was opened for them. The Prophet ﷺ saw amazing things there.
- There, the Prophet ﷺ saw Adam, the father of all mankind. He also saw the punishment of the people who used to consume the property of orphans unjustly.
- The Prophet ﷺ also saw the punishments of backbiters, adulterers, and those who dealt with usury. We seek refuge with Allah from all of these deeds.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (5/9)

- The Prophet ﷺ ascended to the second heaven accompanied by Gabriel where he met the cousins, Yayha (John), the son of Zachariah, and Easa (Jesus), the son of Maryam.
- The Prophet ﷺ accompanied by Gabriel, ascended to the third sky where he saw Yusef (Joseph) . ﷺ The Prophet ﷺ said about him: “He was given half of the world’s beauty”.
- Then, the Prophet ﷺ accompanied by Gabriel, ascended to the fourth heaven where he met Idrees.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (6/9)

- The Prophet ﷺ accompanied by Gabriel, ascended to the fifth heaven where he saw Harun (Aaron), the brother of the Prophet Musa.
- The Prophet ﷺ accompanied by Gabriel, ascended to the sixth heaven where he saw Musa (Moses).
- Finally, the Prophet ﷺ accompanied by Gabriel, ascended to the seventh heaven, where he saw the ancestor of the prophets, Ibrahim (Abraham).
- Abraham ﷺ said to the Messenger: “Send my greetings to your nation and inform them that the soil of Paradise is good, its water is fresh, and its plants are saying 'glory be to Allah', 'praise be to Allah', 'There is no true god but Allah', and 'Allah is the greatest'”.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (7/9)

- After meeting his ancestor, Ibrahim, the Prophet ﷺ, accompanied by Gabriel, entered Paradise, where he saw many scenes.
- He ﷺ saw a palace for 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab and a female servant for Zaid ibn Harithah. He later told them about this. He also saw the Fountain of Al-Kawthar, which is mentioned in chapter 108 of the Quran.
- He ﷺ saw the Hellfire and the angel Malik, its guardian.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (8/9)

- The Angel Gabriel took the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to the edge of the seventh heaven where he stopped and told the Messenger of Allah “ : ﷺ O Muhammad, go forward... By Allah, if I proceed just one more step, I will be burned”. The Prophet ﷺ proceeded and approached Allah from a position that no human or angel has reached before.
- In this place, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was able to hear the sounds of the angels writing Allah's decrees.
- Allah, the Exalted, spoke to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ while he was in this place and ordained the five daily prayers on him and all Muslims.



The Prophet's ﷺ Night Journey (9/9)

- The first chapter of the Quran (Al-Fatihah) and the last three verses of the second chapter (Al-Baqarah) were revealed, both containing important prayers for guidance and forgiveness.
- The Prophet ﷺ was informed that any Muslim performing the five prayers will be eventually forgiven for his or her major sins, and not remain in the Hellfire, and that the reward for performing the five daily prayers will be equivalent to the reward for performing 50 daily prayers.
- After this, the Angel Gabriel brought the Prophet ﷺ back to Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa, and then to Makkah on the Buraaq.



- Gabriel came down to the Messenger ﷺ one day after the incident of the night journey and ascent to the heavens to show him the timings of the five prayers.
- The five prayers at that time were two raka'at (units) each, except the maghrib (sunset) prayer, which was and remains three raka'at.
- At that time, the direction for prayer (qiblah) was towards Jerusalem. When the Messenger of Allah wanted to pray, he stood to the south of the Kaaba, so that it was between him and Jerusalem in order to face the two holy sites at the same time.



- Quraish requested the Prophet ﷺ to perform a tangible miracle on demand. He ﷺ said to them: “Would you believe if I split the moon into two halves?” They said: “Yes”. He ﷺ supplicated to Allah, the Almighty, to split the moon into two halves, and Allah did this while Quraish were looking at the moon.
- After Quraish saw that astonishing miracle they denied it and said, “By Allah, you are a magician”.
- Then, Allah revealed the following verses of the Quran, “The Hour has come near, and the moon has split [into two]. And if they see a sign, they turn away and say, "this is passing magic." And they denied and followed their inclinations. But for every matter is a [time of] settlement.” (54:1-3 translated)



- Then, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ started to think about giving da'wah to Arab tribes during the pilgrimage season so that these tribes may believe in him and support him.
- The enemies of Islam, Abu Lahab and Abu Jahl, used to take to disparaging the Prophet ﷺ as untruthful while he was introducing Islam to representatives from the Arab tribes.
- The Arab tribes had different reactions to the prophetic da'wah as some accepted, some disavowed him, others became focused on material gains, and others kept silent.



- In the 11th year after his prophethood, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ met six people of the Khazraj tribe, whom Allah had wanted to bestow good on them. He ﷺ sat with them and called them to Islam.
- These six people from them who believed in the Prophet ﷺ were:
- As'ad ibn Zurarah, 'Awf ibn Al-Harith, Rafi' ibn Malik, Qutbah ibn 'Amir, 'Uqbah ibn 'Amir, and Jabir ibn 'Abdullah.
- These six people returned to Madinah, told their people about the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and presented Islam to them until Islam spread amongst them. Eventually, no household of the people of Madinah remained that did not believe in the Prophet ﷺ. These people were known as the Ansaar.



The First 'Aqabah Pledge

- In the 12th year after the prophethood, 12 men from the Ansaar came for the hajj pilgrimage, met the Prophet ﷺ and pledged allegiance to him. This pledge is known as the first 'Aqabah pledge.
- This pledge of allegiance was to obey the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in good times and bad, and to support him when he arrives at Madinah.
- Describing this first pledge of allegiance as the pledge of women is a misnomer of some historians, as women did not participate in this pledge.



- **The names of the twelve companions (sahabah) who participated in the first 'Aqabah pledge, as mentioned by Ibn Hisham in his book of seerah, were:**

1. As'ad ibn Zurarah
2. 'Awf ibn 'Afra
3. Mu'ath ibn 'Afra
4. Rafi' ibn Malik
5. Dhakwan ibn 'AbdiQais
6. 'Ubadah ibn As-Samit
7. Yazeed ibn Tha'labah
8. Al'Abbas ibn 'Ubadah
9. 'Uqbah ibn 'Aamr
10. 'Amir ibn Hadeedah
11. AbulHaitham Malik ibn Atihan
12. 'Uwaim ibn Sa'dah.



- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent Mus'ab ibn 'Umair back to Madinah with the Ansaar to teach them Islam.
- Mus'ab ibn 'Umair was the reason for the two leaders of Bani AbdilAshhal, Sa'd ibn Mu'ath and Usaid ibn Hudhair, embracing Islam.
- Mus'b Ibn 'Umair stayed at As'ad ibn Zurarah's house, calling people to Islam until Islam had reached every single house of the Ansaar.



The Second 'Aqabah Pledge (1/3)

- In the 13th year of prophethood, 73 Ansaar men and two Ansaar women set out to meet the Prophet ﷺ during the pilgrimage season.
- There were some confidential communications taking place between the Prophet ﷺ and that delegation, and they agreed to meet in the final days of the Hajj pilgrimage (known as the Tashreeq days, i.e. the 11th, 12th, and 13th of the month of Hajj) at the valley next to 'Aqabah.
- The Prophet ﷺ met the 73 Ansaar men and two women to conclude the Great Pledge that was later referred to as the second 'Aqabah pledge.
- This pledge is considered to be one of the most important events in the history of Islam.



The Second 'Aqabah Pledge (2/3)

- The terms of the agreement were to listen to the Prophet ﷺ, obey him in good times and bad, and to protect and support him when he arrives at Madinah.
- They asked the Prophet (PUBH): What will be our reward if we fulfill this pledge? He said: "Paradise!" They all agreed.
- The first one to stretch out his hand for the pledge was Albaraa ibn-M'roor (may Allah be pleased with him), then the rest of the representatives of the Ansaar followed.



The Second 'Aqabah Pledge (3/3)

- One of Ibn Ishaq's incorrect statements, despite his great scholarship, was that the Prophet ﷺ took this pledge to make jihad.
- Ibn Hisham also conferred with Ibn Ishaq on this, may Allah bestow His mercy upon them, even though jihad was not prescribed until the first year of Hijrah.
- The second 'Aqabah pledge was a major step towards the immigration to Madinah and the establishment of the Islamic State.
- Ka'b Ibn Malik said: "I was with the Prophet ﷺ at 'Aqabah, where we pledged to adhere to Islam, and this is dearer to me than attending the battle of Badr.



- After the second 'Aqabah pledge, the Prophet ﷺ became more at ease because Allah had given him a people that would support him.
- Soon after, the Prophet ﷺ commanded his companions to immigrate to Madinah.
- The Prophet ﷺ said: "I was ordered to migrate to a town which will swallow (conquer) other towns and is called Yathrib and it is Medina; it turns out (bad) persons as a furnace removes the impurities of iron."



- The companions started to secretly immigrate in groups, on foot and riding. The Prophet ﷺ stayed back in Makkah, waiting for the permission from Allah to immigrate.
- The first companions that arrived were Mus'ab ibn 'Umar and Ibn Um-Maktoom. Then came 'Ammar, Bilal, and S'ad.
- The companions' immigration was not easy; it was full of hardships as Quraish put every possible obstacle in their way.



- Abu Salamah ibn AbdulAsad, 'Amir ibn Rabie'ah and his wife, Laila bint Hathamah immigrated to Madinah, and so did the tribe of Jahsh.
- 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab immigrated at night, hiding with 'Ayyash ibn Abi-Rabie'ah and Hisham ibn Al'Aas. This was reported by Ibn Ishaq in his seerah, with a sound chain of narration.
- The story of 'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab publicly announcing his immigration by saying: "Whoever wants his mother to mourn him, let him follow me" and other related narrations is not authentic.



- In a matter of just two months, there were no Muslims left behind in Makkah except the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, Abu Bakr and his family, and a small number of Muslims who were unable to migrate.
- The Prophet ﷺ made sure that not one of the companions was left behind except a person who was a prisoner, ill, or weak.
- Abu Bakr asked the Prophet ﷺ to allow him to immigrate and the Prophet ﷺ said: “Do not rush, as Allah may provide you with a [good] companion”.



- The permission from Allah came to His Prophet ﷺ to immigrate from Makkah to Madinah, and that Abu Bakr be his companion in this journey.
- The Prophet ﷺ told Abu Bakr Asidiq about the immigration, and that he would be the Prophet's companion. Abu Bakr prepared two riding camels, one for the Prophet ﷺ and another for him.
- The disbelievers of Quraish gathered at their meeting house of Nadwah and agreed on killing the Prophet ﷺ ; they announced a prize of 100 she-camels for anyone who could kill him.



- Allah, the Exalted, protected his Prophet ﷺ from Quraish's plan and informed him about it. The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr set out from Makkah heading towards the Cave of Thawr.
- The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr hid there for 3 days. Asma, the daughter of Abu Bakr used to bring food for them every day.
- The disbelievers searched for the Messenger of Allah everywhere but could not find him. A group of them headed towards the Cave of Thawr and stood by its door.



- If one of them had looked inside the cave that they were hiding in, he would have seen the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and his companion, Abu Bakr, but Allah shifted their hearts and none of them looked inside the cave.
- The narration of a pigeon laying eggs and a spider spinning a web at the mouth of the Cave was narrated by Imam Ahmad, with a weak chain of narration.
- The search party went back to Makkah and Allah had protected His Messenger ﷺ and Abu Bakr.



- After spending three days in the Cave, the Messenger ﷺ and Abu Bakr set out towards Madinah.
- Amir ibn Fuhairah, Abu Bakr's servant was with them to help them on their journey.
- Abdullah ibn Uraiqit was their paid-guide to Madinah. He was a non-Muslim.



- On their way to Madinah, a number of noteworthy events occurred.
- Some of those events were: the story of Suraqah Ibn Malik, the shepherd's conversion to Islam, the story of Um Ma'bd, and the meeting between the Messenger ﷺ and Az-Zubair and Talha as they were returning from Sham (the Levantine) in the north.
- One of the events reported to have occurred during the immigration was the Messenger's ﷺ saying to Suraqah: "how happy you will be when you put on the two bracelets of Kisra!", however the chain of narration is not authentic.



- The Messenger ﷺ and Abu Bakr arrived safely at the area of Qubaa, near Madina, on Monday, the 12th of Rabie Al-Awwal, in the 14th year after the prophethood, which was later known to be the 1st year of the Islamic (hijri) calendar.
- When the Messenger ﷺ and those who were with him arrived at Qubaa, he found the Ansaar waiting for him. He ﷺ stayed at Qubaa for 14 days, and built the Qubaa Mosque during that time.



- The next Friday, the Messenger ﷺ and Abu Bakr rode on one camel towards Madina.
- They arrived early Friday afternoon at the Bani Salim ibn 'Awf district of Madina.
- The Messenger ﷺ led the Muslims for the first congregational Friday prayer in Islam at the valley of Ranouna.



- The Prophet ﷺ rode his camel to the houses of Bani Salim ibn-‘Awf, and loosened the rein for her until he entered Madina.
- The people of Madina rejoiced for the safe arrival of the Messenger ﷺ, glorifying and praising Allah.
- The companion of the Messenger ﷺ, Anas said: “I have never seen a brighter and better day than the day on which the Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr As-Sideeq entered Madina”.



