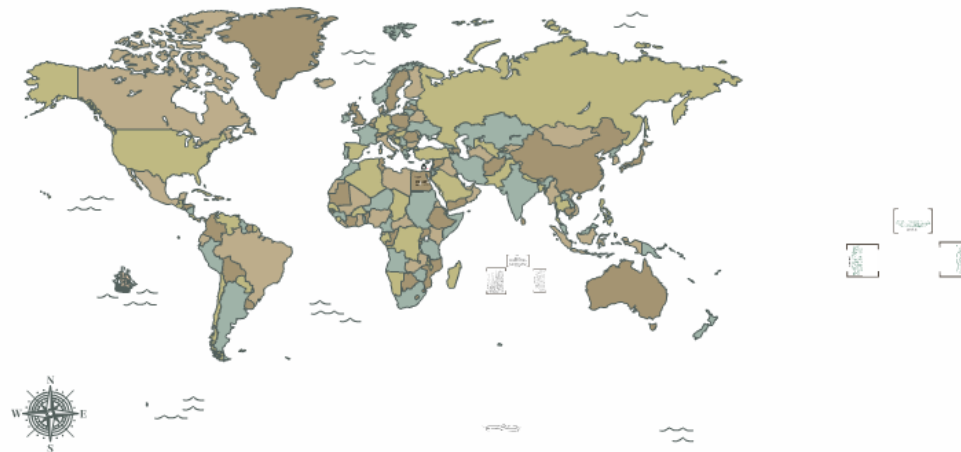
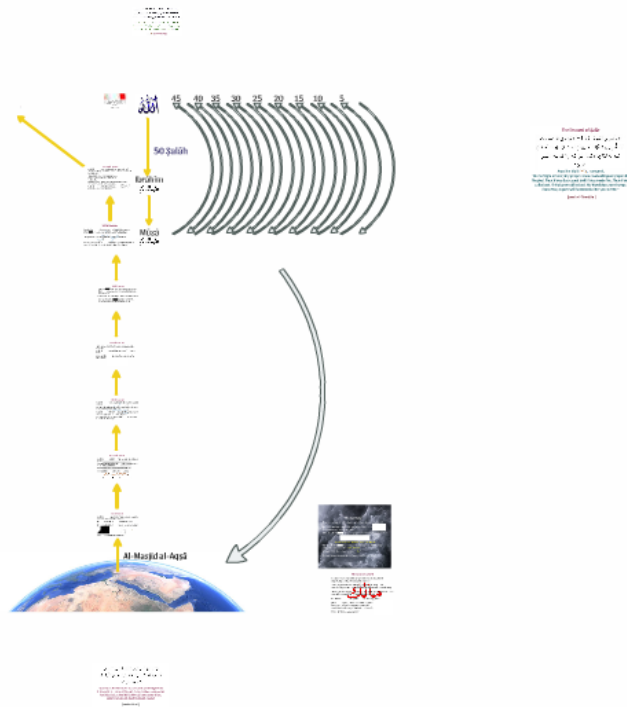
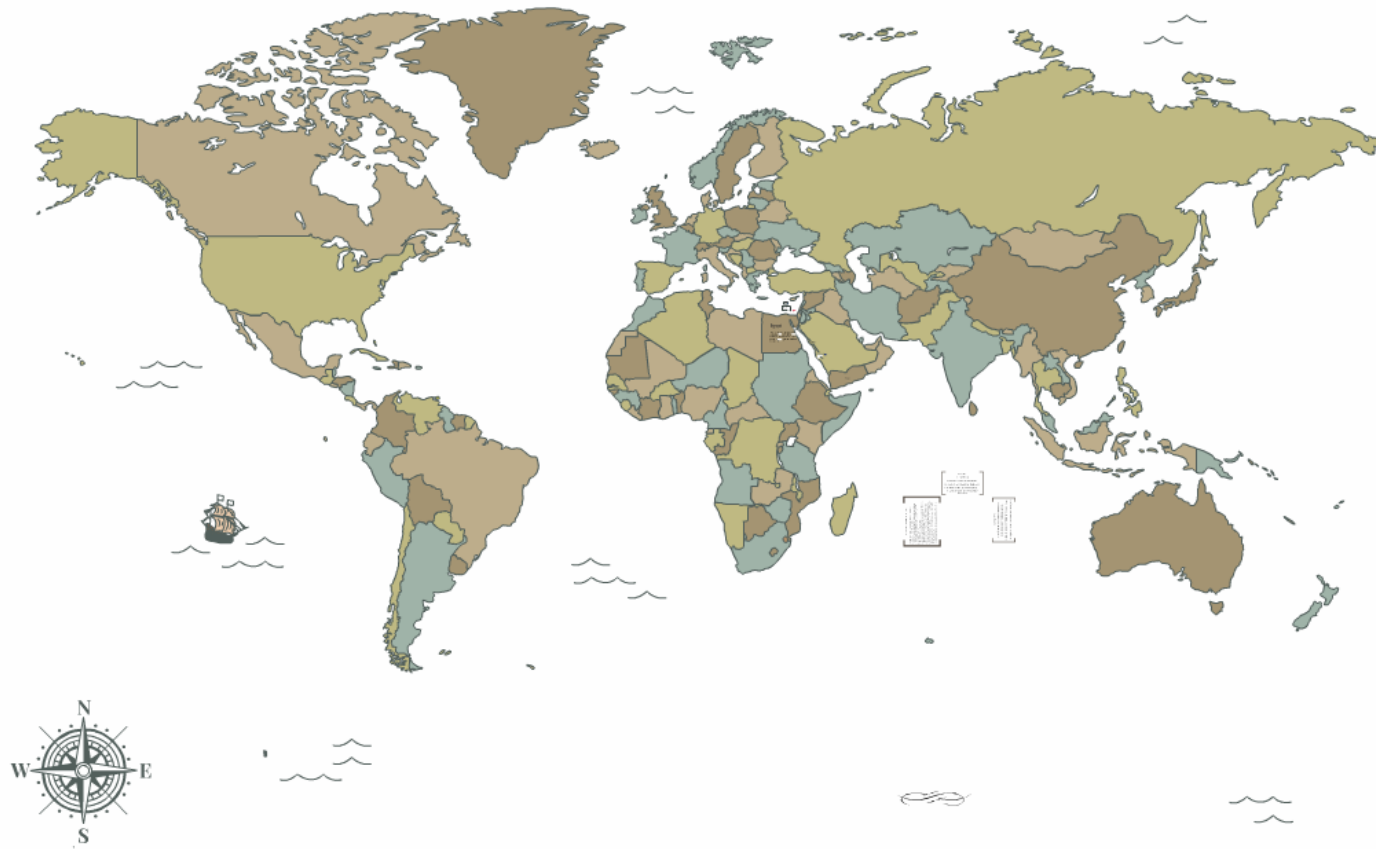




[illegible]

Sīrah of Muḥammad

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

مُحَمَّدٌ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Part 8 - The Night Journey & Ascension

Recap Questions

Which close companion of Rasūlullāh ﷺ decided to migrate to Abyssinia? **Abū Bakr** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Who offered him protection? **Ibn -ad-Daghinah**

What were the Qurayshi conditions set for Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ?

That he would pray inside his home and not pray outside

What did Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ build outside of his house? **A Masjid**

When Ibn ad-Daghinah revoked his pledge of protection, what did Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ say?

That he was satisfied with the protection of Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى

Recap Questions

What was the 10th year of Prophethood known as?

