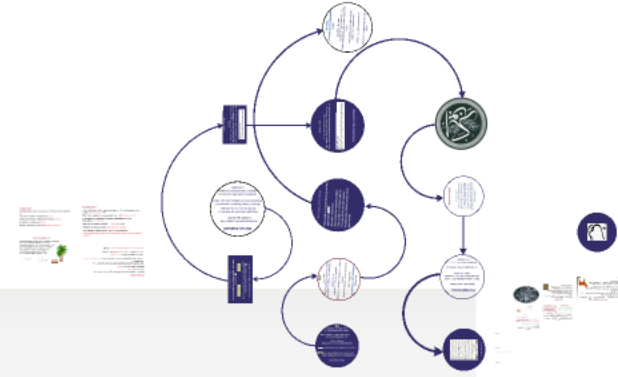
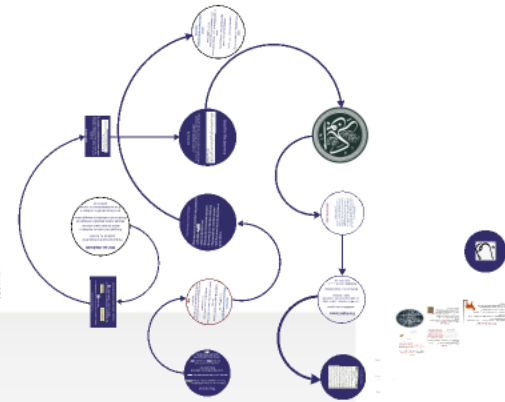






الهجرة النبوية
من مكة إلى المدينة المنورة
في شهر ربيع الأول سنة 12 هـ
كانت الهجرة النبوية من مكة إلى المدينة المنورة في شهر ربيع الأول سنة 12 هـ، وهي من أهم أحداث التاريخ الإسلامي، حيث تمثلت في انتقال النبي محمد وأصحابه من مكة إلى المدينة المنورة، مما أسس لقيام الدولة الإسلامية.



Sīrah of Muḥammad



محمد رسول الله

صلي الله عليه وسلم

Part 10 - The Hijrah - (I)

Recap Questions

From which town did some pilgrims come for Ḥajj, who Rasūlullāh ﷺ invited to Islām? **Yathrib**

Which tribe did they belong to? **Khazraj**

In the following year, how many people now came to see Rasūlullāh ﷺ from Yathrib? **12**

From where had they heard that a Prophet was about to come? **From the Jews in Yathrib**

Where did they pledge allegiance? **In al-'Aqabah**

Who did Rasūlullāh ﷺ send with them back to Yathrib?

Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr and 'Abdullāh ibn Umm Maktūm رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

Recap Questions

What was the name of the companion who gathered the Muslims together on a Friday? **As'ad ibn Zurārah** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Which Sūrah was Revealed in approval of the decision? **Sūrah al-Jumu'āh**

In the 13th year, approximately how many Muslims now came to see Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ? **Over 70**

Who spoke on behalf of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ? **'Abbās** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Where did the pledge take place? **Once again in al-'Aqabah**

What happened when the Quraysh found out about the pledge?

They sent someone after them, but the Muslims from Yathrib were already on their way home

Recap Questions

Apart from the Khazraj, what was the name of the other tribe who live in Yathrib?

Aws

Who did the Aws and Khazraj descend from? **Qaylah**

What was the name given to the Muslims from Yathrib? **The Anṣār**

What does the word Anṣār mean? **Helpers**

What would Yathrib be later known as? **Madīnah al-Munawwarah**

The Place of Migration

In the same way Prophethood had been preceded by true dreams, the Hijrah – migration was also preceded by true dreams

In the dreams, Rasūlullāh ﷺ had been shown the place where he would migrate but hadn't been told of its name

He had been shown that he was migrating towards a place which had many date palms and due to this, he thought it could be Al-Yamāmah or Hibr

Hadīth

عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ
" إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَوْحَى إِلَيَّ أَنِّي هُوَ لَاءِ الْغَلَاظَةِ نَزَلَتْ فَهِيَ دَارُ هِجْرَتِكَ
الْمَدِينَةُ أَوِ الْبَحْرَيْنِ أَوْ قِنْنَسْرِينَ "

Jarīr Ibn 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ said "Verily Allāh has revealed to me, that whichever of these 3 places you go, will be the place of your migration. Al-Madīnah (Yathrib), or Al-Baḥrayn or Qinnasrīn."

[Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī 3923]

Yathrib

Rasūlullāh ﷺ had been given a clear indication of the places where he could possibly migrate

After the pledges of Al-'Aqabah had taken place, Rasūlullāh ﷺ gave his Companions رضي الله عنهم the order to migrate to Yathrib

The place of migration had now been decided, and it was going to be Yathrib or Madīnah as it would be later known

When the Companions رضي الله عنهم received the command, they started to migrate secretly so the Quraysh would not know

The most famous migration in the history of mankind now began



Ḥadīth

عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ
" إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَوْحَى إِلَيَّ هَؤُلَاءِ الثَّلَاثَةِ نَزَلَتْ فِيهِ دَارُ هِجْرَتِكَ
الْمَدِينَةُ أَوِ الْبَحْرَيْنِ أَوْ قِنَسْرِينَ "

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When the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ received the command, they started to migrate secretly so the Quraysh would not know

The most famous migration in the history of mankind now began

The Migration Begins

Each person would leave behind their home, their families, and their wealth

They left it all behind and went to a place where they had no possessions, no fixed place to stay and knew nobody. They sacrificed everything for the sake of Allāh **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى**

Each Companion **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** had a different story when it came to their migration

Each of them faced different obstacles and difficulties

The Quraysh were not going to make it easy for anyone to leave and would try their utmost best to stop them

The Companions **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ** didn't attain their lofty status automatically, but it was due to their actions, their sacrifices, and their obedience to Allāh **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** and Rasūlullāh **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**. They were the greatest Muslims to have ever lived

The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى Himself says:

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ

“Allāh is well pleased with them, and
they are well pleased with Him”

[Sūrah al-Bayyinah Verse 8]

The Family of Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The first to migrate from the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to Madīnah was the foster brother of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ , Abū Salamah ibn 'Abd al-Asad al-Makhzūmi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ . His name was 'Abdullāh

He made the intention to migrate with his wife and child

Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was ready to leave and put the saddle on the back of his camel

He put his wife Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا on the camel with their child

This is the same Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا who after her husband's demise became the wife of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



The Family of Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The family were just about to leave when the polytheists found out and the family of Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا arrived

They told Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that he had a choice. If he wanted to go, then he could do so, but he was not allowed to take their daughter with him

The family of Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا took her by the hand and led her away from her husband and child

The relatives of Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ now arrived. They said that his child was from their family so could not be taken away. The child was then snatched away.

Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was now separated from his wife and child, and all three were separated from each other. His wife had been taken away by her family and their son had been taken away by his family. Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ made his way to Madīnah alone.

أَبُو سَلَمَةَ

Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا faced great hardship during the period when she was separated from her husband and child

When the morning would arrive, she used to go to a place called Abṭah and cry until the evening

This carried on for around a year until one of her cousins went to the Banū al-Mughayrah and told them to have pity on her.

They finally gave Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا permission to leave for Madīnah. The family of Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the Banū al-Asad also returned her child

Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا mounted a camel and took her child in her lap. The mother and son then set off for Madīnah all alone



'Uthmān ibn Ṭalḥah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا reached Tan'im, on the outskirts of Makkah and came across Uthmān ibn Ṭalḥah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Upon seeing Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا alone,
'Uthmān رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked her where she was going?

She replied that she was going to
her husband who was in Madīnah

He asked her if there was anyone with her. She said:

لا والله الا الله وبنى هذا

“By Allāh, there is no one except Allāh and my child”



Tan'im





Image © 2025 Airbus

The Journey North

Upon hearing the words of Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, 'Uthmān ibn Ṭalhāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took pity on her and held the rein of her camel

He started to walk and whenever a place came for them to stop, he would set the camel down and move away

When Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا would dismount, he would go back and take the camel, tie it to a tree and then lie down in its shade



When the time would come for them to depart, he would bring the camel and once again move away

He would tell her to get on the camel and once mounted, he would take hold of the rein once more. They continued to travel like this in the direction of Madīnah

The Reunion

Qubā' is a district on the southern outskirts of Madīnah

When the small party were approaching it, the houses of the Banū 'Amr ibn 'Awf became visible

'Uthmān ibn Ṭalhāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ informed Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا that this was where her husband Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was residing

'Uthmān ibn Ṭalhāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took her to her husband, then returned to Makkah

Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا would say that she hadn't seen anyone more noble than 'Uthmān ibn Ṭalhāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The family of Abū Salamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was finally reunited. For over a year they had been separated from each other, but now they were together once again



The Migration Gathers Pace

More and more Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were now migrating