- Al-Bar'aa (may Allah be pleased with him) said: I have never seen the people of Madina more delighted with anything than their delight with the arrival of the Prophet ﷺ. Even female servants sang, “The Messenger of Allah has come.”
- Al-Bar'aa (may Allah be pleased with him) said, “Men and women climbed to the top of their houses, and the children and servants called in the streets, “O Muhammad, O Messenger of Allah!”
- Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said, “On the day in which the Messenger of Allah entered Madina everything was illuminated”.



- Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said: female servants went out beating tambourines, singing, “We are young girls of Beni-Enajar... how lovely to be neighbors to Muhammad”.
- The famous poem mentioned to have been said that day, beginning with: “The moon has appeared to us from the farewell trail” was narrated with a weak chain by AlBayhaqi.
- AlGhazali also mentioned in his book, Revival, that the chain of narration which mentions this poem is broken, and Ibn Hajer in Alfateh and Ibn Alqaym in Zad Alma’ad mentioned something to a similar effect.



- AlQastalani said: the entire Madina brightened up as soon as the Messenger of Allah ﷺ entered it and delight pervaded its hearts.
- The Prophet's ﷺ she-camel kneeled down in the place of the Prophet's future Mosque. This place was chosen by Allah.
- The Prophet ﷺ was the guest of Abu Ayoub Al-aAnsari (may Allah be pleased with him) until his rooms were built. Abu Ayoub gained the greatest honor by having the Prophet ﷺ as his guest.



- There was an epidemic in Madina, and some of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ were affected by it, but Allah protected the Prophet ﷺ from sickness.
- The Prophet ﷺ prayed to Allah to remove the epidemic from affecting Madina.
- He ﷺ said: “O Allah, make us love Madina as we love Makkah or even more. Make it healthy, and bless its sa’s and mudd [units of measurements] for us”.



- **The Prophet ﷺ established the Islamic community in Madinah on the following:**

1. Building the Mosque there
2. Establishing brotherhood between immigrants (Muhajreen) and residents (Ansaar).
3. Codifying basic social rules (to organize relationships amongst Muslims, and to organize their relationship with neighboring tribes, especially the Jews).



- On the first of the Islamic month of Shawwal of the first year of the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ married Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her). She was the most beloved wife to him after Khadijah.
- The Prophet ﷺ changed the name of Yathrib to Madina and Taibah.



- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, “Allah has given the city of Madina the Taibah” (reported by Muslim).
- He ﷺ said: “I was commanded [i.e. to immigrate to] a village that defeats other villages, they say: “Yathrib”, and it is Madinah ...” (agreed upon).
- Jabir Ibn Samurah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: “They used to call Madina Yathrib, but the Messenger of Allah named it Taibah”



- The athan (call to prayer) was instituted in the first year of the hijrah. All narrations that claim that the athan began in Makkah before immigration or during the night journey and miraj are not authentic.
- A Jewish scholar, Abdullah ibn Salam, embraced Islam in the first year of Hijrah. He was a leading Jewish rabbi, and his Islam was a proof of its truth.
- When the Muhajreen came to Madina from Makkah, they were amazed by the abundance of water. There was water that belonged to a man from Ghifar, and the name of the well was Romah.
- He used to sell one goat-skin container of water for a Mudd of dates. The Prophet ﷺ said: “Who will buy the well of Romah for [him to have] a better one in Paradise?”
- ‘Uthman ibn Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) bought it with his own money and made it freely available for the Muslims.



- The five daily prayers were ordained during the Prophets ﷺ sacred night journey and ascension to the heavens as two units for each prayer, except for the sunset prayer (Maghrib), which was three units.
- In Madinah, there was an increase in the afternoon and night prayers (Dhuhur, Asr, and Isha prayers), making each one four units.



- The people of Bani Salamah, who used to live on the outskirts of Madina, wanted to leave their houses and come closer to the Prophet's Mosque.
- The Prophet ﷺ did not want the outskirts of Madina to become vacant, so he told them: "O people of Bani Salamah! Stay at your houses and your rewards will be reserved for you"
- In another narration, "Do not leave your district, and every step you take to the Mosque will be a reward for you."



- When the Prophet ﷺ settled in Madina, revelation came to him legislating jihad. Allah revealed the verse: “Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought, because they were wronged. And indeed, Allah is able to give them victory.” (22:39)
- A ghazwah is an expedition that the Prophet ﷺ himself participated in, whether he fought in that expedition or not.
- The Prophet ﷺ led 21 ghazwaat, the first of which was Alabwa’, which was also known as Waddan. The last ghazwah was Tabuk.



- The first brigade that the Prophet ﷺ sent was led by his uncle, Hamza ibn Abdulmutalib (may Allah be pleased with him). The purpose was to intercept one of Quraish's caravans.
- After that, the Prophet ﷺ sent his cousin 'Ubaidh ibn AlHarith ibn AbdulMusalib to lead another brigade to intercept another of Quraish's caravans. There was an exchange of arrows between the two parties.
- The Prophet ﷺ sent Sa'd Ibn Waqas to lead a third brigade to intercept another Quraish caravan, but the caravan escaped.



- The first Muslim to die in Madina after immigration was Kulthoom ibn AlHidm; He died of natural causes.
- In the Islamic month of Safar, 12 months after immigration, the Prophet ﷺ set out on his first ghazwa. It was the ghazwa of Al-Abwa', also known as ghazwat Waddan, and it was to intercept one of Quraish's caravans.
- 13 months of immigration, in the Islamic month of Rabi' Al-Awwal, the Prophet ﷺ went on his second ghazwa, the ghazwa of Bawat, to intercept another one of Quraish's caravans.



- The Prophet ﷺ set out on a third ghazwa, known as Al-'Ushaira, 16 months after immigration, in the Islamic month of Jumadah Ath-Thani.
- Not long after Al-'Usahira, The Prophet ﷺ embarked on the ghazwa of Safawan, which was also known as the First Ghazwa of Badr.



- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent out a brigade led by Abdullah ibn Jahsh to a place called Nakhlah in order to intercept one of Quraish's caravans. The brigade managed to capture the caravan and take everything in it.
- 'Amr ibn Al-Hadhami was killed; he was the first non-Muslim to be killed in conflict with Muslims. 'Uthman ibn Abdullah and Al-Hakim ibn Kisan were the first enemies captured by the Muslims.



- In the middle of the Islamic month of Rajab, in the second year of immigration, revelation came to the Prophet ﷺ that the qiblah (direction of prayer) has been changed from the Farthest Mosque in Jerusalem to the Kaaba in Makkah.
- In the Islamic month of Shabaan, in the second year after the hijrah, revelation came to the Prophet ﷺ ordaining the fasting of the daytime hours of the entire month of Ramadhaan. The Prophet ﷺ fasted the month of Ramadhan for nine years, before he died early in the eleventh year after the hijrah.
- In the same month, revelation came ordaining a mandatory charity on those who are able to give it, given at the end of Ramadhan, called zakatul-fitr. It was ordained before the general zakat on agriculture and monetary holdings was instituted.



- In the month of Ramadhan, in the second year after the hijrah, the great battle of Badr occurred. It is named the Day of Criterion (Alfurqan) in the Quran, in which Allah differentiated between truth and falsehood.
- The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ who participated in the battle of Badr are considered to be the best of the Companions.
- Allah granted His Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims an outstanding and decisive victory at Badr, and the Muslims became much stronger.



- Ruqayah, the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ died immediately after the battle of Badr. Her husband was 'Uthman ibn 'Affan. They had a son named 'Abdullah. 'Abdullah died in his youth.
- Muslims celebrated the first Eid ul-Fitr on the first of Shawwal, in the second year after the Hijrah.



- In the second year after the immigration, Ali ibn AbiTalib married Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ .
- Ali ibn AbiTalib and Fatima had the following children: Al-Hasan, Al-Husain, Muhsin, Um Kulthoom, and Zainab (may Allah be pleased with them all).



- In Shawwal of the second year of immigration, the battle of Bani Qainuqa' occurred. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ laid siege to them and they surrendered to him. Then, he ﷺ exiled them from Madina.
- In the Islamic month of Thul-hijja in the second year of immigration, the Battle of Ass-Saweeq occurred after Abu Sufyan entered Madina and killed one of Alansar. The Prophet ﷺ followed Abu Sufyan with 200 men.



- On the 10th day of Thul-Hijja of the second year after the hijrah, Muslims celebrated Eid Al-Adha [i.e. Eid of Sacrifice] for the first time. The Prophet ﷺ slaughtered two horned, white, black-headed rams as sacrifice.
- In Thul-Hijja of the second year of immigration, ‘Uthman ibn Mathoon died. The Prophet ﷺ performed a funeral prayer for ‘Uthman before he was buried in Albaqi’ cemetery. ‘Uthman was the first of the Muhajireen to be buried in Albaqi’ cemetery.
- In the month of Muharram of the third year of immigration, the Battle of Bani Sulaim occurred. It was also named Qarqarat Al-Kadr. The Prophet ﷺ set out with 200 soldiers when he heard that Bani Sulaim were gathering against the Muslims.



- In the third year of immigration, the battle of Tdhee-Amr, also called Ghatafan, occurred. The Prophet ﷺ set out with 450 soldiers when he knew that the Ghatafan tribe had gathered against the Muslims.
- In the Islamic month of Jumada Ath-thani of the third year of immigration, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent a brigade out, led by Zaid Ibn Haritha to intercept a caravan for Quraish, and they captured their booty.



- In Rabie Al-Awwal of the third year of immigration, ‘Uthman ibn ‘Affan married Um Kalthum, the Prophet’s daughter, after the death of his wife, who was her sister, Ruqaya. They did not have children.
- In Shabaan of the same year, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ married Hafsa, the daughter of ‘Umar ibn Al-Khattab. She was the ex-wife of Khumais ibn Huthaifa, who passed away earlier.
- In Ramadhaan of the same year, the Prophet ﷺ married Zainab bint Khuzaima Al-Hilalia. She lived with him for two or three months and then passed away.



The Battle of Uhud (1/3)

- In the middle of Shawwal of the third year of hijrah, the famous Battle of Uhud occurred. It was one of the most difficult battles that the Muslims had participated in.
- In the battle of Uhud, the incisor tooth of the Prophet ﷺ was broken, part of his helmet pierced his honorable head, and the whole encounter was hard on the Muslims. Allah sent down angels to support them.
- The battle of Uhud was a great test for the companions of the Prophet ﷺ in defending him, and they did bravely succeed in that.



The Battle of Uhud (2/3)

- In the battle of Uhud, seventy of the great companions died as martyrs (may Allah be pleased with them all). The foremost of them was Hamza ibn Abdulmutalib, who was the uncle of the Prophet ﷺ and his foster brother.
- In Uhud, the true love of the companions towards the Prophet ﷺ was manifested in the sacrifice of their lives in order to save his . ﷺ
- The battle of Uhud was a test where true believers distinguished themselves from the hypocrites. The worst of the hypocrites was Ibn Salool.



The Battle of Uhud (3/3)

- Abu Dujana took the Messenger's sword before the battle of Uhud, he fulfilled what he had taken it for.
- Angels came down to the battle field and bathed Handhala ibn Abi 'Aamir after he was martyred.
- The battle of Uhud was, in some ways, a preparation for the death of the Prophet ﷺ and Allah had made the companions firm.
- Ibn Al-Qayyim mentioned many lessons from the battle of Uhud in his book, Zaad-ul-Ma'ad.



- In the Islamic month of Muharram, in the fourth year of hijra, the Prophet ﷺ sent Abu Salama on an expedition, leading 50 men to intercept Tulaiha Ibn Khwailid and a group of men who set out to attack Madina.
- After Abu Salama returned to Madina, he died of bleeding from a wound that he had sustained during the fighting (may Allah be pleased with him).
- The Messenger ﷺ supplicated: "O Allah, forgive Abu Salama, raise him in status among the guided, defeat the transgressors, and forgive us, O Lord of the Worlds."



- In Muharram of the fourth year of Hijra, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent Abdullah ibn Unais to kill Khalid ibn Sufyan Al-Huthali, who was inciting groups of men to attack Madina.
- Abdullah ibn Unais was successful in killing Khalid ibn Sufyan Al-Huthali and then the mobs dispersed.
- When Abdullah ibn Unais came back to Madina, the Prophet ﷺ was happy and said to him, "What a success!"
- Then, the Prophet ﷺ gave his staff to 'Abdullah ibn Unais and said: "This is a sign between you and me on the Day of Judgment". When Abdullah passed away, the staff was buried with him.



- In Safar of the fourth year of hijra, the brigade of Ar-Rajee' occurred.
- Ten of the companions were betrayed and killed by Banu-Lihyan. The occurrence of this incident greatly upset the Prophet ﷺ.
- In the same month, the tragedy of the Well of Ma'oona, or the brigade of Reciters, occurred. Seventy of the Ansaar who had memorized the Quran were killed. The tribes of Ri'l, Thakwan, and 'Usaya betrayed those men.
- The incident of the Well of Ma'oona was one of the worst tragedies that had occurred to Muslims. The Prophet ﷺ spent one whole month supplicating against those tribes in his prayers.