The Year of Sorrow

Name 2 people close to Rasūlullāh ﷺ who passed away during this time? **Abū Ṭālib and Khadījah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا**

Where were they both buried? **In Jannah al-Mu'allā**

Did Abū Ṭālib die with Imān?

No, he chose to remain on the religion of his forefathers

How many children did Rasūlullāh ﷺ have with Khadījah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا?

6

Recap Questions

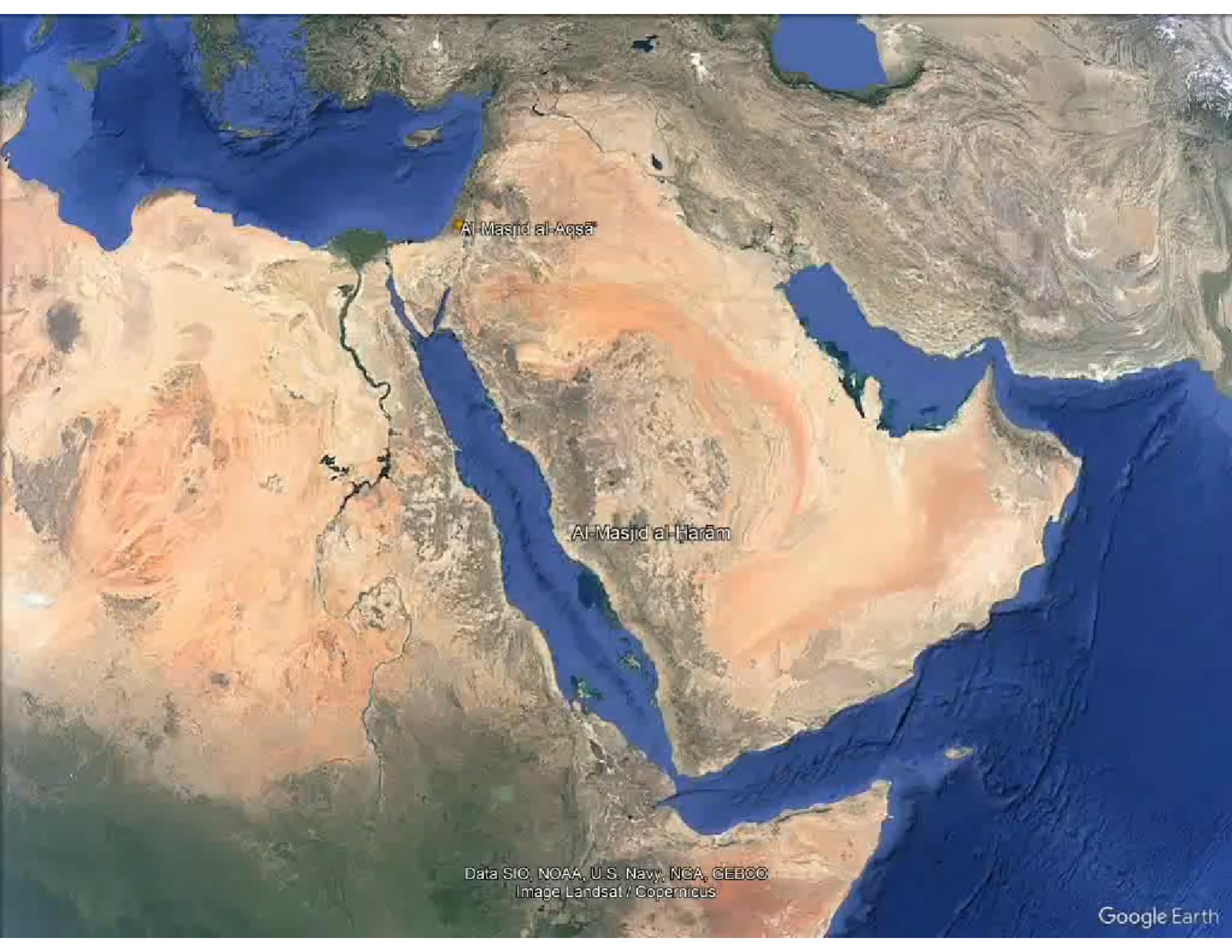
Where did Rasūlullāh ﷺ go with Zayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to invite the people to Islām? **Ṭāif**

What did the leaders of Ṭāif do?

They refused to listen to the guidance of Rasūlullāh ﷺ and sent the street urchins after him

What was the name of the person from Nineveh who they met in a garden? **'Addās**

Who listened to Rasūlullāh ﷺ reciting the Qur'ān on his journey back to Makkah? **A group of Jinns**



Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā

Al-Masjid al-Haram

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

‘Al-Isrā wal-Mi’rāj’



According to some scholars, the journey took place in the 11th or 12th year of Prophethood

Exact date of the journey - difference of opinion. 5 opinions in total, the most common is 27th of Rajab

Defintions

Al-Isrā'

**The Night journey,
from Makkah to
Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'**

Defintions

Al-Mi'rāj is the term
used for
Rasūlullāh ﷺ
going from
Masjid al-Aqṣā' up to
the Heavens, or the
'Ascension to the
Heavens'

سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى
الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ وَلِنُرِيَهُ وَمِنَ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ وَهُوَ
السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١﴾¹

"Glorious is He Who made his servant travel by night from
Al Masjid al-Ḥarām to Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' whose environs We
have blessed, so that We let him see some of Our signs,
Surely, He is the All-Hearing, the All-Seeing"

[Sūrah al-Isrā']

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ
" لَا تُشَدُّ الرِّحَالُ إِلَّا إِلَى ثَلَاثَةِ مَسَاجِدَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَمَسْجِدِ
الرَّسُولِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى " ²

Abū Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates, that Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:
“A person should not set out on a journey except to 3 Masājid,
Al-Masjid al-Ḥarām, the Masjid of the Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
(Al-Masjid al-Nabawī) and Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā”.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
قَالَ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَيُّ مَسْجِدٍ وُضِعَ فِي الْأَرْضِ أَوَّلُ قَالَ
" الْمَسْجِدُ الْحَرَامُ ". قَالَ قُلْتُ ثُمَّ أَيٌّ قَالَ " الْمَسْجِدُ الْأَقْصَى ".
قُلْتُ كَمْ كَانَ بَيْنَهُمَا قَالَ " أَرْبَعُونَ سَنَةً ثُمَّ أَيْنَمَا أَذْرَكَتْكَ
الصَّلَاةُ بَعْدَ فَصْلِهِ فَإِنَّ الْفَضْلَ فِيهِ " ³

Abū Dharr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "I said O Messenger of Allāh,
which was the first Masjid set upon the earth,
Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said "Al-Masjid al-Ḥarām". I then said,
then which one, he said "Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā". I said what
was the time in between the 2, he said 40 years. Then he
said whenever the time comes for Ṣalāh, then read Ṣalāh
there, for indeed there is good in it"

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " مَنْ أَهَلَ بِحَجَّةٍ أَوْ عُمْرَةٍ مِنَ
الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ وَمَا
تَأَخَّرَ " أَوْ " وَجَبَتْ لَهُ الْجَنَّةُ " شَكََّ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَيَّتَهُمَا قَالَ قَالَ
أَبُو دَاوُدَ يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ وَكِيعًا أَحْرَمَ مِنْ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ يَعْنِي إِلَى مَكَّةَ⁴

Umme Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the wife of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said,
she heard Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saying:

“Whoever puts on the Ihram for Hajj or 'Umrah from
Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' to Al-Masjid al-Ḥarām, then all his
previous sins are forgiven and his latter sins. Or Jannah
become obligatory upon them”.