'Āmir ibn Rabī'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was next to migrate with his wife Laylā' bint Abū Ḥathmah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Then Abū Aḥmad ibn Jahsh and his brother 'Abdullāh ibn Jahsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا also migrated with their families and locked their houses

'Utbah and Abū Jahl were watching the houses in Makkah becoming empty and deserted. One by one, the people were leaving the city

'Utbah recited a couplet about the houses, saying no matter how long they remain inhabited, a day will come when they become a place of sadness

He then said that this was all the work of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ who had divided them



The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who migrated

Male	Female	Male	Female
‘Ukkāshah ibn Miḥṣan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Zaynab bint Jaḥsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	‘Āmr ibn Miḥṣan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Shujā‘ ibn Wahb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Umm Ḥabīb bint Jaḥsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Mālīk ibn ‘Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
‘Uqbah ibn Wahb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Judhāmāh bint Jandal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Thaqf ibn ‘Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Arbad ibn Ḥumayyirah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Umm Qays bint Miḥṣan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Ṣafwān ibn ‘Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Munqidh ibn Nubātah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Umm Ḥabīb bint Thumāmāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Rabī‘ah ibn Aktham رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Sa‘īd ibn Ruqaysh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Āminah bint Ruqaysh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Al-Zubayr ibn ‘Ubayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Muḥriz ibn Naḍlah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Sakhbarah bint Tamīm رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Tammām ibn ‘Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Yazīd ibn Ruqaysh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Ḥamnāh bint Jaḥsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Sakhbarah ibn ‘Ubaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
Qays ibn Jābir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ		Muḥammad ibn ‘Abdullāh ibn Jaḥsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	

'Umar & 'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

'Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, along with 'Ayyāsh ibn Abū Rabī'ah al-Makhzūmī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ now set off towards Madīnah with 20 other Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

Hishām ibn al-Āṣ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had also intended to migrate with 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ but the Quraysh prevented him from going

'Umar and 'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ arrived in the locality of the Banū 'Amr ibn 'Awf in Qubā'

Abū Jahl ibn Hishām and his brother Ḥārith ibn Hishām (who later embraced) left Makkah and also arrived in Madīnah

'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was their half-brother as they shared the same mother and also their cousin. At this time, Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was still in Makkah.



The Betrayal

Abū Jahl and Ḥārith spoke to 'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and said that his mother had taken an oath

She would never put a comb to her hair, nor would she seek shade from the sun, until she laid eyes upon him once again

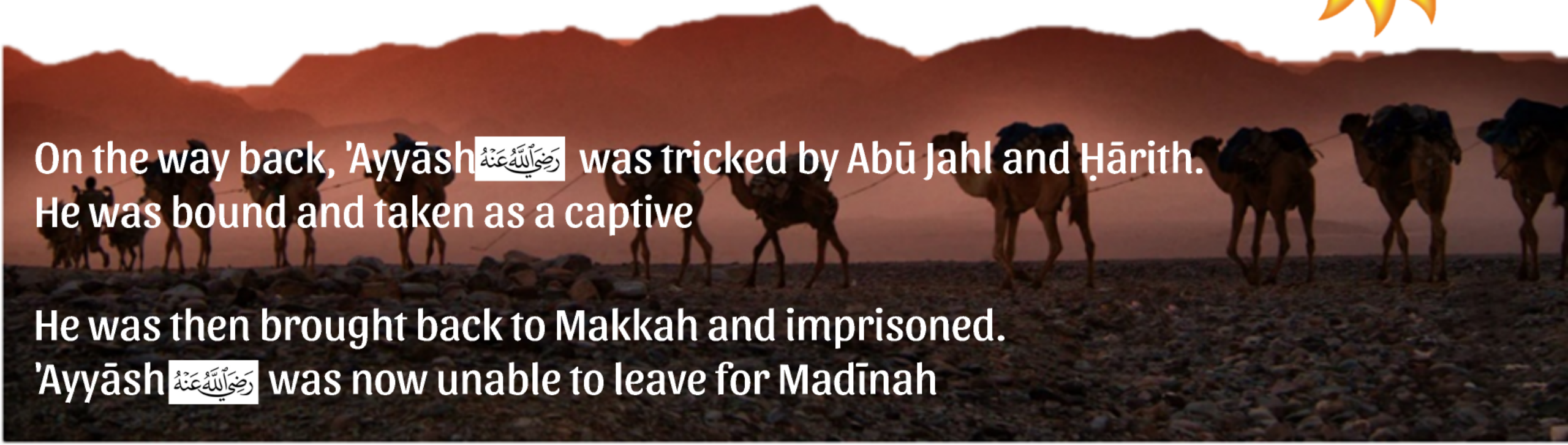
Upon hearing this, the heart of 'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ filled with sorrow, and he decided to return to Makkah with them



On the way back, 'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was tricked by Abū Jahl and Ḥārith. He was bound and taken as a captive

He was then brought back to Makkah and imprisoned.