- In the month of Rabie Ath-Thani of the fourth year of hijra, the battle of Bani An-Nathir occurred. It was the second battle with the Jews. The reason behind this battle was that the Jews reneged on their treaty with the Muslims and tried to kill the Prophet ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered his army to siege their homes and Allah cast terror in to their hearts.
- The Jews surrendered on the condition of their exile and evacuation from the land with whatever they can carry from their belongings except weapons.
- These events are mentioned in the 59th chapter of the Quran (Al-Hashr)



- The Prophet ﷺ and Abu Sufyan, the leader of Quraish, agreed for their forces to fight each other one year after the Battle of Uhud in the place of Badr, in Sha'ban of the fourth year after hijrah.
- The Prophet ﷺ went out with 1500 warriors, and Abu Sufyan went out with 3000 of the disbelievers.
- The Prophet ﷺ reached Badr and waited for Abu Sufyan. When Abu Sufyan reached 'Usfan, Allah cast terror into his heart. He returned to Makkah, and those who were with him dispersed.



- In Shawwal of the fourth year of Hijra, the Prophet ﷺ married Um Salamah after she had finished the waiting period after the death of her previous husband.
- Her name was Hind bint 'Umayyah ibn AlMughira,
- Um Salamah was considered to be a wise woman. She was the last one of the Prophet's wives to die. She passed away in the 61st year after the hijrah.



- The Prophet ﷺ married Zainab bint Jahsh in the fourth year after the hijra.
- She was the former wife of Zaid ibn Harith, who was taken care of by the Prophet ﷺ when he was a boy.
- Zainab was Zaid's wife for about one year before he divorced her. After she had finished her waiting period, the Prophet ﷺ married her.
- The Prophet's marriage to Zainab was part of the abolishment of the tradition of formal adoption that was common before Islam.



- Allah revealed verse 33:37 of the Quran: "So, when Zaid had no need for her any longer, We married her to you".
- Zainab used to be proud of this and say to the other wives of the Prophet " ، ﷺ Your families married you to the Prophet ، ﷺ but Allah married me to His Prophet ﷺ from above the seven heavens".
- The Prophet ﷺ made a banquet when he married Zainab. Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "The Prophet ﷺ made a banquet when he married Zainab bint Jahsh, and he ﷺ provided people with bread and meat abundantly".



- Hijab was ordained after the marriage of Zainab bint Jahsh to the Prophet ﷺ. Hijab for the wives of the Prophet ﷺ meant that no stranger should talk to them directly without a barrier between them.
- Zainab was one of the best women in terms of righteousness, devotion, generosity, and goodness. Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "I've never seen a woman better than Zainab in religion".
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "The first one amongst you [i.e. his wives] to follow me [i.e. die after me] is the one who has the longest hand", meaning the one who gives away the most charity. Zainab was known to have given away the most charity.
- Zainab passed away in the year of 20 AH during the reign of 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him). She was the first wife of the Prophet to die after him. She is buried in Al-Baqee'.



- The battle of Bani al-Mustalaq occurred in Shabaaan of the fifth year of hijra. It is also called Al-Muraisee'. The reason behind this battle was that Alharith Ibn Abi-Dhirar was preparing an army to attack Madina.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ headed towards them with 700 men of his companions. They raided them, killed their warriors, and took those who remained as captives.
- Among the captives was Juwayria bint Al-Harith, the daughter of the leader of Bani-Al-Mustalaq. She became a Muslim, and the Prophet ﷺ married her.



- As a result of the Prophet ﷺ marrying Juwayria, people freed their captives from Bani Al-Mustalaq as they had become the in-laws of the Prophet . ﷺ
- 'Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) said: "I have never seen a woman who was a blessing for her tribe more than Juwayria".
- Juwayria, the mother of believers, was among those who remember Allah much. She passed away in 56 AH when she was 65 years old.



- A large number of hypocrites joined the Prophet ﷺ in his battle against Bani al-Mustalaq in order to provoke dissension among Muslims. The leader of those hypocrites was Abdullah Ibn-Ubay ibn-Salool.
- In the battle of Bani Al-Mustalaq, two major events occurred:
 1. Provocation of dissension between the Muhajireen and Ansaar
 2. The wrongful casting of suspicion on 'Aisah (may Allah be pleased with her) of committing adultery



- Ibn-Salool and those with him fomented erroneous rumors against 'Aisha that she was guilty of committing adultery.
- After one month, Allah declared 'Aisha's innocence by revealing verses in chapter 20 of the Quran (An-Noor) that are to be read until the Day of Judgment.
- Imam An-Nawawi said: "The innocence of 'Aisha is decisive in the Noble Quran, and whoever doubts that becomes an apostate disbeliever by the consensus of the Muslims.
- The story of this false accusation has great lessons that Muslims need to reflect upon. Ibn Hajar deduced more than 70 lessons from it.



- In Shawwal of the fifth year of Hijra, the Battle of the Trench (Al-Khandaq) occurred. It is also called the battle of the Confederates (Al-Ahzab).
- The reason behind this battle was that the Arabs gathered to attack Madina, incited by the Jews who had broken their peace treaty with the Muslims by doing so.
- Around ten thousand confederates, incited by the Jews, rallied to attack Madina. The leader of those confederates was Abu Sufyan, Sakhr ibn-Harb.



- Salman, the Persian, advised that a defensive trench be dug around Madinah in preparation for the attack. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ followed his advice. The Battle of Al-Ahzab was the first battle that Salman the Persian participated in.
- The Prophet's army in Madinah was made of 3000 men. The Prophet ﷺ appointed a leader from his companions over every 10 men, and their task was to dig a trench of 40 cubits.
- The trench was completely dug before the arrival of the confederates. The trench was a major obstacle which prevented the enemies of Islam from entering Madina.



- During the battle of the Trench, some miracles of the Prophet ﷺ occurred, including the multiplication of little food, crushing a huge stone with only three strikes, and giving the glad-tidings of the future defeat of the Persian and Byzantine empires at the hands of the Muslims.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ supplicated to Allah to give the Muslims victory. Allah answered him and sent powerful winds against the confederates which scattered them. Angels came down and cast terror in the hearts of the confederates.
- The confederates went back to their homes in great disappointment. Madina remained safe



- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ went back home after the battle of the Trench, but Gabriel came to him and commanded him to fight the treacherous Jews of Bani Quraidha.
- The Prophet ﷺ put on his armor, took his weapons, and said to his companions, "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not pray Asr except in Bani-Quraidha".
- The Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims set out towards Bani Quraidha and sieged them. The siege was hard on them, and Allah cast terror into their hearts and made them surrender.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ commanded that their men be restrained. Their men were 400 warriors. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ left them to Sa'd Ibn-Mu'ath's judgement, as



- Sa'd ibn-Mu'ath was carried on a donkey as he was injured in the battle of the Trench. The Prophet ﷺ said to him: "I leave the issue of Bani Quraidha to your judgment".
- Sa'd ibn-Mu'ath said: "I command that their warriors to be killed, their families to be taken as captives, and their wealth to be divided".
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "By Allah, you have judged in accordance to the Judgment of Allah from above the seven heavens". The Messenger of Allah ﷺ executed the command.



- After passing his judgement against the Jews of Bani Quraidha, Sa'ad ibn Mu'ath became tranquil and happy with what happened to them. After a while, Saad's wound opened up and he died.
- When Saad ibn Mu'ath died, the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Throne of the Most-Merciful [i.e. Allah] has shaken due to the death of Sa'ad Ibn Mu'ath".
- After shrouding Saad Ibn Muath (may Allah be pleased with him), people carried him to his grave, and angels participated in this.
- The Prophet ﷺ said: "On the day in which Sa'ad ibn Mu'ath died, seventy thousand angels came down, none of whom has come down before".



- Muslims grieved for the death of Sa'ad ibn Mu'ath to the extent that both Abu Bakr and 'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with them) wept.
- No one's death was much harder on Muslims, after the death of the Prophet and his two closest companions, Abu Bakr and Umar, than the death of Saad.
- Allah eternalized the memories of the battle of the Trench in chapter 33 of the Noble Quran, known as Surat Al-Ahzab.



- The Prophet ﷺ attacked the tribes who participated in the battle of the Trench to teach them a lesson.
- In Rabie Al-Awwal of year 6 AH, the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims were victorious in the battle of Bani Lihyan.
- In the same month, the Prophet ﷺ sent a brigade under the leadership of Ukasha ibn Muhsin towards Bani Asad. Bani Asad fled and dispersed.



- The Prophet ﷺ sent a brigade under the leadership of Muhammad ibn Maslamah towards Bani Tha'labah in Ghatafan. This was in Rabie ath-Thani of the sixth year after the hijrah. A battle took place between the two sides.
- In the same year, the Prophet ﷺ sent a brigade under the leadership of Abu 'Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah in Rabie ath-Thani of the sixth year after the hijrah to thul-Qassah. Abu Ubaidah attacked them and seized their booty.



- In the same year, the Prophet ﷺ sent a brigade under the leadership of Zaid ibn Harithah to intercept a Quraish caravan.
- Zaid and his men took everything from the caravan and took everyone as captives. Among the captives was Abu Al-'Aas ibn 'Arabi, who was the husband of Zainab, the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ. Abu Al-'Aas had not yet accepted Islam at that time.
- Zainab offered sanctuary for her husband. The Prophet ﷺ freed all the captives and returned all of the caravan's possessions to Abu Al-'Aas.
- Abu Al-'Aas returned to Makkah and returned what was in the caravan to its owners there. Then, he converted to Islam and migrated to Madinah.



- In the Islamic month of Thul-Q'aidah of the sixth year after the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ mentioned that he wanted to perform umrah and that he saw in a dream that he and his companions will enter Makkah safely and shave their heads as part of the ritual.
- The companions happily prepared themselves to accompany the Prophet ﷺ to travel to Makkah. The Prophet ﷺ encouraged the Bedouin Muslims from the desert to join him.
- The bedouins were late and made up excuses not to join. Allah had revealed those false excuses in the 48th chapter of the Quran, known as AlFath, from verse 11 onwards.



- The Prophet ﷺ set out (from Madinah towards Makkah) for umrah with 1400 companions, including his wife, Um Salamah (Hind bint Abi Umayyah) (may Allah be pleased with her).
- The Muslims ﷺ did not take any weapons with them except those needed for normal travel, i.e. sheathed swords. They had with them 70 she-camels for sacrifice.
- The Prophet ﷺ arrived at the miqat (an assigned location where people going for Hajj or Umrah have to stop by and put on their ritual clothes) of Thul-Hulaifah. Thul-Hulaifah is the miqat for people coming from Madinah. The Prophet ﷺ put on his ihram clothes, pronounced the talbiyah (the saying by which a person begins the pilgrimage rituals) for Umrah, and headed towards Makkah with those with him.



- Quraish found out that the Prophet ﷺ had headed to Makkah to perform Umrah. They swore, "By Allah, he will not enter it".
- They prepared a battalion under the leadership of Khalid ibn Al-Waleed (may Allah be pleased with him) – who was not yet a Muslim – in order to prevent the Muslims from entering Makkah.
- The Prophet ﷺ arrived at an area called 'Usfan in the late afternoon, where they found the battalion of Khalid ibn Al-Waleed in front of them.
- It was time for the asr prayer and revelation came down to perform the prayer of fear, which should be done during battle. This was the first prayer of fear to be performed in Islam



- The Prophet ﷺ wanted to avoid fighting with the disbelievers' battalion and said to his companions, "Who can get us out of their way?"
- A man from the companions said, "It is me, O Messenger of Allah!" He took them through a rough road until he managed to bypass the battalion.
- The Muslims arrived at a place called Thanyat Al-Mirar, where the Prophet's ﷺ camel lied down and did not move.
- The Prophet ﷺ tried with his camel until it stood up. The Prophet ﷺ went on until he arrived at the farthest point of Al-Hudaibiya. When he settled down in Al-Hudaibiya, Budail ibn Warqa came to him with a group.
- He said to the Prophet " : ﷺ Quraish have come out to fight you and prevent you from visiting the House" [i.e. the Sacred House of Allah in Makkah].
- The Prophet ﷺ said: "We did not come to fight. Rather, we came to perform 'umrah".



- Quraish sent some envoys to the Prophet ﷺ to ascertain the reason behind his coming to Makkah, whether it was for fighting or for performing Umrah.
- Quraish sent three of them: Mikraz ibn Hafs, AlHils ibn Alqama, and 'Urwa ibn Masood Ath-Thaqafi.
- The men came back to Quraish and told them that Muslims had come to perform 'umrah, not to fight, and the proof for that was that they had already put on their 'umrah clothes and brought their sacrifice.
- When the Prophet ﷺ saw that, he sent 'Uthman ibn Affan to Abu Sufyan, one Makkah's nobles, to tell him that they did not come to fight, rather they came to perform 'umrah.