[Sunan Abū Dāwūd]

One-night, Rasūlullāh ﷺ was resting in the house of Umm Ḥāni رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Umme Ḥāni رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was his first cousin, the daughter of Abū Ṭālib. Her real name was Fākhitah.



Suddenly, the roof of the house opened

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام came down from the Heavens with some other Angels

They woke Rasūlullāh ﷺ up and took him to Al-Masjid al-Ḥarām

Rasūlullāh ﷺ fell asleep in the Ḥaṭīm

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and Mīkā'il عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ once again woke up Rasūlullāh ﷺ and took him to the well of Zamzam

He was laid down and his blessed chest was split open by the Angels. They removed his heart and washed it with Zamzam

A golden tray was then brought, full of faith and wisdom

The heart of Rasūlullāh ﷺ with this faith and wisdom, was put it back inside his body

The seal of Prophethood was then placed between his shoulder blades



The Burāq

A Heavenly creature was brought for Rasūlullāh ﷺ, which was called a Burāq.

It was smaller than a mule but larger than a donkey, being white in colour, according to some narrations it had two wings

This animal could travel so fast, that in a single step, it could cover the distance one can see with their eyes.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ mounted the animal and it started to misbehave

Jibrīl عليه السلام said, 'Until today, there has never been a servant of Allāh سبحانه وتعالى more respected and honoured than Rasūlullāh ﷺ who has sat on your back

The Burāq

Out of shame, the Burāq started to perspire

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then left on the back of the Burāq accompanied by the two great Angels, Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and Mīkā'il عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

In other narrations it mentions that Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام put Rasūlullāh ﷺ on the back of the Burāq and then also sat on it behind him

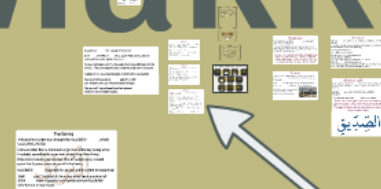
It was in this grace and dignity that Rasūlullāh ﷺ left for this miraculous journey



Yathrib



Makkah



Date Palms

Rasūlullāh ﷺ passed by some land where there were many date palms.



Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ told Rasūlullāh ﷺ to dismount and pray Ṣalāh

After Rasūlullāh ﷺ had finished, Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ asked Rasūlullāh ﷺ if he knew where he had prayed

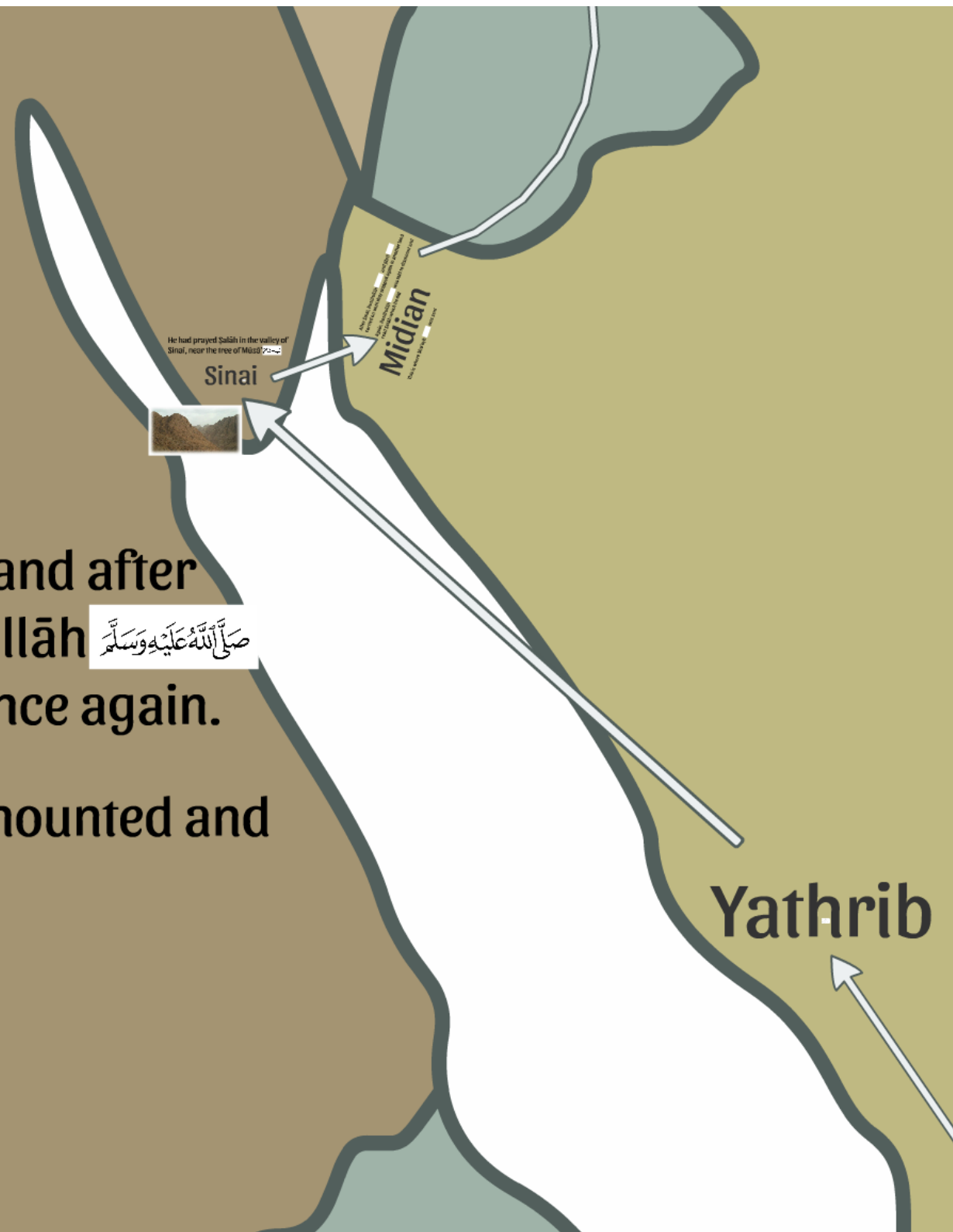
Rasūlullāh ﷺ said that Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى knows best

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ said, that he prayed Ṣalāh in Yathrib

Egypt

They carried on their journey and after a while Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام told Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to dismount and pray Ṣalāh once again.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ again dismounted and read his Ṣalāh



He had prayed Ṣalāh in the valley of
Sinai, near the tree of Mūsā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

Sinai



After Sinai, Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Jibrīl عليه السلام carried on until they stopped again in another land

Again, Rasūlullāh ﷺ was told to dismount and read Ṣalāh which he did

Midian

This is where Shu'ayb عليه السلام was sent

Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام carried on and again they stopped

Rasūlullāh ﷺ was told to dismount and read Ṣalāh

Bethlehem

The birth place of 'Īsā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام



Strange Encounters

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ was travelling on the Burāq, they passed by an old woman who called out to him

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ told him to carry on and not pay any attention to her

They carried on and then saw an old man. He also called out to Rasūlullāh ﷺ. Again he was told not to stop

They carried on again and passed by a group of people who greeted

Rasūlullāh ﷺ with the following words:

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ told Rasūlullāh ﷺ to reply

السلام عليك يا اول

السلام عليك يا اخر

السلام عليك يا حاشر

Strange Encounters

After a while Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ told Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ who they were

He said that the old woman who they met first, was the world

The world only has a little time left, in the same way
as the old woman had a little time left in her life



The old man, was Shayṭān, the Devil. Both the
world and the Devil's aim is to entice you towards them