'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was now unable to leave for Madīnah



Al-Walīd ibn al-Walīd

Later on, when Rasūlullāh ﷺ arrived in Madīnah, he asked the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who would go and get 'Ayyāsh and Hishām ibn al-Āṣ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ for him

Al-Walīd ibn al-Walīd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ responded to the request

Al-Walīd ibn al-Walīd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ travelled to Makkah and entered secretly into the city

He met a woman who was holding some food, and asked her where she was going with it? **She replied that she was taking it to a couple of prisoners**

Al-Walīd ibn al-Walīd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ followed her until he reached the place where the two Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا had been held captive

When the evening arrived, he managed to get into the house, broke the shackles of the captives and freed them



They all escaped the house. Al-Walīd ibn al-Walīd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ put them on his camel and led them all the way back to Madīnah

The Supplication of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

When some of the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had been imprisoned, Rasūlullāh ﷺ recited the Qunūt in the morning Prayer and supplicated for their release

He used to say: اللهم انج الوليد بن الوليد و سلمة بن هشام و عياش بن ابي ربيعة

“O Allāh, free Al-Walīd ibn al-Walīd and Salamah ibn Hishām and 'Ayyāsh ibn Abū Rabī'ah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ)”

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى answered his supplication and they all managed to escape captivity

The Companions of 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The following Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ also migrated with 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ :

Zayd ibn al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (the elder brother of 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)
‘Amr ibn Surāqah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
‘Abdullāh ibn Surāqah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Khunays ibn Ḥudhāfah al-Sahhamī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Sa‘īd ibn Zayd ibn ‘Amr ibn Nufayl رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Wāqid ibn ‘Abdullāh al-Tamīmī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Khawlā’ ibn Abū Khawlā’ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Mālik ibn Abū Khawlā’ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Iyās ibn al-Bukayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
‘Āqil ibn al-Bukayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
‘Āmir ibn al-Bukayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Khālīd ibn al-Bukayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Gradually, all the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ migrated to Madīnah

The only Muslims left in Makkah were Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ , Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and 'Alī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

There were also a few more helpless Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who were either held captive or prevented from leaving

عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ

Dār an-Nadwah

The Quraysh had seen that the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had mostly left and very soon Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would also be leaving for Madīnah

They gathered in Dār an-Nadwah, to decide what they should do next

Dār an-Nadwah was the house of their forefather Quṣay ibn Kilāb and all of the major decisions of the Quraysh used to take place there

The Qurayshi nobles from all of the different tribes assembled in the renowned house



The Quraysh

- Banū 'Abd Shams → 'Utbah ibn Rabī'ah, Shaybah ibn Rabī'ah and Abū Sufyān ibn Ḥarb
- Banū Nawfal ibn 'Abd Manāf → Ṭu'aymah ibn 'Adiy, Jubayr ibn Muṭ'im and Al-Ḥārith ibn 'Āmir ibn Nawfal
- Banū 'Abd ad-Dār ibn Quṣay → Al-Naḍr ibn al-Ḥārith ibn Kalādah
- Banū Asad ibn al-'Uzzā' → Abū al-Bakhtariy ibn Hishām, Zam'ah ibn al-Aswad ibn al-Muṭṭalib and Ḥakīm ibn Ḥizām
- Banū Makhzūm → Abū Jahl ibn Hishām
- Banū Sahm → Nubayah and Munabbih ibn al-Ḥajjāj
- Banū Jumah → Ummayah ibn Khalaf