- When 'Uthman reached Abu Sufyan, Abu Sufyan said stay with us until we decide. False news reached the Prophet ﷺ that 'Uthman was killed.
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered his companions to pledge allegiance while the Prophet ﷺ was sitting under a tree. This was later called the Bai'a Ar-Ridah (The Allegiance of Pleasure).
- It was called the Allegiance of Pleasure because Allah was pleased with those who pledged their allegiance under that tree. Allah says, in verse 48:14 of the Quran: "Certainly, Allah was pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you under the tree".



- The number of those who participated in the Allegiance of Pleasure, according to the most authentic narration, was 1400 of the Prophet's ﷺ best companions, from the Muhajireen and Ansaar.
- Some of them pledged allegiance to the death, others to never flee from battle. This was considered to be the greatest pledge that had ever occurred in Islam because it is specifically mentioned in the Quran.



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (1/8)

- A number of sayings of the Prophet ﷺ were reported on the virtues of those who participated in the Allegiance of Pleasure, including the following:
- “Certainly, those who pledged allegiance under the tree will enter Paradise”. (Reported by At-Tirmithi)
- "Anyone who pledged allegiance under the tree will not enter the Hellfire". (Reported by Ahmad in his Musnad)
- "No one of the people who pledged allegiance under the tree will enter the Hellfire, Allah willing." (Reported by Muslim)
- “O Messenger of Allah, Hatib will enter the Hellfire.” He ﷺ said: "You lied - He shall never enter it, as he witnessed Badr and Al-Hudaibiya. (Reported by Muslim)



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (2/8)

- Jabir ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with them) said: the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to us on the day of Al-Hudaibiya: "You are the best people on earth". (Agreed upon)
- The Prophet ﷺ pledged allegiance to himself on behalf 'Uthman ibn Affan. He hit his left hand with his right hand and said: "This is for 'Uthman"
- Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "the Messenger's hand for 'Uthman was much better than our hands for ourselves."



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (3/8)

- When Quraish found out about the pledge of allegiance, they became afraid and desired to reconcile with the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims. They sent Suhail ibn 'Amr to negotiate with the Prophet ﷺ. They agreed on the following terms:
- Muslims should not enter Makkah this year and return to Madinah. They shall come back next year for 'umrah and stay in Makkah for three days.
- Any tribe may choose to join either the Muslims or Quraish.
- Any person from Makkah who comes to the Prophet ﷺ as a new Muslim should be sent back to Quraish, and any person who comes to Quraish abandoning Islam would not be sent back to the Prophet ﷺ. This was the hardest condition on the Muslims.
- War shall be avoided between the two sides, i.e. Muslims and Quraish, for ten years, during which people will feel safe and secure from each other.



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (4/8)

- After both sides approved the peace treaty terms, the Prophet ﷺ ordered his companions to take off their ihram clothes, slaughter their sacrificial animals, and shave their heads.
- The companions seemed to be frozen out of anger from not entering Makkah and not one of the companions followed those orders.
- The Prophet ﷺ sought advice from his wife, Um Salamah, the mother of Muslims, and told her that his companions did not obey his orders.
- She said to him: O Messenger of Allah, go out and call your barber to shave your head publicly. The Prophet ﷺ followed her advice.
- Kharrash ibn 'Umayyah shaved the head of the Prophet ﷺ. When the companions saw this, they ended their state of ritual purity for pilgrimage (may Allah be pleased with them) .



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (5/8)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ slaughtered his sacrificial animal, and the companions did as well. This event is referred to as the 'Umrah of Al-Hudaibiya, during which a peace treaty was reached with Quraish.
- The 48th chapter of the Quran, Al-Fath, was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ while he was on his way back to Madina.
- The Prophet ﷺ was delighted and said: "A verse has been revealed to me which is dearer to me than my whole life". (Reported by Muslim)
- The meaning of the verse is as follows: "Indeed, We have given you a clear conquest - That Allah may forgive for you what preceded of your sins and what will follow and complete His favor upon you and guide you to a straight path".
- Al-Imam At-Tahawi said: All people agreed that the aforementioned 'conquest' was the Hudaibiya peace treaty.



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (6/8)

- The Treaty of Al-Hudaibiya is considered to be one of the greatest victories of Islam
- The number of soldiers in the Prophet's ﷺ army from the beginning of his prophethood until the event in the 6th year after the hijrah was 1400.
- The number of soldiers in the Prophet's ﷺ army during the conquest of Makkah two years later was 10000.
- The efforts of 19 years of propagation resulted in only 1400 soldiers, while the efforts of only two years resulted in 10000 soldiers.



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (7/8)

- The thing that had changed after Al-Hudaibiya was Quraish's efforts to suppress Islam had ceased, and callers to Islam were able to operate without any harassment from Quraish.
- After Al-Hudaibiya peace treaty, callers of Islam started to safely call people to Islam and explain to them the greatness, ease, universality, and mercy of this religion. People entered Islam in multitudes in a short time.



The Treaty of Hudaibiyah (8/8)

- The Hudaibiya peace treaty had rendered Quraish effectively neutral, which allowed the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims to concentrate on neutralizing the threat of the Jews of Khaybar whose treachery was the main cause for the gathering the Confederates on the day of the Trench battle.
- The Muslims soon defeated the Jews of Khaybar. Were it not for the peace treaty of Al-Hudaibiya, they would have supported Quraish with intelligence, money and weapons.
- After the domestic enemies of Islam had been dealt with, the Prophet ﷺ began inviting prominent world leaders to Islam.



- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent letters to Arab and non-Arab kings inviting them to Islam.
- Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "The Prophet ﷺ wrote to Khosrow, Caesar, and Negus, and to every powerful ruler calling them to Allah" reported by Muslim.
- The Messenger ﷺ sent 'Amr ibn Umayyah Adh-Dhameri with a letter to the Negus in Abyssinia.
- The Negus (may Allah be pleased with him) accepted Islam and acknowledged the prophethood of the Prophet ﷺ.



- The Messenger ﷺ sent letter with Dahia ibn Khalifa Al-Kalbi (may Allah be pleased with him) to the Caesar of Rome inviting him to Islam. The Caesar did not accept Islam.
- The Messenger ﷺ sent a letter with Abdullah ibn Huthaifa (may Allah be pleased with him) to the Khosrow of Persia inviting him to Islam. The Khosrow got irritated and tore up the Prophet's letter.
- The Messenger ﷺ sent a letter with Hatib ibn Abi Balta'a (may Allah be pleased with him) to the Leader of the Copts inviting him to Islam. He did not accept Islam.
- The Messenger ﷺ sent out a letter with Saleet ibn 'Amr Al-Amri (may Allah be pleased with him) to Hawthha ibn Ali, the King of Yamama, inviting him to Islam. He did not accept Islam.



- The Messenger ﷺ contacted the Negus, the King of Abyssinia, Caesar, the King of Rome, Khosrow, the King of Persia, Al-Muqauqas, the King of the Copts, and Hawthha ibn Ali, the King of Yamama.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ sent these five letters to the kings outside the Arabian Peninsula. He also sent out other letters in the year 8 AH.
- The Prophet ﷺ sent all of these five letters in the Islamic month of Muharam in the seventh year after the hijrah. Those letters had a great impact on the Kings who received them.



The Battle of Thi-Qarad, also called the Battle of the Forest (1/3)

- The Battle of Thi-Qarad occurred three days before the Battle of Khaybar. It is also called the Battle of the Forest. The hero of this battle was Salam ibn Al-Akwa' (may Allah be pleased with him).
- The cause of this battle was that Abdurahman ibn 'Uyayna ibn Hisn and a group of men attacked the outskirts of Madina, stole 20 camels, killed a Muslim, and fled.
- Salam ibn Al-Akwa' (may Allah be pleased with him) pursued them on foot with his bow and arrows and was able to retrieve a number of the Prophet's ﷺ camels.



The Battle of Thi-Qarad, also called the Battle of the Forest (2/3)

- When news of this event reached the Prophet ﷺ he loudly called out to the Muslims, "Help! Help!"
- The people immediately rushed to help him . ﷺ
- As the Prophet ﷺ went out with 500 men of his companions . Suddenly, they met Salam ibn Al-Akwa' returning the Prophet's camels.
- Abu Qatada Alharith ibn Rabi' (may Allah be pleased with him), the knight of the Prophet ﷺ followed Abdur-Rahman ibn 'Uyayna ibn Hisn and killed him.
- The Prophet ﷺ declared, "The best of our cavalry today is Abu Qatada, and the best of our infantry is Salama".
Reported by Muslim.



The Battle of Thi-Qarad, also called the Battle of the Forest (3/3)

- The Prophet ﷺ led his companions in the prayer of fear. Imam Ahmad reported this in his Musnad in a sound chain.
- The Prophet ﷺ stayed with his companions at Thi-Qarad speaking with them. Bilal slaughtered a camel and barbequed its liver and hump.
- The Prophet ﷺ returned to Madina victorious, returning with all his camels and surrounded by his companions.



The Battle of Khaybar (1/9)

- In the month of Muharram in the 7th year after hijrah, the battle of Khaybar occurred. Khaybar was a place close to Madina inhabited by Jews that became the center of conspiracy against the Muslims.
- The Jews of Khaybar coordinated different Arabs tribes to invade Madina and rally against the Muslims in the battle of Al-Ahzab.
- Allah promised his Prophet to liberate Khaybar in the 48th chapter of the Quran: "Allah has promised you much booty that you will take [in the future] and has hastened for you this [victory] and withheld the hands of people from you".



The Battle of Khaybar (2/9)

- Khaybar was a special honor for those who participated in the Treaty of Al-Hudaibiya (may Allah be pleased with them). The Prophet ﷺ ordered for no one to join this battle from the Muslims except those who witnessed Al-Hudaibiya. Their number was 1400.
- The Messenger ﷺ went out with his army to Khaybar. When they reached Khaybar, the Jews saw him, got scared, closed their forts, and screamed "Here is Muhammad and his army".
- When the Prophet ﷺ saw their fear, he said "Allahu Akbar (Allah is Greater than all), Khaybar is defeated – evil is the recompense for those who have been warned.



The Battle of Khaybar (3/9)

- The siege of Khaybar was a decisive victory for the Muslims.
- Al-Zubair ibn Al-Awwam, Ali ibn Abi Talib, Abu Dujana, Salama ibn Al-Akwa', and other companions were brave and courageous.
- Ali ibn Abi Talib killed Marhab, the leader of the Jews; Yasir killed Marhab's brother, and more than half of Khaybar was liberated.



The Battle of Khaybar (4/9)

- When the Jews were certain about their defeat, they surrendered and requested a negotiation with the Prophet ﷺ regarding what was left of Khaybar. The Prophet ﷺ agreed.
- The following were the terms of this agreement:
 1. Safety for all Jews who were in the forts of Khaybar
 2. Safety for all Jewish children
 3. The Jews of Khaybar must evacuate the land
 4. The Jews could take any of their possessions with them except for weapons



The Battle of Khaybar (5/9)

- Khaybar was a spacious area that was full of palm-trees. When the Jews were about to leave, they asked the Prophet ﷺ to hire them as farmers to remain and work the land. The harvest was to be split evenly between the Jews and the Muslims at the end of the year. The Prophet ﷺ agreed.
- Imam Al-Bukhari reported that Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "When Khaybar was liberated, we said: "Now we will have enough dates", since Khaybar was full of palm-trees.
- Abdullah ibn 'Umar said, "We did not become free from hunger until we liberated Khaybar" (reported by AlBukhari)



The Battle of Khaybar (6/9)

- The companions who immigrated to Abyssinia, led by Ja'far Ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with them), rejoined the Muslims while the Prophet ﷺ was in Khaybar.
- The Prophet ﷺ said: "I don't know with what I am happier - the liberation of Khaybar or the arrival of Ja'far!" (reported by Al-Hakim)
- A group of people called the Ash'ariyoon came to the Prophet ﷺ to accept Islam while he was in Khaybar. They were 53 people, and amongst them was Abu Musa Al-'Ash'ary (may Allah be pleased with them).
- One day before the arrival of Al-Ash'aryoon, the Prophet ﷺ said: "Tomorrow, a people will come to you whose hearts are more inclined towards Islam than yours are".



The Battle of Khaybar (7/9)

- While the Prophet ﷺ was in Khaybar, the tribe of Daws, led by AlTufail ibn 'Amr and Abu Huraira, came to him to accept Islam (may Allah be pleased with them).
- Safiya bint Huyay was among those captured from the Jews before the two sides reached an agreement. The Prophet ﷺ invited her to Islam, and she accepted.
- The Prophet ﷺ proposed to her for marriage. She accepted, and her dowry was her freedom (may Allah be pleased with her).



The Battle of Khaybar (8/9)

- After the Muslims left Khaybar, a Jewish woman named Zainab bint Al-Harith served a barbequed lamb to the Prophet and the Muslims, but it was poisoned.
- Once the Prophet ﷺ knew, he said to his companions, "Stop eating - it is poisoned!" Bishr ibn Al-Baraa ibn M'aroor died from the poison (may Allah be pleased with him).
- The Prophet ﷺ said to Zainab bint Al-Harith, "Allah would not give you power over me!" The Prophet ﷺ had her killed because she murdered Bishr ibn Al-Baraa.
- The Prophet ﷺ returned to Madina victorious. When he saw the mountain of Uhud, he ﷺ said: "This is mountain loves us and we love it", agreed upon.