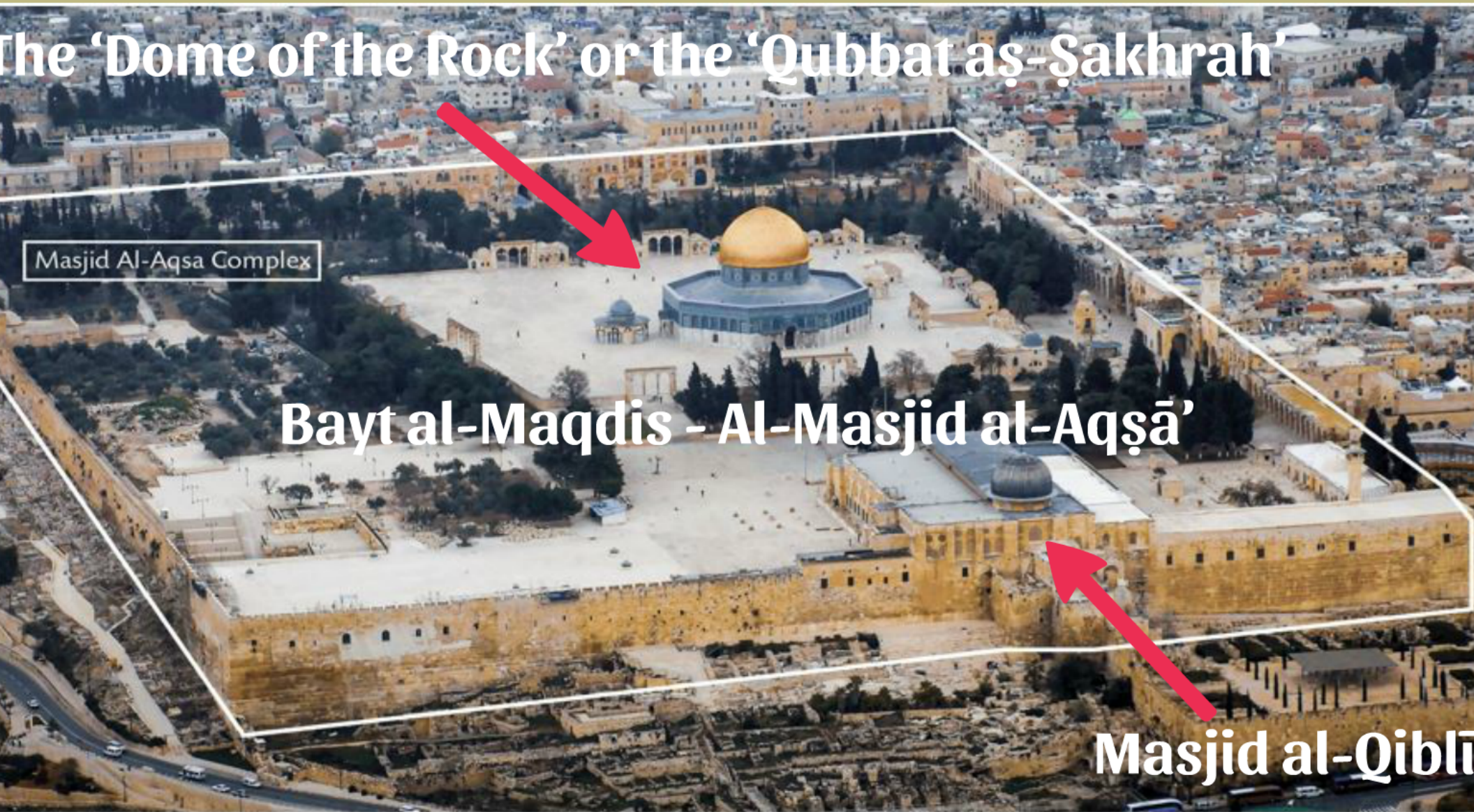
Finally, the group of people who greeted him were
the blessed Messengers, Ibrāhīm, Mūsā' and 'Īsā' عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

The 'Dome of the Rock' or the 'Qubbat aṣ-Ṣakhrāh'

Masjid Al-Aqsa Complex

Bayt al-Maqdis - Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'

Masjid al-Qiblī



Masjid Burāq

Rasūlullāh ﷺ had reached the land of the Prophets and dismounted from the Burāq.

In Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, there is a Ḥadīth narrated by Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in which he mentions Rasūlullāh ﷺ tethered the Burāq to the same ring which the Prophets of Allāh عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ used to tether their animals to



عَنِ ابْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
" لَمَّا انْتَهَيْنَا إِلَى بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ قَالَ جِبْرِيلُ بِإِصْبَعِهِ فَخَرَقَ بِهِ
الْحَجَرَ وَشَدَّ بِهِ الْبُرَاقَ " ⁶

Ibn Buraydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates from his father that

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

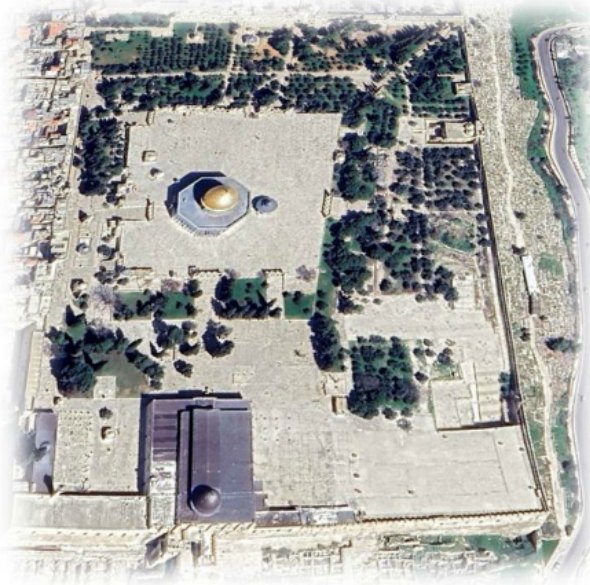
"When we reached Bayt al-Maqdis, Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام pointed
with his finger causing a crack in the rock, and he tied the
Buraq to it"

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī]

The Prayer of the Prophets

Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Jibrīl عليه السلام now entered the Masjid and both read 2 Rak'ah Ṣalāh.

The Prophets عليهم السلام had already gathered in the Masjid in anticipation of Rasūlullāh ﷺ



Amongst these were Ibrāhīm, Mūsā' and 'Isā عليهم السلام

Very soon many more people gathered within Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'

A Mu'adhin then performed the Adhān and Iqāmah

All the people were standing in line, waiting to see who would lead the Prayer.

The Prayer of the Prophets

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام made Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ go forward so he could lead the Ṣalāh

When the Ṣalāh concluded, Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام asked Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ if he knew who he had just led in Prayer **He said he didn't know.**

He was told all the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام who had been sent by Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, had just read Ṣalāh behind him.

All the Angels also descended from the Heavens and Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ led both the Prophets and Angels عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام in Prayer

After the Ṣalāh, the Angels asked Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام who was with him. He replied that it was Muḥammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ left the Masjid and 3 bowls were presented to him



Rasūlullāh ﷺ chose the bowl of milk and Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام told him that he has chosen the natural religion

If he had chosen the wine, his people would have gone astray

If he had chosen the water, his people would have drowned

In some narrations it also says that a bowl of honey was presented to Rasūlullāh ﷺ from which he also drank

The Ascension

Rasūlullāh ﷺ now made his way up to the Heavens with Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ made his way up on the Burāq whilst other narrations say that a ladder was sent down from Heaven which he ascended



Abū Sa'īd al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he heard Rasūlullāh ﷺ say, “When I finished from the commands in Bayt al-Maqdis, a ladder was brought down. I have never seen a more beautiful ladder than this.