The Battle of Khaybar (9/9)

- The Jews stayed in Khaybar farming and benefitting from the land until the time of the rule of Umar ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) when the Jews killed a Muslim.
- Umar Ibn Al-Khattab requested them to extradite the murderer, but they refused. Umar exiled them from Arabia to the Levantine in the north. He purified Arabia from the Jews.



The Battle of That-u-Riqa'

- The Battle of That-u-Riqa' occurred after the battle of Khaybar. It was called that because the army wrapped their feet with cloth as they had no shoes.
- The cause of the battle was that the Prophet ﷺ heard that an army from the tribe of Ghatafan wanted to invade Madina. The Prophet ﷺ set out with 400 of his companions towards them.
- When Ghatafan heard that the Prophet ﷺ and his companions were coming to intercept them, they fled everywhere. The Prophet ﷺ arrived at their gathering place but did not find anyone.
- The Prophet ﷺ prayed the prayer of fear in the the Battle of That-u-Riqa' with the Muslims, then they returned to Madina.



The 'Umrah of the Treaty (1/3)

- A year had passed since the treaty of Al-Hudaibiya. In the month of Thul-Qaida in the 7th year after the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ left Madinah with the 1400 companions who witnessed Al-Hudaibiya (may Allah be pleased with them), except those who died, for 'umrah in Makkah, in accordance with the terms of the treaty.
- This is referred to as the Makeup 'Umrah ('Umrat Al-Qadhaa) as it was made instead of the intended 'umrah the year before.
- The Muslims had 60 camels with them, and carried weapons as a precaution in case Quraish tried to betray them. The Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims entered the state of ihram for pilgrimage at Thul-Hulaifa, which is near to Madinah on the path to Makkah.



The 'Umrah of the Treaty (2/3)

- After the Prophet ﷺ and his companions entered the state of ihram, they proceeded to Makkah raising their voices with the talbiya.
- The Prophet ﷺ reached and entered Makkah from the gate of Bani-Shaibah after seven years of being away from his birthplace. The Prophet ﷺ was delighted to return.
- The Prophet ﷺ touched the Black Stone in the Kaaba with his staff, exposed his right shoulder, and circumambulated (made tawaf around) the Kaaba seven times.
- After he ﷺ finished his tawaf, he prayed two raka'as (units of prayer) at the Station of Ibrahim.
- Then, the Prophet ﷺ and his companions proceeded to the hills of Safa and Marwa on his camel and the Messenger ﷺ and the Muslims slaughtered their sacrificial animals.
- After that, M'umer ibn Abdullah Al-Adawi (may Allah be pleased with him) shaved the Prophet's head . ﷺ His companions also shaved their heads.



The 'Umrah of the Treaty (3/3)

- The Prophet ﷺ and his companions (may Allah be pleased with them) stayed for three days in Makkah as stated in the terms of the treaty of AlHudaibiya. The Prophet ﷺ did not enter into the Kaaba due to the presence of idols in it.
- The Prophet and his companions left Makkah, and when they reached the area of Sarif, they camped there.
- The Prophet ﷺ married Maimuna bint Al-Harith, the mother of believers, in Sarif. She was the last woman that the Prophet ﷺ married; She died in the 51th year after the hijrah.



- In the beginning of the 8th year after the hijrah, the eldest daughter of the Prophet ﷺ Zainab, died. She was buried in Albaqi' cemetery in Madinah.
- Soon after that, three prominent people, Khalid ibn Al-Waleed, 'Amr ibn Al-'Aas, and 'Uthman ibn Talha (may Allah be pleased with them) announced their Islam to the Prophet ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ rejoiced and said: "Makkah has sent you her best".



The Battle of Mu'ta (1/7)

- In the Islamic month of Jumada Al-Awwal in the eighth year after the hijrah, the great battle of Mu'ta occurred between Muslims and the forces of the Byzantine Empire and the Arab Christians who were with them. The Prophet ﷺ was not physically present for this battle.
- Allah revealed to his Messenger ﷺ the events of the battle while he was in Madina. The reason behind the battle was the messenger of the Prophet ﷺ, Alharith ibn 'Umair (may Allah be pleased with him).
- The reason behind the battle was that the Prophet ﷺ sent Al-Harith ibn 'Umair (may Allah be pleased with him) with a letter to the King of Busra. A man named Shurahbeel ibn Amr Al-Ghassani obstructed his way and killed him.
- Killing ambassadors and messengers was considered a grave crime and still is.



The Battle of Mu'ta (2/7)

- The Prophet ﷺ commanded the Muslims to prepare for fighting. Around 3000 fighters gathered. This was the largest Islamic army that the Prophet ﷺ had since his prophethood.
- The Prophet ﷺ assigned his servant, Zaid ibn Haritha (may Allah be pleased with him) to be the leader of this army, with Ja'far ibn Abi Talib then Abdullah ibn Rawahah as contingent leaders.
- The Prophet ﷺ gave a white banner to Zaid ibn Haritha.
- Khalid ibn Al-Waleed (may Allah be pleased with Him) participated in this battle. It was his first battle after he embraced Islam.



The Battle of Mu'ta (3/7)

- When the 3000-fighter Muslim army reached the area of Ma'aan, they came to know that the opposing army was supported by the Romans and had 200,000 fighters.
- The Muslim army did not expect to encounter such a massive army however, they were not frightened.
- Zaid divided his army into two flanks and appointed Qutba ibn Qatada and 'Abaya ibn Malik Al-Ansari as their leaders.
- The Muslim army moved on to the area of Mu'ta where the two armies met.



The Battle of Mu'ta (4/7)

- The battle was fierce. The heroic bravery of the companions stunned their enemies.
- Zaid ibn Haritha held the banner and led the Muslim army, fighting the disbelievers courageously until he was killed (may Allah be pleased with him).
- Ja'far ibn Abi Talib took the banner from Zaid and continued fighting fiercely until he, too, was killed (may Allah be pleased with him).
- After Ja'far was killed, Abdullah ibn Rawaha (may Allah be pleased with him) took the banner and headed towards the disbelievers, fighting on his horse, until he was killed.



The Battle of Mu'ta (5/7)

- Allah revealed to His Messenger ﷺ the events of the battle while he was in Madinah. When all of the leaders were killed, the Messenger ﷺ said: "They did not wish to remain with us".
- The Messenger ﷺ said this because of the bliss they were in after their martyrdom, may Allah be pleased with all of them.
- When Abdullah ibn Rawaha was killed, the banner fell down. Thabit ibn Aqram (may Allah be pleased with him) stepped up and took the banner.
- The Muslims, including Khalid ibn Al-Waleed, gathered around him. Thabit handed the banner to Khalid ibn Al-Waleed, and he raised it.



The Battle of Mu'ta (6/7)

- When Khalid Al-Waleed (may Allah be pleased with him) took the banner, the Prophet ﷺ in Madina, said, "A sword from Allah's swords has taken the banner"
- Khalid was able to strategically rearrange the army, regroup, and counter the disbelievers' forces.
- By the permission of Allah, Khalid was able to save the Muslim army, retreat with minimal losses, and return safely to Madina.



The Battle of Mu'ta (7/7)

- The Prophet ﷺ said, regarding the Islamic army: "They are not deserters, but they are regroupers, by Allah's will"
- After the death of Ja'far (may Allah be pleased with him) in the battle of Mu'ta, the Prophet ﷺ used to look after Ja'far's household, and said: "Prepare food for Ja'far's household as something has made them busy".



The Mission of That Us-Salasil (Chains)

- In the Islamic month of Jumadah Ath-Thani in the eighth year after the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ said to ‘Amr ibn Al’Aas: "I want to send you as a leader of an army, and may Allah protect you and make you have your share of the booty".
- ‘Amr (May Allah be pleased with him) replied: "O Messenger of Allah, I did not accept Islam with any desire for money; I accepted Islam with the desire for jihad and your companionship".
- The Messenger ﷺ said to him, "O ‘Amr, good money is for a good man". Then, the Messenger ﷺ sent him out on the Mission of That Us-Salasil accompanied by 300 fighters against the tribe of Qudhaa’ah.
- The Islamic army startled them and caused them massive losses.
- He returned to Madinah in triumph. Not one of the Muslims was killed or injured. The Prophet ﷺ was happy with this.



- In Shabaan of the eighth year after the hijrah, the Messenger ﷺ sent Abu Qutadah Al-Harith ibn Rabi' (may Allah be pleased with him) as the leader of a Muslim brigade on a mission to neutralize the Gatafan tribe which was gathering to attack Madinah.
- Abu Qutadah and those with him defeated the tribe of Gatafan. Some of them were killed, some were taken as captives and some of them fled.



The Liberation of Makkah (1/14)

- On the 10th of Ramadan in the eighth year after the hijrah, Allah made His religion and his Messenger ﷺ forever victorious with the Liberation of Makkah.
- Banu Bakr and Quraysh reneged on the terms of the truce of AlHudaibiyah and they killed 20 men from the tribe of Khuza'ah.
- 'Amr ibn Salim Al-Khuzai'e survived and went to the Prophet ﷺ in Madinah to inform him of what happened.
- "Oh Amr, you have been given victory", said the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. Khuzaa'h's delegation set out from Makkah and told the Messenger of Allah ﷺ about what had happened.
- Quraish became afraid of the consequences of this incident and sent Abu Sufyaan to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to renew the truce between them, but he went back disappointed.



The Liberation of Makkah (2/14)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ prepared for the greatest Opening and supplicated to Allah, “Oh Allah - make the eyes of Quraish go blind and their ears go deaf”
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ directed his companions to prepare to overtake Makkah and asked all Muslim tribes to set out with him.
- Ten thousand men gathered with the Prophet ﷺ. They left for Makkah on the 10th of Ramadan in the 8th year after the hijrah.
- Abu Sufyaan ibn Al-Harith and Abdullah ibn Umayyah were cousins of the Messenger who had previously converted to Islam. They met him and the Muslims on their way to Makkah.



The Liberation of Makkah (3/14)

- The Prophet ﷺ and his companions were fasting on their way to Makkah in the month of Ramadan. He poured water on his head and face out of intense thirst.
- When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ reached a spring between 'Usfan and Kudaid, he said "You are now close to your enemy, and to break your fast will make you stronger".
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ and his companions broke their fast, which they were excused from anyway due to travel and hardship. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ drank water from a container in front of the Muslims so they could see him and do the same.



The Liberation of Makkah (4/14)

- When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ reached a place called Al-Juhfah, his uncle, Al-Abbas ibn AbdulMutalib (may Allah be pleased with him) was headed to Madinah as an Muslim immigrant with his wife and children, and this made the Messenger of Allah ﷺ happy.
- Al-Abbas and his family were the last to immigrate to Madina, because after Makkah was conquered and returned to being an Islamic city, immigration was abolished.



The Liberation of Makkah (5/14)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ and the Muslims continued on the way to Makkah. When they reached the city of Adh-Dhahran in the evening, he gave command to his companions to start fires, and they did so.
- Quraish were still unaware that the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims were on the way to Makkah.
- Abu Sufyaan, Hakim ibn Hizam and Budail ibn Waraqa set out from Makkah looking for news of the Muslims to report back to Quraish.
- When they reached Adh-Dhahran, they saw many fires and a large amount of soldiers and became intimidated.
- Meanwhile, Al-Abbas ibn Abdulmutalib (may Allah be pleased with him) was looking for a way to have Quraysh surrender without a fight.



The Liberation of Makkah (6/14)

- Alabbas spoke with Abu Sufyaan, who was the Ruler of Makkah, to convince him to surrender and not have Quraysh resist the Muslims.
- When Abu Sufyaan saw the size of the Prophet's ﷺ army of 10 thousand fighters, he knew that Quraish had no power to fight with the Prophet ﷺ and agreed to surrender.



The Liberation of Makkah (7/14)

- Al-Abbas took Abu Sufyaan to the Prophet ﷺ to hand Makkah over to the Prophet ﷺ.
- When Abu Sufyaan entered the place where the Prophet ﷺ was, the Prophet ﷺ called him to embrace Islam, and he did.
- The Prophet ﷺ said to Abu Sufyaan “Whoever enters the house of Abu Sufyaan will be safe, and whoever enters the Mosque will be safe, and whoever locks the door of his house will be safe”.
- Abu Sufyaan set out and informed the people of Makkah that no one had the power to resist him nor would survive if he came out of his house to fight.



The Liberation of Makkah (8/14)

- The Prophet ﷺ gave a directive for the Muslim forces entering Makkah and said to his companions, “Do not fight anyone except those who fight”, and he forbade them to kill women or children”
- The Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah from a high place called Kada'a on the 19th of Ramadan in the eighth year after the hijrah.
- The Prophet ﷺ was riding his camel which was named Alqaswa' when he entered Makkah, and he was humble to Allah who honored him with the Opening of Makkah.
- The Prophet ﷺ was loudly reciting the Chapter of Quran called Al-Fath (The Liberation) while riding his camel. The people of Makkah were all looking at this great scene.



The Liberation of Makkah (9/14)

- A tent was set up for the Prophet ﷺ in an area of Makkah called Al-Khaif, as per his request, and he stayed there. Um Hani came to see him. “Welcome, Um Hani”, he said.
- She said, “Oh, Messenger of Allah, I gave sanctuary to so and so”, mentioning close relatives of hers. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, “We give sanctuary to whom you have given sanctuary to, Um Hani”.