It was that ladder which the souls of the children of Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ ascend on the way up to the Heavens.

My Companion, Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ made me climb the ladder until I reached a door from the doors of the Heavens called ‘Bāb al-Ḥafazāh’.

The Ascension

There was an Angel from the Angels on this door who was called Ismā'īl

He had 12,000 Angels under him and under each of these Angels, were another 12,000 Angels.”

إِسْمَاعِيلَ

Whilst Rasūlullāh ﷺ was narrating this Ḥadīth, he mentioned the verse

وَمَا يَعْلَمُ جُنُودَ رَبِّكَ إِلَّا هُوَ

“And not one knows the Hosts of the Lord but He.”

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ was being entered through the door, the Angel asked, “Who is this O Jibrīl?”. **“Muḥammad”.**

The Angel said, “Has he been sent for?” **“Yes”.**

The Angel then welcomed him and supplicated for him.

The Keeper of Hell

In another narration in Ibn Ishāq, it mentions that Rasūlullāh ﷺ met the Angels when he entered the Heavens

All the Angels would be smiling, saying pleasant things, and supplicating for him. This continued until he met one particular Angel

This Angel also said pleasant things and supplicated for him in the same way the other Angels did, however he did not smile.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ asked Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who this Angel was?

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ replied, “If he was to smile at anyone before you, or smile at anyone after you, he would have smiled at you, but he does not smile.

This is ‘Mālik’ the keeper of Hell.”



The Gatekeeper again asked Jibril عليه السلام who he was with. Again, he replied it was Muḥammad ﷺ.

The door was opened, and they were welcomed inside.

Here Rasūlullāh ﷺ saw Yahyā عليه السلام and 'Isā عليه السلام.

مرحباً يا أخ الصالح ويا نبي الصالح

"Welcome pious brother and pious Messenger"



First Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ entered the first Heaven and saw a venerable person, meaning a wise respected person.

Jibril عليه السلام told Rasūlullāh ﷺ it was his father Ādam عليه السلام.

Jibril عليه السلام told Rasūlullāh ﷺ to greet him, and Ādam replied:

مرحباً يا ابن الصالح ويا نبي الصالح

"Welcome pious son and pious Messenger"

Ādam عليه السلام then supplicated for Rasūlullāh ﷺ.



Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā



First Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ entered the first Heaven and saw a venerable person, meaning a wise respected person

Jibrīl عليه السلام told Rasūlullāh ﷺ it was his father Ādam عليه السلام

Jibrīl عليه السلام told Rasūlullāh ﷺ to greet him, and Ādam replied:

مرحبا بالابن الصالح والنبى الصالح

“Welcome pious son and pious Messenger”

Ādam عليه السلام then supplicated for Rasūlullāh ﷺ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ noticed there were some people to the right of Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and some people to his left.

Whenever Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ looked at the people on the right, he would get happy but when he looked at the people on the left, he would get upset.

The people on his left were his bad children, who are the people of the fire. When he sees them, he cries.

آدم

The people on the right side of Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ were his pious children. Those who will go to Heaven. When he sees them, he gets happy.



Second Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام then made their way to the 2nd Heaven

The Gatekeeper again asked Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام who he was with. Again, he replied it was Muḥammad ﷺ

The door was opened, and they were welcomed inside

Here Rasūlullāh ﷺ saw Yaḥyā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and 'Isā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

مرحبا بالاخ الصالح وبالنبي الصالح

“Welcome pious brother and pious Messenger”

Third Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then proceeded to the other Heavens, one after another

Each time, the Gatekeeper of the Heaven would ask who they were, then grant them entry into the Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام went up to the 3rd Heaven and saw a person whose face was like the full moon

He enquired, who this person was and Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام told him it was his brother Yūsuf ibn Ya'qūb عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

Fourth Heaven

They then proceeded to the 4th Heaven and there was another person there

Rasūlullāh ﷺ enquired about him and Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام said it was Idrīs عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ heard who it was, he mentioned the following verse:

وَرَفَعْنَاهُ مَكَانًا عَلِيًّا

“And We raised him to a high place”

Fifth Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then proceeded to the 5th Heaven with Jibrīl عليه السلام and saw an elderly man with white hair and a large white beard

He had never seen an elderly person more beautiful than him.

Once again Rasūlullāh ﷺ enquired as to who this person was and was told it was Hārūn ibn 'Imrān عليه السلام





Sixth Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then proceeded to the 6th Heaven with Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and saw a person with a dark complexion

He appeared as he was from the people of Shanū'ah

Once again Rasūlullāh ﷺ enquired as to who this person was and was told it was his brother, Mūsā' ibn 'Imrān عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ



Seventh Heaven

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then proceeded to the 7th Heaven with Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام. They saw an elderly person who was sat on a chair near the door of the Bayt al-Ma'mūr.

The Bayt al-Ma'mūr or the 'Frequented House', is directly above the Ka'bah, and is the Qiblah of the Angels.

Every day 70,000 Angels perform Ṭawāf of this House and they will not return to it until the Day of Qiyāmah

Rasūlullāh ﷺ said, that he hadn't seen a person who looked so much like himself.



Rasūlullāh then asked Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام once again, who this person was

He was told, it was his father, Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام then told Rasūlullāh to greet him

Rasūlullāh greeted Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام who replied and said:

مرحبا بالابن الصالح والنبي الصالح

"Welcome pious son and pious Messenger"

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then asked Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ once again, who this person was

He was told, it was his father, Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ then told Rasūlullāh ﷺ to greet him

Rasūlullāh ﷺ greeted Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who replied and said:

مرحبا بالابن الصالح والنبى الصالح

“Welcome pious son and pious Messenger”

Sidrat al-Muntahā'

This tree is a boundary. Everything that comes up from below stops here, and everything that comes down from above, also stops here

It was here that Rasūlullāh ﷺ saw Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام in his true form

عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَتْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ وَذَكَرَ لَهُ سِدْرَةُ الْمُنْتَهَى قَالَ " يَسِيرُ الرَّكَّابُ فِي ظِلِّ
الْفَنَنِ مِنْهَا مِائَةَ سَنَةٍ أَوْ يَسْتَظِلُّ بِظِلِّهَا مِائَةَ رَاكِبٍ شَكَّ يَحْيَى فِيهَا
فَرَّاشُ الذَّهَبِ كَأَنَّ ثَمَرَهَا الْقِلَالُ "⁹

Asmā' bint Abī Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates : "I heard
Rasūlullāh ﷺ while mentioning the Lote-Tree of the
Utmost Boundary, saying: 'A rider will travel in the shade
of one of its branches for a hundred years,' or 'a hundred
riders will seek to shade themselves with its shade'- (one
of the narrators) Yaḥyā' was in doubt- 'in it are
butterflies of gold, it is as if its fruits are Qilāl."

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī]



عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَتْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ
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of the narrators) Yahyā' was in doubt- 'in it are
butterflies of gold, it is as if its fruits are Qilāl."