The Liberation of Makkah (10/14)

- The Messenger of Allah went to the Sacred Mosque, with the Muslims around him saying la ilaha illa Allah and Allahu Akbar (There is no true God but Allah, and Allah is the Greatest).
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ headed to the Black Stone, touched it with his staff and circumambulated the Kaaba seven times, riding his camel. There were 360 idols around the Kaaba at the time.
- Whenever the Messenger of Allah ﷺ came close to an idol, he hit it with his staff and said “Truth has arrived, and Falsehood perished, for Falsehood is bound to perish” and “The Truth has arrived, and Falsehood neither creates anything nor restores anything.” Whenever the Messenger of Allah ﷺ hit the face of an idol, the idol would fall on its back.
- After an idol fell down, the companions (May Allah be pleased with them) would break it; They broke all of the 360 idols that were around the Kaaba.



The Liberation of Makkah (11/14)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ called 'Uthman ibn Talhah (May Allah be pleased with him), who had the key of the Kaaba.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ commanded him to open the Kaaba. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave 'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab a directive to remove all of the idols inside of it, and he did so.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ entered the Kaaba along with Bilal ibn Rabah and Usama ibn Zaid (May Allah be pleased with them), closed the gate and stayed there for some time.
- There were six columns inside of the Kaaba at that time. One column was on his left, two columns were on his right and three columns were behind him. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ performed two-units of prayer inside of the Kaaba.



The Liberation of Makkah (12/14)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ came out of the Kaaba, and gave a great speech while the people of Makkah gathered in which he praised and glorified Allah.
- Then, he said, “O Quraysh, what do you think I am going to do with you?” They replied, "(Only) Good - you are a noble brother and the son of a noble brother”
- Thereupon, he ﷺ said, “I say to you the same words that Yusuf said to his brothers: This day there is no revenge against you; Go, for you are free.”



The Liberation of Makkah (13/14)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ sat down with the key of the Ka'abah in his hand. Ali ibn AbiTalib said, “O Messenger of Allah, give us the key and the providing of water”.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, “Where is ‘Uthman ibn Talhah?” He was called to him. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, “O Bani Talhah, take it (i.e. the key to the Kaaba) to be inherited and eternal, and no one will take them from you but a transgressor”.
- The people of Makkah came to pledge allegiance to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. Abu Bakr came along with his father, Abu Quhafah, who embraced Islam in front of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.
- The women of Quraysh pledged allegiance to the Messenger ﷺ.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave some directives to the people including forbidding the trade of Alcohol and the meat of non-slaughtered animals, pigs, and idols.



The Liberation of Makkah (14/14)

- The Liberation of Makkah had a profound impact on the souls of Arabs who were waiting for the outcome of the fight between the Muslims and Quraysh.
- After the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was victorious and Makkah was opened, many people embraced Islam.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ stayed in Makkah for 19 days after its Liberation.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (1/13)

- On Saturday, the 6th of Shawwal in the eighth year after the hijrah, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ set out to Hunain which is a valley near the mountain city of Taif.
- The reason for that was that the news reached the Messenger of Allah ﷺ that a tribe from Taif called Hawazin were preparing to gather crowds to fight the Muslims while they were in Makkah. Therefore, they prepared to attack them before they did so first.
- Hawazin gathered around 20 thousand fighters and set out with their women, children, and belongings including camels and sheep. Their leader was Malik ibn 'Awf.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ set out from Makkah with 12 thousand fighters; 10 thousand of them were those who came with him from Madinah for the Liberation of Makkah and the other two thousand were new Muslims from Makkah.
- The Prophet ﷺ appointed 'Attab ibn Usaid (may Allah be pleased with him) to govern Makkah. He was the first Governor of Makkah in Islam.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (2/13)

- On his way to Hunain, the Prophet ﷺ passed by a huge tree called That-Anwat. The Arabs used to ask for blessing from it and worship it. While the people of Makkah still had a weak belief in Islam, they said "O Messenger of Allah, make another That-Anwat for us as they have one".
- The Messenger of Allah became angry and said "By the One in Whose hand my soul is [Allah], you said what Moses's people had said to him, "make a God for us as they have Gods".



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (3/13)

- The Prophet ﷺ arrived in valley of Hunain with the Muslims, mobilized his army in the early hours of the morning, raised banners and flags and arranged his soldiers in organized rows.
- The Prophet ﷺ appointed Khalid ibn Al-Waleed (May Allah be pleased with him) to lead the horsemen.
- The Prophet ﷺ gave his companions glad tidings that they would be victorious if they were patient and persistent.
- Some of the Muslims from Makkah were elated by the large number of Muslims in the army and said, "By Allah, we will not be defeated due to our size".



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (4/13)

- Muslims began to descend the valley of Hunain - it was a steep slope, but they did not know that Hawazin were waiting to ambush them at the end of the valley.
- When they descended the valley, Hawazin's battalions surprised them and attacked them as one force. They hit Khalid ibn Al-Waleed until he fell down.
- Bani Sulaim's horsemen were seen fleeing, and the new Muslims of Makkah followed them. Other Muslims started to flee the battlefield.
- Al-Baraa ibn 'Azib (May Allah be pleased with him) said, "Muslims encountered archers whose arrows hardly missed a target, and were bombarded with their arrows."



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (5/13)

- The Prophet ﷺ positioned to the right of the battlefield, and a small number of Muhajireen and Ansaar, including 'Umar, and 'Ali (May Allah be pleased with them) stood firm with him.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ started to call the Muslims who fled the battlefield saying, "O worshippers of Allah come back to me, I am the Messenger of Allah, I am Muhammad".
- No one looked back at him. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ started to charge towards disbelievers riding his mule, saying "I am the Prophet, no doubt, I am the son of AbdulMutalib".
- Al'Abbas grabbed the reins of the Prophet's mule, and his cousin, Abu Sufyaan ibn Al-Harith grabbed its stirrup to stop it from rushing towards the enemy.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ dismounted his mule, asked Allah for victory, saying, "O Allah send your help, O Allah if you will, you would not be worshipped henceforth".



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (6/13)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ fought along with his companions who remained firm with him. They sought protection by his side because he was the strongest, most brave and most courageous in battle.
- ‘Ali ibn Abi Talib (May Allah be pleased with him) said, "When the battle raged on, and armies confronted, we sought protection by the side of the Prophet".
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to his uncle, Al’Abbas, "O ‘Abbas call the people of As-Samrah" [the tree under which the pledge of Ar-Ridwan had taken place]. Al’Abbas’ voice was known to be loud.
- Al-‘Abbas called the companions who pledged allegiance to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and took the pledge of Ar-Ridhwan. The Muslims came back to him when they heard his voice, saying "O here we are at your service, O here we are at your service". Some men, even if they could not stop their camels from retreating, would jump off their camels and head back towards Al’Abbas.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (7/13)

- When Al'Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him) called the people of As-Samrah, he said "By Allah, they came to me when they heard my voice as cows go towards their calves, out of faithfulness to the pledge of Ar-Ridwan".
- The Muslims fought fiercely. The Prophet ﷺ observed this while riding his mule and said, "Now, the battle is on".
- The Prophet ﷺ took some stones, hurled them at disbelievers' faces and said, "May these faces be deformed". There was no one among them whose eyes and mouth were not filled with dust.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "By the Lord of the Kaaba, they were defeated, By the Lord of the Kaaba, they were defeated"
- Allah aided his Messenger ﷺ and believers by sending angels to support them on the battlefield.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (8/13)

- Allah says in the Quran about this event, "Truly, Allah has given you victory on many battlefields, and on the day of Hunain when you rejoiced at your great number, but it did not help you" (9:25).
- The angels did not fight in the Battle of Hunain, but they were present to intimidate the disbelievers and fill their hearts with fear.
- The angels have never been reported to have fought on any battlefield alongside the Muslims except in the Battle of Badr as mentioned by Ibn 'Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him and his father).
- When the angels descended to the battle, the disbelievers ran away.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ asked about Khalid ibn Al-Waleed and found him wounded, leaning on his camel and unable to move.
- The Prophet ﷺ went to him, blew his breath over his wounds and wiped them with his honorable hand until his wounds healed. This was one of his miracles.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (9/13)

- The Muslims killed some of their enemies and took some of them captives. The remaining disbelievers left the battlefield and abandoned their women, children and cattle in the area.
- The Muslims collected over a thousand camels, 40 thousand sheep and 4 thousand ounces of silver.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ appointed guards and gave a directive to collect the booty of the Al-Juaranah area and leave the women and children where they were.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ did not distribute the booty and gave a directive to keep chasing the disbelievers who headed to Taif and confined themselves to its fortresses.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (10/13)

- The battle of Taif was actually an extension to the battle of Hunain since most of Hawazin's fighters fled Hunain and confined themselves in Taif's fortresses.
- The Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims arrived in the mountain area of Taif, sieged it and intensified the siege, but there was no progress made in defeating their forces because of the terrain and the strength of its fortresses.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ had a dream, that it is not decreed for him to conquer Taif and told the Muslims about his dream.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ made an announcement to end the siege on Taif, and the Muslims said, "Pray for their guidance". The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "O Allah - guide Thaqif and make them come to me [in Islam]".



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (11/13)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ and the Muslims departed Taif for Al-Juaranah, and Suraqah ibn Malik met him on the way and announced to the Prophet ﷺ that he is accepting Islam.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ arrived in Al-Juaranah and distributed the booty of Hunain. He gave the chiefs of Arabs such as Abu Sufyaan and 'Uyyanah ibn Hisn 100 camels each, with hope that they would remain Muslims and lead their people in the right direction.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (12/13)

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave shares of the booty to participants in the battle except the Ansaar of Madinah (May Allah be pleased with them).
- The Ansaar complained to each other about that, and the chief of the Ansaar, Sa'ad ibn 'Ubadah went to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "O Messenger of Allah, the Ansaar are distressed with you".
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to Sa'ad, "Gather the Ansaar for me".
- Sa'ad gathered the Ansaar and informed the Prophet ﷺ. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ addressed them, saying, "O Ansaar - what a statement that I have heard about you! Are you distressed because of a tiny share of worldly possessions by which I soften the hearts of some people to help them fully embrace Islam, and I left you to your [strong] belief in Islam? Are you not satisfied that people go back home having sheep and camels, and you return home having the Messenger of Allah?" The Ansaar wept after hearing this.



The Battle of Hunain and Taif (13/13)

- The Prophet ﷺ explained to his companions that the reason he gave the chiefs of the Arabs huge amounts of money was to discourage those chiefs from apostating.
- The Prophet ﷺ said, "I give [spoils of war to] people who may deviate from the true faith and lose patience, and I leave some people to what Allah has put in their hearts of goodness and true faith".
- After the Prophet ﷺ had finished distributing the spoils of the battle of Hunain in Al-Juaranah, he performed 'umrah that evening, which is referred to as the 'Umrah of Al-Juaranah.
- The Prophet ﷺ went back to Madinah victorious and supported by Allah in the month of Thul-Qa'idah in the eighth year after the hijrah.



- Soon after the 'Umrah of Al-Juaranah, the son of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ Ibrahim, was born in the 'Aaliah area of Madinah, where his mother, Mariah Al-Qibtyah used to live.
- Mariah Al-Qibtyah was sent to the Prophet ﷺ as a servant by AlMuqawqas, the Leader of the Copts in Egypt.
- The narration in the Sahih of Muslim, Anas (May Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Messenger of Allah said, "A baby-boy was born for me tonight, and I named him after my father, Ibrahim".
- Women from the Ansaar who were breastfeeding competed to breastfeed Ibrahim because his mother Mariah Al-Qibtyah did not produce sufficient milk. The Prophet ﷺ sent him to a woman called Um Saif.
- Anas said, "I have never seen a man who is more merciful towards children than the Prophet ﷺ. he used to come to his son Ibrahim, take him and kiss him".



- In the ninth year after the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ stayed in Madina for the whole year to receive more than 60 delegations coming to represent their people and accept Islam, which included:

1. The delegation of Bahilah
2. The delegation of Bani Tamim
3. The delegation of Bani Asad
4. The delegation of Bajilah and Ahmas



The Death of Najashi

- In Rajab of the ninth year after the hijrah, An-Najashi (the Negus), whose name was As-hamah, the King of Abyssinia (May Allah be pleased with him) died in Abyssinia. The Prophet ﷺ performed a prayer for him with the Muslims.
- Jabir ibn Abdullah said that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "A good man has died today, so rise and pray for your brother, As-hamah".
- Abu Hurairah said, "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ announced the death of An-Najashi of Abyssinia to us on the day he died and said, "Ask Allah to forgive your brother".
- Jabir ibn Abdullah said, "The Prophet of Allah ﷺ performed the funeral prayer for An-Najashi; he arranged us in rows behind him (i.e. the Prophet ﷺ and I was in the second or the third row".