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī]

ثُمَّ رُفِعْتُ لِي سِدْرَةُ الْمُنتَهَى فَإِذَا نَبَقُهَا مِثْلُ قِلَالٍ هَجَرَ وَإِذَا وَرَقُهَا مِثْلُ آذَانِ الْفِيلَةِ قَالَ هَذِهِ سِدْرَةُ
الْمُنْتَهَى وَإِذَا أَرْبَعَةُ أَنْهَارٍ نَهْرَانِ بَاطِنَانِ وَنَهْرَانِ ظَاهِرَانِ فَقُلْتُ مَا هَذَانِ يَا جِبْرِيلُ قَالَ أَمَّا الْبَاطِنَانِ
فَنَهْرَانِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَأَمَّا الظَّاهِرَانِ فَالنَّيْلُ وَالْفُرَاتُ⁸

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Then I was made to ascend to Sidrat-al-Muntahā’ (i.e., the Lote Tree of the utmost boundary) Behold! Its fruits were like the jars of Hajr (i.e., a place near Madīnah) and its leaves were as big as the ears of elephants”. Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ said, “This is the Lote Tree of the utmost boundary”. There ran four rivers, two were hidden and two were visible, I asked, “What are these two kinds of rivers, O Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ?” He replied, “As for the hidden rivers, they are two rivers in Paradise and the visible rivers are the Nile and the Euphrates.”

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Heaven & Hell

After going to the Sidrat al-Muntahā, Rasūlullāh ﷺ then went to Heaven

After he visited Heaven, he was then shown Hell

After this Rasūlullāh ﷺ was again raised to a place where he could hear the pens writing

The sound which is heard when the pens were writing was called Ṣarīf al-Aqlām

At that place the pens were busy writing destiny

After this a throne was brought for Rasūlullāh ﷺ and he went to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى



ثُمَّ دَنَا فَتَدَلَّى (٨) فَكَانَ قَابَ قَوْسَيْنِ أَوْ أَدْنَى (٩)

فَأَوْحَىٰ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ مَا أَوْحَىٰ (١٠)⁹

“Then He drew near, and came down, (8)
So as he was at a distance like that of two bows (joined
together), rather even nearer. (9)
Thus He (Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ) revealed to His slave what He
revealed. (10)”

[Sūrah an-Najm]

Gifts from Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ لَمَّا بَلَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سِدْرَةَ الْمُنْتَهَى قَالَ " انْتَهَى إِلَيْهَا مَا يَعْرُجُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ وَمَا يَنْزِلُ مِنْ فَوْقَ قَالَ فَأَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ عِنْدَهَا ثَلَاثًا لَمْ يُعْطِهَا نَبِيًّا كَانَ قَبْلَهُ فُرِضَتْ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ خَمْسًا وَأُعْطِيَ خَوَاتِمَ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ وَغُفِرَ لِأُمَّتِهِ الْمُقْحَمَاتُ مَا لَمْ يُشْرِكُوا بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا " ¹

‘Abdullāh ibn Mas‘ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates:

“When Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ reached Sidrat al-Muntahā, he said: ‘There terminates everything that ascends from the earth, and everything that descends from above’. He said, there Allāh gave him three, which He did not give to any Prophet before him: He made five Prayers obligatory upon him, He gave him the last Verses of Sūrah al-Baqarah, and He pardoned the grave sins for those of his Ummah who do not associate anything with Allāh.”

اللَّهُ

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

50 Şalāh

Ibrāhīm
عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

Mūsā
عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

Rasûlullâh ﷺ then proceeded to the 7th Heaven with Jibrîl : 4
They saw an elderly person who was sat on a chair near the door of the Bayt al-Mu'mîn;

The Bayt al-Ma'mûr or the 'Frequented House', is directly above the Ka'bah, and is the Qiblah of the Angels.

The Bayt al-Ma'mûr or the 'Frequented House', is directly above the Ka'bah, and is the Qiblah of the Angels.

Every day 70,000 Angels perform **Jawāb** of this: **will not return to it until the Day of Dīḡmah**

Rasûlullah ﷺ said, that he hadn't seen a person who had been on Hajj, then returned, and said, "I have been to Hajj," without having been to Hajj, except for a man from the Banu Tamim.

Sixth Heaven

Rasûlullâh ﷺ then proceeded to the 6th Heaven with Jibrîl عليه السلام and saw a person with a dark complexion

He appeared as he was from the people of Shanū'ah

Once again Rasūlullāh ﷺ enquired as to who this person was and was told it was his brother, Mūsā' ibn 'Imrān: **مُوسَى بْنُ إِمْرَانَ**

Fifth Heaven

The Reward of Ṣalāt

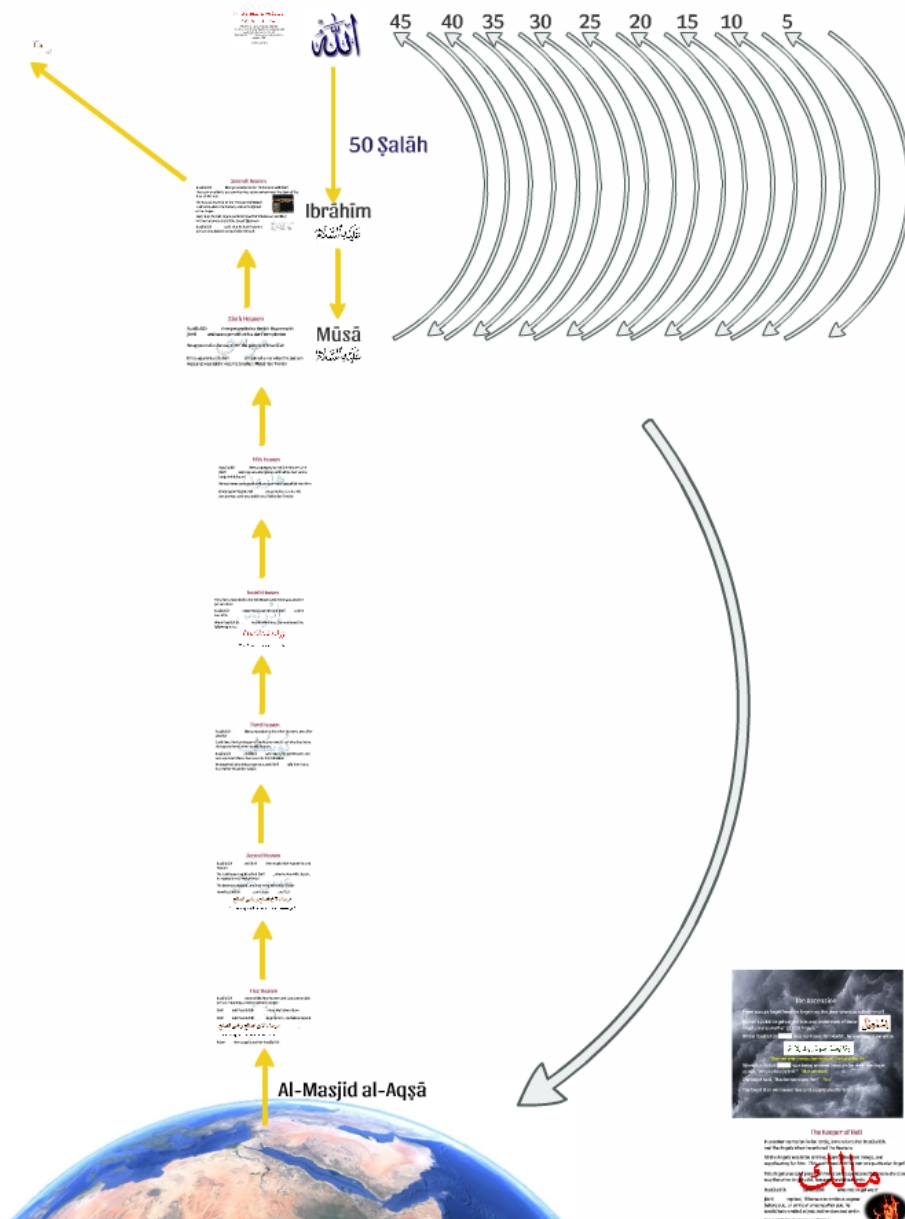
عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ فُرِضَتْ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
لَيْلَةَ أُسْرِى بِهِ الصَّلَوَاتُ خَمْسِينَ ثُمَّ نُقِصَتْ حَتَّى جُعِلَتْ خَمْسًا ثُمَّ
نُودِيَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنَّهُ لَا يُبَدِّلُ الْقَوْلَ لَدَيَّ وَإِنَّ لَكَ بِهِذِهِ الْخُمْسَ

خَمْسِينَ¹³

Anas ibn Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrated,

"On the Night of Isrā', fifty prayers were made obligatory upon the Prophet. Then it was decreased until it was made five. Then it was called out: 'O Muḥammad! Indeed, My Word does not change; these five prayers will be recorded for you as fifty.'"

[Jāmī' al-Tirmidhī]



The Reward of Salāh

عن أبي هريرة عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم
 أنه قال: من صلى ركعة لم يزل الله يكتب له بها أجره
 حتى يكتب له بها الجنة.

Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه narrated:
 "On the Night of Qadr, my prayers were made obligatory upon the Prophet, then it was decreed until it was made five. Then it was called out: 'O Muhammad! Looked, My Word does not change; these the prayers will be recorded for you as fifty.'"

[Sunan al-Tirmidhi]



Makkah



Rasūlullāh ﷺ left asleep in the Kaaba and woke up in the wall of Zamzam. He was told down and his blessed chest was split open by the Angels. They removed his heart and washed it with Zamzam. A golden ring was then brought, full of faith and wisdom. The heart of Rasūlullāh with this faith and wisdom, was put in back inside his body. The seal of Prophethood was then placed between his shoulder blades.

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الصِّدِّيق

The Burāq
A heavenly creature was brought for Rasūlullāh ﷺ, which was called a Burāq. It was smaller than a mule but larger than a donkey, being white in colour, according to some narrations it had two wings. This animal could travel so fast that in a single step, it could cover the distance one can see with their eyes. Rasūlullāh ﷺ mounted the animal and it started to misbehave. Jibrīl said, 'Until today, there has never been a servant of Allah more disobedient and more disobedient than Rasūlullāh who has sat on your back.'

The Burāq
Out of shame, the Burāq started to perspire. Rasūlullāh ﷺ then left on the back of the Burāq accompanied by the two great Angels Jibrīl and Mikail.

The Quraysh

In the morning, Rasūlullāh ﷺ told the Quraysh about this amazing journey

They were shocked at what they heard. Some of them placed their hands on their heads whilst others started to clap. They started to say:

“He has gone and come back from Bayt al-Maqdis in one night! It takes one month to go from Makkah to Shām and one month to come back again, and he says he got there in one night and came back to Makkah as well!”

The Quraysh

The people who had been to Bayt al-Maqdis started to test Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ by asking him about the features of the sacred place

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى brought a vision of Bayt al-Maqdis in front of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and he was able to answer them

When they ran out of things to ask, they asked him to tell them something about the journey



The Caravan

Rasūlullāh ﷺ gave them details of a trading caravan which was returning from Shām

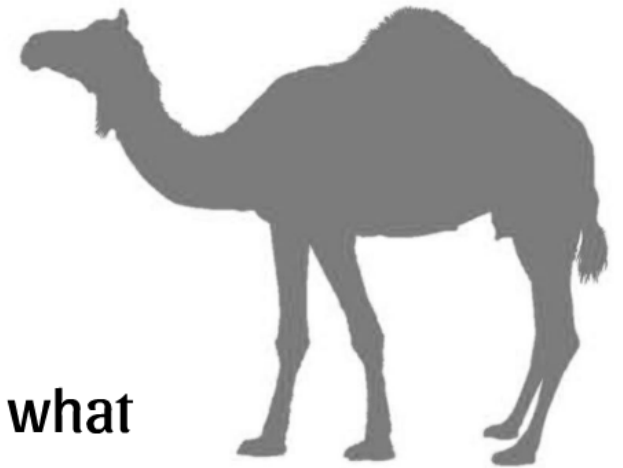
They had lost one of their camels, which they had later found, and they would be back in Makkah after three days God willing

He also said there would be an ashen coloured camel at the front

After three days, the caravan which Rasūlullāh ﷺ had described entered Makkah

They told the Quraysh how they had lost their camel, so what Rasūlullāh ﷺ had said was proven true

Upon hearing this, the Quraysh still refused to believe. Walīd ibn Mughirah said that this was magic, and the people agreed with his opinion



Abū Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Some people went to Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and told him that his friend, claims he went to Bayt al-Maqdis last night, prayed there and came back to Makkah

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked them if that was what Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had said?

They replied that Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was talking about it

“By Allāh, if he has said it, then it is the truth, so what makes it so astonishing to you? By Allāh, he tells me that news comes from Allāh, from the Heavens to the earth in a moment, either in the day or the night. And I believe him. And this is further than what you have been astonished with.”

Allāh, from the Heavens to the earth in a moment, either in the day or the night. And I believe him. And this is further than what you have been astonished with.”

الصِّدِّيقِ

Summary

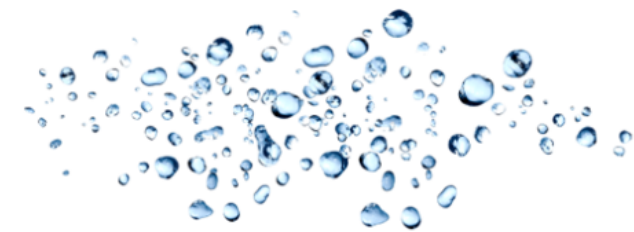
Rasūlullāh ﷺ was sent on a journey by Allāh ﷻ, first to Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' and then onto the Heavens

Before he went, his heart was removed and cleaned with Zamzam

The Burāq was then brought for Rasūlullāh ﷺ

Before reaching, Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' he stopped in Madīnah, Sinai, Midian and Bethlehem

At Masjid al-Aqṣā he led all the Prophets in Ṣalāḥ



Summary

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then went up to the Heavens and met many Prophets along the way

He then reached Sidratul Muntahā, the furthest Lote tree and also heard the pens writing

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then went to see Allāh ﷻ

He was given 3 gifts, the final verses of Sūrah al-Baqarah, that no believer will remain in Hell forever and 50 Ṣalāḥ

He then started to make his way down



Summary

Rasūlullāh ﷺ met Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who advised him to ask Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى to reduce the amount of Ṣalāḥ.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ went back up and the number was reduced by 5

The pattern continued until only 5 Ṣalāḥ were obligatory

A call was made from the Heavens that for 5 Ṣalāḥ, the reward of reading 50 will be given

Rasūlullāh ﷺ made his way back to Masjid al-Aqṣā and then to Makkah

In Makkah he informed the Quraysh of the journey who ridiculed him and started asking him questions

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى sent down a vision of Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā so he was able to answer all the questions

The Quraysh even asked Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who testified to the truth of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

The Importance of Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' in Islam

1.

Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' was built 40 years after the building of the Ka'bah



2.

Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' is the 3rd Holiest Masjid in Islām



3.

The whole area counts as Ḥaram al-Sharīf, Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'



4.

It is the only place where Rasūlullāh ﷺ led all the Prophets in Prayer



5.

Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' was the first Qiblah in Islām



6.

If a person reads Ṣalāt in Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā', they get the reward of 500 times



7.

Many Prophets and Ṣaḥābah رضى الله عنهم are buried there



8.

The reward for performing 'Umrah and Ḥajj from Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' is to have their sins forgiven or Jannah becomes obligatory upon them



9.

The surrounding areas are also Holy to us, like al-Khalīl



10.

There is also Bayt al-Laḥm or Bethlehem where 'Isā عليه السلام was born



1.

**Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'
was built 40 years
after the building
of the Ka'bah**

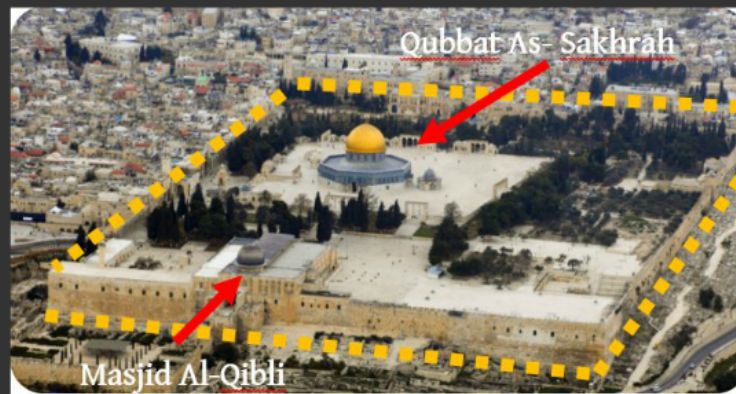


2.

**Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'
is the 3rd Holiest
Masjid in Islām**



3.
The whole area
counts as
Ḥaram al-Sharīf,
Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'



4.

It is the only
place where
Rasūlullāh ﷺ led all
the Prophets in Prayer



5.
**Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā'
was the first Qiblah in
Islām**



6.

If a person reads
Ṣalāt in
Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā,
they get the reward
of 500 times



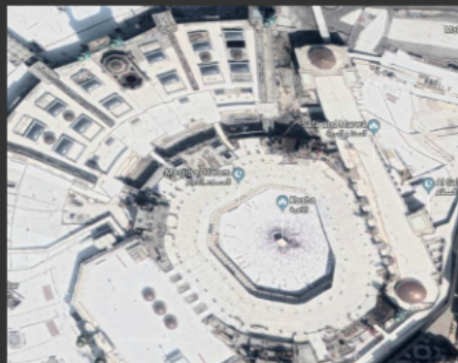
7.

Many Prophets and
Ṣaḥābah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ are
buried there



8.

The reward for performing 'Umrah and Hajj from Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā' is to have their sins forgiven or Jannah becomes obligatory upon them



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There is also
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'Isā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was born





Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā



The Kaaba of Mecca
 is located in the city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
 It is the most sacred site in Islam and is the
 direction in which Muslims pray.
 It is also the site of the Hajj, the annual
 pilgrimage to Mecca.

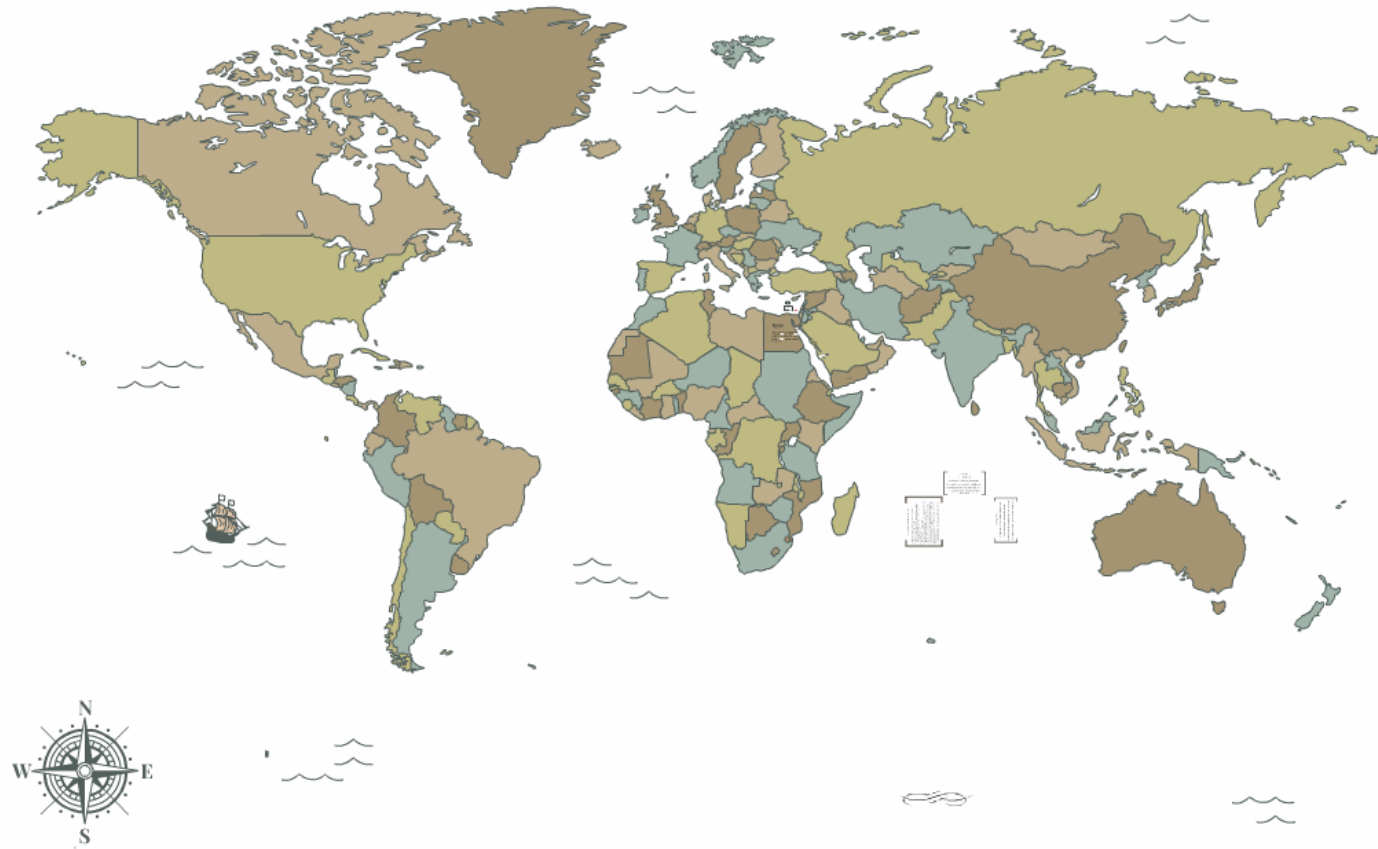
مالک



الحج والعمرة
 الحج والعمرة هما من أركان الإسلام الخمسة.
 الحج هو مناسكة دينية عظيمة يقام في مكة المكرمة كل سنة.
 العمرة هي مناسكة دينية أصغر يقام في مكة المكرمة أو المدينة المنورة.
 كلاهما من واجب كل مسلم قادر علىهما.

The Hajj and Umrah
 The Hajj and Umrah are two of the five pillars of Islam.
 The Hajj is a major religious event that takes place in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, every year.
 The Umrah is a smaller religious event that can take place in Mecca or Medina at any time of the year.
 Both are obligatory for every Muslim who is physically and financially able to perform them.

(Islamically)



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