The Battle of Tabuk (1/16)

- In the month of Rajab in the ninth year after the hijrah, the last battle led by the Prophet ﷺ took place - the battle of Tabuk. Tabuk is approximately 700 kilometers to the north of Madina.
- This battle was against the Romans who were the largest state in the world at that time.
- The time of the battle of Tabuk occurred during harsh circumstances for the Muslims - the heat was intense and the place was far away. This is why it is also known as the Battle of 'Usrah (hardship).
- Every male Muslim was required to attend the battle except those who had an excuse such as illness.



The Battle of Tabuk (2/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ encouraged his companions to donate money to mobilize the Islamic army, and the companions (may Allah be pleased with them) competed to do so.
- Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) gave all of his money. 'Umar (May Allah be pleased with him) donated half of his money.
- 'Uthman ibn Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) spent huge amounts of money on the army. When the Prophet ﷺ saw the massive donation by 'Uthman, he was extremely pleased and said, "Nothing 'Uthman does will harm him after today".
- Abdulrahman ibn 'Awf (may Allah be pleased with him) gave eight thousand silver dirhams, and many other companions (May Allah be pleased with them) donated money to mobilize the army.



The Battle of Tabuk (3/16)

- When the hypocrites saw the donations offered by the companions (May Allah be pleased with them), they mocked them. If a rich man spent his money, they would say "He's doing this to show off" and, if a poor man spent his money (even if it was a Sa' i.e. a standard measure that approximates 2.75 kilograms), they would say " Allah does not need that".
- Allah warns these hypocrites in the Quran: "Those who criticize the contributors among the believers concerning [their] charities and [criticize] the ones who find nothing [to spend] except their effort so they ridicule them - Allah will ridicule them and they will have a painful punishment" (9:79).



The Battle of Tabuk (4/16)

- Several companions were absent from the battle of Tabuk with no valid excuse. They were remorseful of this and are considered to have been true believers in Islam, regardless.
- Some of those who were absent from the battle without an excuse were:

Ka'ab ibn Malik

Hilal ibn 'Umayyah

Murarah ibn AlRabi'a

Abu Lubabah ibn AbdulMunthir



The Battle of Tabuk (5/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ set out for Tabuk with a great army of 30 thousand fighters. It was the largest army gathered for Muslims until that time.
- The Prophet ﷺ appointed Ali ibn Abi Talib as a successor over his household and ordered him to dwell with them. Ali said, "You appointed me as a leader for children and women".
- The Prophet ﷺ replied: "Will you not accept that you will be to me like Aaron to Moses, except there will be no Prophet after me".
- The Prophet ﷺ and the Muslim army camped in a place called Thanyat Al-Wada on the way to Tabuk and raised banners and flags there. There were a large number of hypocrites in the army.



The Battle of Tabuk (6/16)

- While the Prophet ﷺ was on his way to Tabuk, he passed by a place called AlHijr where a destroyed civilization called Thamud carved houses and palaces out of mountains. Their prophet was Salih ﷺ and their disobedience to him was the cause of their destruction.
- The Prophet ﷺ passed the dwellings of Thamud but did not enter them. He had the army speed up to pass the cursed area quickly.
- The people took water from a well there for drinking and making dough for bread. When the Prophet ﷺ knew about this, he commanded them not to use any water from that well. They said, "We kneaded dough and took water from it". He ﷺ ordered them to dispose of the water and the dough.
- The Prophet ﷺ gave a great speech to his companions warning them against entering the places where disbelievers were tormented, lest the punishment should befall them as it had befallen the disbelievers.



The Battle of Tabuk (7/16)

- Prior to the fajr (dawn) prayer, while camping, the Prophet ﷺ went to relieve himself.
- The Prophet ﷺ took longer than expected to return for the prayer, so the companions requested AbdulRahman ibn 'Awf (may Allah be pleased with him) to lead the congregation in prayer.
- When Abdulrahman ibn 'Awf (may Allah be pleased with him) was beginning to perform the second raka'ah (unit) of prayer, the Prophet ﷺ joined the congregation and performed prayer and made up the first raka'a afterwards.
- The companions (May Allah be pleased with them) blamed themselves for being impatient to start the prayer before the Prophet ﷺ arrived, but after the Prophet ﷺ finished his prayer, he said to them "You did well".



The Battle of Tabuk (8/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ continued his journey to Tabuk and said to his companions, "You will reach Tabuk's spring tomorrow - whoever reaches it is not allowed to touch its water till I come".
- When the Muslims reached Tabuk, they found a very small spring of water. Two men of the hypocrites took some of its water despite the Prophet's command to not do so.
- When the Prophet ﷺ saw the two men had already preceded him to Tabuk's spring and took its water before he did, he cursed them, then he washed his face and eyes with the water of Tabuk's spring.
- The Prophet ﷺ said to Mua'ath ibn Jabal, "O Mua'ath, if you live long enough, you will see this place filled with gardens".



The Battle of Tabuk (9/16)

- A tent was set for the Prophet ﷺ and he stayed in Tabuk for 20 days with the Muslim army. No one plotted against the Prophet ﷺ nor did any enemy attack him.
- The Prophet ﷺ sent brigades to the tribes on the borders of Ash-Sham (the Levantine), and sent a message to the Caesar of the Romans.
- The Prophet ﷺ made a treaty of reconciliation with the people of Aylah, the Jews of Jarba'a and Udthruh.
- He ﷺ sent Khalid Ibn Al-Waleed with 420 fighters to Ukaider, who was the leader of Daumat Al-Jandal.
- Ukaider reconciled the Prophet ﷺ to pay the jizyah (annual levy), and gave the Prophet ﷺ a mule and a Jubbah (overgarment) of fine silk and gold as gifts.
- The companions were impressed by the beauty of the Jubbah, and the Prophet ﷺ said, "Are you impressed by the softness of this? The handkerchiefs of Sa'ad ibn Mua'ath in the Paradise are better and softer".



The Battle of Tabuk (10/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ sent Dahiah AlKalbi with a message to the Caesar of the state of Romans to offer him the choice of Islam, jizyah, or combat.
- The Caesar gathered the leaders of Romans and read the message of the Prophet ﷺ. They replied, "By Allah, we will not embrace his religion, pay jizyah, nor fight him".
- The Caesar replied to the Prophet ﷺ and the Prophet ﷺ accepted it. The Arabs said that the Romans feared to fight the Prophet ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims went back to Madina after he stayed in Tabuk for 20 days and did not meet the enemy.



The Battle of Tabuk (11/16)

- When the Prophet ﷺ reached the valley of Al-Qura, he said to his companions, "I am going to Madina immediately - whoever intends to go with me, he should hurry up".
- When the Prophet ﷺ reached a place called Thi-Awan, revelation descended informing him that the hypocrites had built the mosque of Ad-Dhirar to divide the main congregation of Muslims. The Prophet ﷺ commanded for it to be burnt and demolished.
- The Prophet ﷺ said to his companions, "There are people in Madina who were with you all the time whenever you travelled or crossed a valley, but they were prevented [from joining the expedition] by valid excuses".



The Battle of Tabuk (12/16)

- When the Prophet ﷺ was about to reach Madina and saw Uhud Mountain, he said, "This is Taibah - We love this mountain, and it loves us, too".
- The people heard about the Prophet ﷺ coming to Madina and went out to a place called Thanyat Al-Wada'a to receive him warmly with pleasure and joy.
- Alsa'eb Ibn Yezeed said, "I recall that I went out with the children to receive the Prophet ﷺ in Thanyat Al-Wada'a after he came from Tabuk". (narrated by Al-Bukhari)



The Battle of Tabuk (13/16)

- People [who did not participate] in the battle of Tabuk are divided into 4 categories: those who were given orders to stay and were rewarded for that, such as Ali ibn Abi Talib, Mohammad ibn Muslimah and Ibn Um Maktoom.
- Those who had a valid excuse such as elderly, weak and sick people.
- Those who had no valid excuse and were disobedient.
- The hypocrites who participated and did not participate. ?



The Battle of Tabuk (14/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ gave his order to boycott anyone who did not participate in battle of Tabuk with no valid excuse. Thus, the Prophet ﷺ and the believers avoided them in all matters.
- Some Bedouins came to the Prophet ﷺ to apologize with weak excuses for not participating in the battle of Tabuk, and the Prophet ﷺ accepted their excuses knowing that Allah would judge them.



The Battle of Tabuk (15/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ delayed the matter of three companions who did not join the battle of Tabuk until revelation came to him in their regard, they were Ka'ab Ibn Malik, Hilal Ibn Umayyah, and Murarh Ibn Alrabi'a (May Allah be pleased with them).
- Those three companions (May Allah be pleased with them) admitted to the Prophet ﷺ that they had no excuse for not joining the battle of Tabuk.
- Describing those three companions who did not join the battle of Tabuk, Allah says in the Quran, "And [there are] others deferred until the command of Allah - whether He will punish them or whether He will forgive them - and Allah is Knowing and Wise" (9:106)



The Battle of Tabuk (16/16)

- Allah accepted the repentance of the three companions who did not join the battle of Tabuk. Describing the acceptance of their repentance, Allah says in the Quran, "Allah has certainly forgiven the Prophet and the Muhajireen and the Ansar who followed him in the hour of difficulty after the hearts of a party of them had almost inclined [to doubt], and then He forgave them. Indeed, He was to them Kind and Merciful. And [He also forgave] the three who were left behind [and regretted their error] to the point that the earth closed in on them in spite of its vastness and their souls confined them and they were certain that there is no refuge from Allah except in Him. Then He turned to them so they could repent. Indeed, Allah is the Accepting of repentance, the Merciful. (9:117-118)



- After the Prophet ﷺ returned from the Expedition of Tabuk, many tribes hurried to Madina to announce their Islam.
- In the end of ninth year after the hijrah, Um Kulthum; the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ died. The head of the hypocrites Abdullah ibn Salool also died.
- In the end of Thul-Qidah of the same year, the Prophet ﷺ appointed Abu Bakr as the Amir (Leader) for the hajj expedition of that year.
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered Abu Bakr to announce some matters pertaining to Hajj when he arrived at Makkah: "No disbeliever shall perform Hajj, no naked person shall circumambulate the House (the Kaaba), and no one shall enter Paradise if he is not a believer".



- In the month of Rabi' Al-Awaal in the tenth year after the hijrah, Ibrahim, the son of the Prophet ﷺ died; he was one year and four months old. The Prophet ﷺ held him with tears in his eyes.
- The Prophet ﷺ said, "Ibrahim is my son and he died while he was still breastfeeding; He will have two suckling women to complete his breastfeeding in Paradise".
- Ibrahim was buried in the cemetery of Al-Baqi'. The sun eclipsed on the day Ibrahim died on. People said, "It has eclipsed for the death of Ibrahim"
- The Prophet ﷺ said "The sun and the moon are two signs amongst the signs of Allah, and they do not eclipse due to someone's death or life; if you see them [do that], then supplicate and perform a prayer".



The Farewell Hajj (1/8)

- In the month of Thul-Qa'idah in tenth year after the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ announced that he will perform Hajj that year.
- Crowds of people came to Madina seeking to follow the steps of the Prophet ﷺ. The companion, Jabir said that, "No one who was capable [of performing Hajj] failed to come".
- This Hajj was called Hijjat Al-Wada'a (the Farewell Pilgrimage) because it occurred towards the end of the Prophet's life ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ set out on this blessed Hajj journey with all of his nine wives and more than 100,000 pilgrims (may Allah be pleased with all of them).



The Farewell Hajj (2/8)

- The Prophet ﷺ set out to the miqat (ihram zone) of Thil-Hulifah on the outskirts of Madinah and showered before assuming ihram. 'Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) perfumed him as he put on his Ihram clothing . ﷺ
- Abu Bakr's wife, Asmaa bint 'Umais, gave birth to their son, Muhammad, at the same location. The Prophet ﷺ told her to take a bath, cover her private parts with a piece of cloth, and assume ihram for hajj.
- The Prophet ﷺ and the people began reciting the talbiyah (labbaik Allahuma, labbaik, which means, O Allah, here we are at your service...). The Angel, Gabriel, descended to the Prophet ﷺ and told him to tell his companions to raise their voices while saying the talbiyah.
- The Prophet ﷺ performed 'umrah and then hajj directly after (referred to as hajj qiran). When he reached the area of Sarif, 'Aisha's menses began. The Prophet ﷺ told her to perform all the rituals of hajj except tawaf around the Kaaba.



The Farewell Hajj (3/8)

- The Prophet ﷺ reached Makkah on Sunday, the 4th of Thul-Qa'idah of tenth year after the hijrah, and he entered the Sacred Mosque in the early afternoon.
- The Prophet ﷺ entered the Sacred Mosque from the gate of Abd-Manaf, which is the gate of Bani Shaibah, which is now referred to as As-Salam gate. Then, he performed 'umrah.
- After the Prophet ﷺ completely performed 'umrah, he settled down in a place called Al-Abtah, in the east of Makkah. On the 8th day of the month of Thul-Hijjah, the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims went to the valley of Mina and remained there until after dawn of the next day.



The Farewell Hajj (4/8)

- When the sun rose on Friday, the 9th of Thul-Hijjah, the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims went to the plain of 'Arafah.
- Later that afternoon, they went to a valley there called 'Uranah where the Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave his famous speech known as the Farewell Speech while seated on his camel, named Alqaswa'.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave a great and comprehensive speech in which he established the foundations of Islam and condemned the negative aspects of polytheism and ignorance.
- After the Messenger of Allah ﷺ finished his speech at Arafah, he performed the Thuhr and Asr prayers combined and shortened, and he did not perform any prayer between them.



The Farewell Hajj (5/8)

- When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ finished his speech at Arafah, he prayed Thuhur and Asr combined together, shortened to two raka'at each, and did not perform any prayer between them. The Prophet ﷺ told people that the best supplication is the supplication on the day of Arafah.
- The Prophet ﷺ spent the rest of the day supplicating Allah until sunset.
- Allah revealed the following verse from the Quran: "This day, I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion." (5:3)
- After the sun set, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and the Muslims departed Arafah towards the direction of Makkah and camped in a place called Al-Mash'ar Al-Haraam in the valley of Muzadalifah later that night.
- The Prophet ﷺ combined the maghrib and 'isha prayers, shortening the 'isha prayer to two raka'ats, and then rested for the rest of the night.
- On the next morning, the tenth of Thil-Hijjah, the Prophet ﷺ led the Muslims in the fajr prayer on the Day of Nahr (Day of Sacrifice).
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ rode his camel, faced the qiblah (the direction of the Kaaba), supplicated Allah, and repeated the true statements of Allahu-Akbar and La-ilaha-illallah until the sun shone in the sky.



The Farewell Hajj (6/8)

- On the Day of Sacrifice, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ asked the young companion, 'Ibn Abbas, to collect seven pebbles for him, and he did so.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ left Muzdalifa before sunrise, in departure from the pre-Islamic Hajj custom of not departing until after sunrise.
- When the Prophet ﷺ reached the Great Jamrah (site of stoning), called Al'Aqabah, in the early afternoon. He ﷺ approached it on his camel with the direction of the Kaaba to his left and Mina on his right.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ threw seven pebbles at the Jamrah, glorifying Allah with each throw, and told the people, "Learn your rituals from me"
- The Prophet ﷺ went to the place of sacrifice in Mina and slaughtered 63 she-camels. It was reported that the camels were rushing towards him to be honored to be slaughtered by the noble hand of the Prophet ﷺ .



The Farewell Hajj (7/8)

- After the Prophet ﷺ had finished slaughtering his sacrifice, his barber, Ma'mar ibn Abdullah Al-Adawi (may Allah be pleased with him) shaved the Prophet's ﷺ head.
- Anas said, "I saw the Messenger of Allah with the barber shaving his head while his companions came around him wanting to retrieve his hair and no strand of hair was missed by a hand of theirs".
- After the Prophet ﷺ had finished having his head shaved, he put on his clothes and 'Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) perfumed him.



The Farewell Hajj (8/8)

- The Prophet ﷺ rode his camel to the Kaaba before noon and performed Tawaf Al-Ifadha (the Tawwaf of Hajj) while riding his camel so the people were able to see him.
- After tawwaf, he ﷺ went to the well of Zamzam, drank from it, and then went back to Mina. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to throw pebbles at all three Jamaraat in the early afternoons of the three days of tashriq (the 11th, 12th and 13th of Thul-Hijjah) .
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ ended his hajj by performing tawaf alwada'a (farewell tawaf) and said to people, "No one should leave until he makes the House his final ritual".
- The Prophet ﷺ went back to Madina carrying Zamzam water with him . ﷺ



- On Monday, the fourth day of the month of Safar in the 11th year after the hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ commanded his companions to prepare themselves to attack the Romans, and he appointed Usamah ibn Zaid (may Allah be pleased with him) as their leader.
- Usamah ibn Zaid was 18 years old. The Army that he led included great companions such as ‘Umar ibn Al-Khattab, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas, Abu ‘Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah, and others.
- Some people complained about the leadership of ‘Usamah ibn Zaid due to his young age. When the Prophet ﷺ heard that, he gave the people a speech as will be mentioned later.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (1/16)

- After Islam had spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula and people had embraced Islam in masses, the Prophet ﷺ felt that his life was coming to an end.
- Some of the signs of the Prophet's ﷺ death approaching included:
 - The revelation of the chapter of An-Nasr (Victory)
 - His ﷺ increased recitation and review of the Quran with the Angel Gabriel.
 - His ﷺ extra efforts in worshiping Allah
 - His ﷺ increased Itikaf (seclusion in the mosque for worship).



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (2/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ developed an illness during which he passed away in the last days of Safar. The period of his illness lasted for 13 days, and the first symptom he suffered from was a migraine headache.
- The Prophet ﷺ was in 'Aishah's house (may Allah be pleased with her) while he suffered from the headache. He wanted to visit his other wives.
- When he reached Maimunah's house (may Allah be pleased with her), he became very ill. He asked for a permission from his wives to rest in Aishah's house, and they permitted him to do so.
- The Prophet's ﷺ illness became severe and his fever got worse.
- Abu Saeed Al-Khudri said, "O Messenger of Allah – this fever is very difficult for you." The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "We (prophets) are like that - our afflictions are multiplied and our rewards are as well".



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (3/16)

- When the Messenger of Allah's ﷺ illness became more severe, he could not go to the mosque, and he ordered Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayers.
- One day, the Prophet ﷺ felt a little better and came out to the mosque leaning on Al-Fadhl ibn Al'Abbas, ascended his pulpit and gave his last public speech.
- He mentioned the virtues of Abu Bakr Als-Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him) and the Ansaar, to whom he urged kindness. He also mentioned the virtues of Usamah ibn Zaid and that he was capable of leadership.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (4/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ warned his people in his speech against making his grave in to a mosque, and he told them that past people were cursed for making their prophets' graves in to places of worship.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "O Allah, do not make my grave an abomination - Allah has cursed those people who made their Prophets' graves places of celebration" (narrated by Ahmad).



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (5/16)

- Three days prior to his death, the Prophet ﷺ directed his companions to be hopeful and optimistic about their relationships with Allah and said, "Do not die without having a positive belief about Allah".
- Imam An-Nawawi said, "This hadith warns people against losing hope in the afterlife. Having a positive belief about Allah (The Exalted) means to believe that Allah will grant His mercy and forgiveness".



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (6/16)

- Two days prior to his death, the Prophet ﷺ came out during prayer time, leaning on two men while his feet were dragging on the ground due to his severe illness.
- Abu Bakr was leading the people in prayer when he realized the Prophet ﷺ was there. Abu Bakr wanted to step back to let Prophet ﷺ lead, but the Prophet ﷺ gestured to him to stay where he was and sat down on the left of Abu Bakr.
- On the Sunday before his death, the Prophet ﷺ became very ill. This news reached the army of Usamah (may Allah be pleased with him) and they returned to Madina.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (7/16)

- The Prophet ﷺ spent the night of Monday suffering from his serious illness and was close to death. When dawn broke, he woke up feeling better.
- The Messenger of Allah opened the curtain of his room and looked at people praying in rows behind Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq. He smiled seeing them in prayer together.
- Anas said, "His face was like a page of the Quran; we were almost distracted from our prayers by our happiness of seeing the Messenger of Allah ." ﷺ
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ told them that nothing of prophethood will be left after him except for glad tidings, which are the righteous dreams that a good believer sees in his sleep.
- When the people saw that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ woke up feeling better, they thought that he had recovered. They began to go back to the normal activities of life.
- Abu Bakr asked for the permission of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to go to his family in the Awali area of Madina, and the Prophet ﷺ gave him the permission.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (8/16)

- In the early afternoon of Monday, the 12th of Rabi' Al-Awwal the Messenger of Allah ﷺ fell unconscious.
- Fatimah (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "How distressed my father is", and the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Your father shall never be distressed after this day. Your father is experiencing what will not miss anybody" (i.e. death).
- While the Messenger ﷺ was suffering the pains of death, 'Aishah held his head against her chest. He ﷺ held a container of water between his hands, and would dip his hand in the water and wiped his face with it, saying, "There is no true god but Allah... indeed, death has its stupors".
- The Messenger ﷺ raised his hand saying, "to the highest companion". His hand dropped ﷺ as he passed away.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (9/16)

- In another narration, Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "I was leaning him against my chest, and he asked for a container, but then I did not realize that he had passed away".
- In the narration of Imam Ahmad, 'Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "While his head was on my shoulder, his head moved towards my head, and I thought that he just fainted".
- In another narration, Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said, "When the Prophet ﷺ passed away, his head was between my neck and chest, and when his soul came out, I have never smelled a scent better than that".
- Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah, ﷺ died in the early afternoon of Monday, the 12th of Rabi' Al-Awwal of 11th year after the hijrah at the age of 63.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (10/16)

- The news about the death of the Prophet ﷺ spread in Madina and devastated many of the companions (may Allah be pleased with them) due to their intense love for him . ﷺ
- The companions entered Aisha's house looking at him and said, "How can he die while he is a witness on us and we will be witnesses on the people?"
- 'Umar Ibn Alkhattab came in and, when he saw him , ﷺ he said, "He has only fainted!" 'Umar could not find his composure.
- 'Umar came out with his sword unsheathed and threatened people by saying, "By Allah, if I hear someone says that the Messenger of Allah has died, I will strike him with my sword".
- He also said, "The Messenger of Allah has not died, but he has gone to his Lord [temporarily] as Moses did. By Allah, he will come back as Moses came back - I will chop off the hands and legs of those who claimed that he died!"



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (11/16)

- Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) was not in the center of Madina when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ passed away because he had asked the permission from the Prophet ﷺ to go to his family.
- One of the companions went to him and told him about the death of the Prophet ﷺ and that people were in extreme distress.
- Abu Bakr set out quickly on his horse until he entered the area of the Prophet's Masjid where people were crying and 'Umar was brandishing his sword and threatening people.
- Abu Bakr entered his daughter, Aisha's, house, saw the Prophet ﷺ lying on his bed, and uncovered his pure face.
- Abu Bakr said, "To Allah we belong and to Him is our return". He leaned over the Prophet ﷺ weeping and said, "O Messenger of Allah, you were pure in life, and you are pure in death. Allah will not cause you to die twice. You have experienced the death that has been prescribed for you, and you will not die again". Then, he covered the Prophet ﷺ.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (12/16)

- Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him) came out to the people while they were in denial and confusion and addressed 'Umar, who was still threatening those who would speak about the death of Prophet ﷺ .
- Abu Bakr said, "O 'Umar, calm down", but 'Umar refused to do so.
- Abu Bakr turned to the people, addressing them with a speech. When they heard it, they came to him and left 'Umar. Abu Bakr said, "O people – If any of you worships Mohammad, then Mohammad has died. Whoever worships Allah then, Allah is Alive and never dies. Allah says in the Quran: "Muhammad is no more than a messenger: many were the messengers that passed away before him. If he died or were slain, will you then turn back on your heels?"
- Ibn 'Abbas said, "The people were as if they have/had never known that Allah had revealed this verse until Abu Bakr recited it".



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (13/16)

- While Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him) was given the pledge of allegiance to be the khalifah (successor to the Prophet ﷺ in leadership), the family of the Prophet ﷺ wanted to wash him, but they were confused.
- They said, "By Allah, we do not know what to do - should we take off the clothes of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ as we do with those who die, or should we wash him without taking off his clothes?"
- They suddenly became drowsy and they all slept. They heard a voice telling them "wash the Prophet ﷺ with his clothes on".
- When they woke up, they told each other about what they had heard. Then, they stood around the Prophet ﷺ and washed him with his clothes on.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (14/16)

- The people who washed the Prophet ﷺ were Ali ibn Abi Talib, Al'Abbas and his sons, Al-FadhI and Quthm, Usamah ibn Zaid and the freed servant of the Prophet, ﷺ Shuqran.
- Al'Abbas, AlFadhI and Quthm turned the Prophet ﷺ as needed. Usamah and Shuqran poured water on him, and Ali ibn Abi Talib washed the Prophet . ﷺ
- When they finished washing the Messenger of Allah , ﷺ he was shrouded in three white pieces of cloth and placed on his bed in 'Aisha's house.



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (15/16)

- After the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was washed and placed on his bed, the people were given permission to come in to perform the funeral prayer over the Prophet ﷺ individually and on one led the prayer. This matter was done by consensus without any disagreement.
- When they finished performing funeral prayers for the Prophet ﷺ, the companions discussed with each other where to bury the Prophet ﷺ and they had different opinions.
- They asked Abu Bakr and he said, "I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ saying, 'Allah does not take [the life of] a Prophet except at the place where He wants him to be buried'".



The Death of the Prophet ﷺ (16/16)

- The grave of the Prophet ﷺ was dug at the exact location where he died in Aishah's house. Al'Abbas, Ali and Al-Fadhli entered the grave of the Prophet ﷺ.
- Shuqran put a red garment in the grave of the Prophet ﷺ and then they placed the Messenger of Allah ﷺ into his grave.
- The Prophet ﷺ was buried Tuesday night before Wednesday, the 13th of Rabi' Al-Awwal.
- The companions were extremely sad for the death of the Prophet ﷺ. Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "I have never seen a darker and uglier day than the day on which the Prophet ﷺ passed away".



**This is the end of the Blessed
Prophet's biography** ﷺ

**Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the
Worlds**