The Arrival of Iblīs

There was also another person present at the council

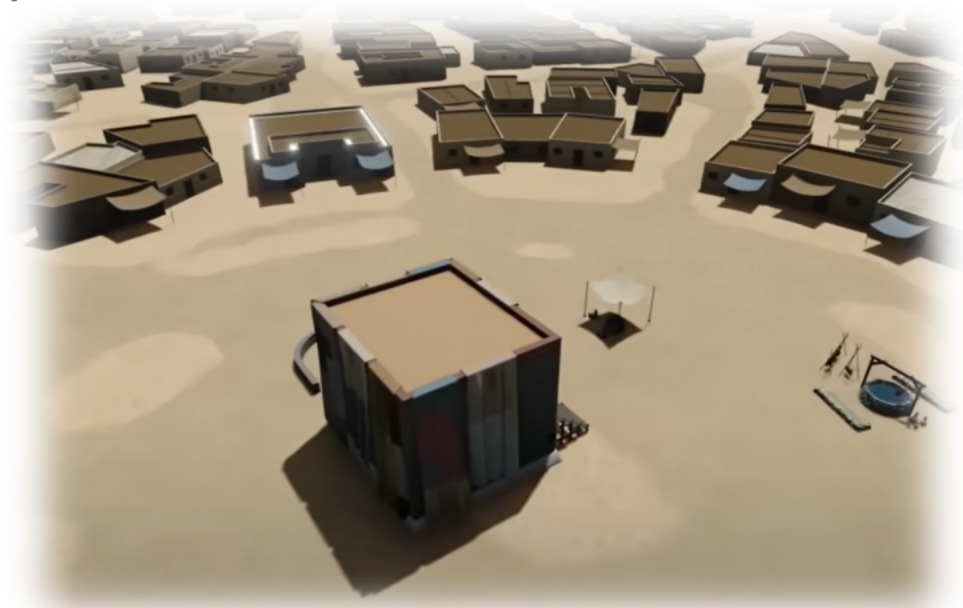
Iblīs arrived in the form of an old man and stood at the door

When the Quraysh saw him, they asked him, who he was

He said he was a Shaykh from Najd

He told them that he wanted to hear their conversation, and if possible, he could assist them with his advice

The Quraysh gave him permission to enter, and the meeting commenced



The Meeting

The Quraysh started giving opinions, on what they should do with Rasūlullāh ﷺ

One person suggested that they should imprison him. Iblīs in the form of the Najdī old man replied that this was not a good idea. **If his Companions found out, they would free him**

Another person said that Rasūlullāh ﷺ should be exiled. Iblīs replied that this opinion was unacceptable. **If some people from another city are taken in by his words and accept him, they could be attacked**

Abū Jahl's opinion was that they should neither imprison him nor exile him. A person should be chosen from each tribe, and they should kill Rasūlullāh ﷺ altogether

In this manner, his murder would be shared by all the tribes and the Banū 'Abd Manāf would have no choice but to accept blood money **Everyone in the meeting, including Iblīs favoured this opinion**



The Ambush

It was decided that this heinous crime would be carried out in that month

On one side the meeting came to an end with the decision to assassinate Rasūlullāh ﷺ and on the other side Jibrīl عليه السلام arrived with Revelation

Allāh سبحانه وتعالى says:

وَإِذْ يَمْكُرُ بِكَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيُثْبِتُوكَ أَوْ يَقْتُلُوكَ أَوْ يُخْرِجُوكَ

وَيَمْكُرُونَ وَيَمْكُرُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الْمَكِرِينَ

“And (recall) when the disbelievers were conspiring against you to hold you as a captive, or to kill you, or to expel you. They were planning, and Allāh was planning, and Allāh is the best planner.”

[Sūrah al-Anfāl Verse 30]

The Advice of Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام came to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and told him not to spend the night on his bed that he normally sleeps in

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then told 'Alī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to sleep on his bed and wrap his green Ḥaḍramī cloak over him

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would then sleep in the cloak of 'Alī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had become aware of the whole plot and was finally given permission by Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى to migrate. He was also told to read this supplication:

وَقُلْ رَبِّ ادْخِلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَّاَخْرِجْنِيْ مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَّاجْعَلْ لِّيْ مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ سُلْطٰنًا نَّصِيْرًا

“And say, ‘O my Lord, make me enter a rightful entrance and make me exit a rightful exit, and grant me from Your Own a power, favoured (by You).”

'Alī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام, ‘Who will migrate with me?’

‘Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ



Ḥadīth

In a narration from Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, 'Ā'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates, “Rarely did the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ fail to visit the house of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ , either in the morning or evening.

When he was given permission to leave for Madīnah, he came to our house all of a sudden at noon time and informed Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ .

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said certainly the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ has come for some urgent matter.

When Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ entered, he said ‘Whoever is with you should leave from here.’

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said ‘O Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ , it is only my two daughters here’ meaning 'Ā'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا .



Ḥadīth

Rasūlullāh ﷺ said, 'I feel that I have been granted permission for migration (meaning he has been informed).'

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said 'I will accompany you, O Rasūlullāh ﷺ '

Rasūlullāh ﷺ said, 'You will accompany me.'

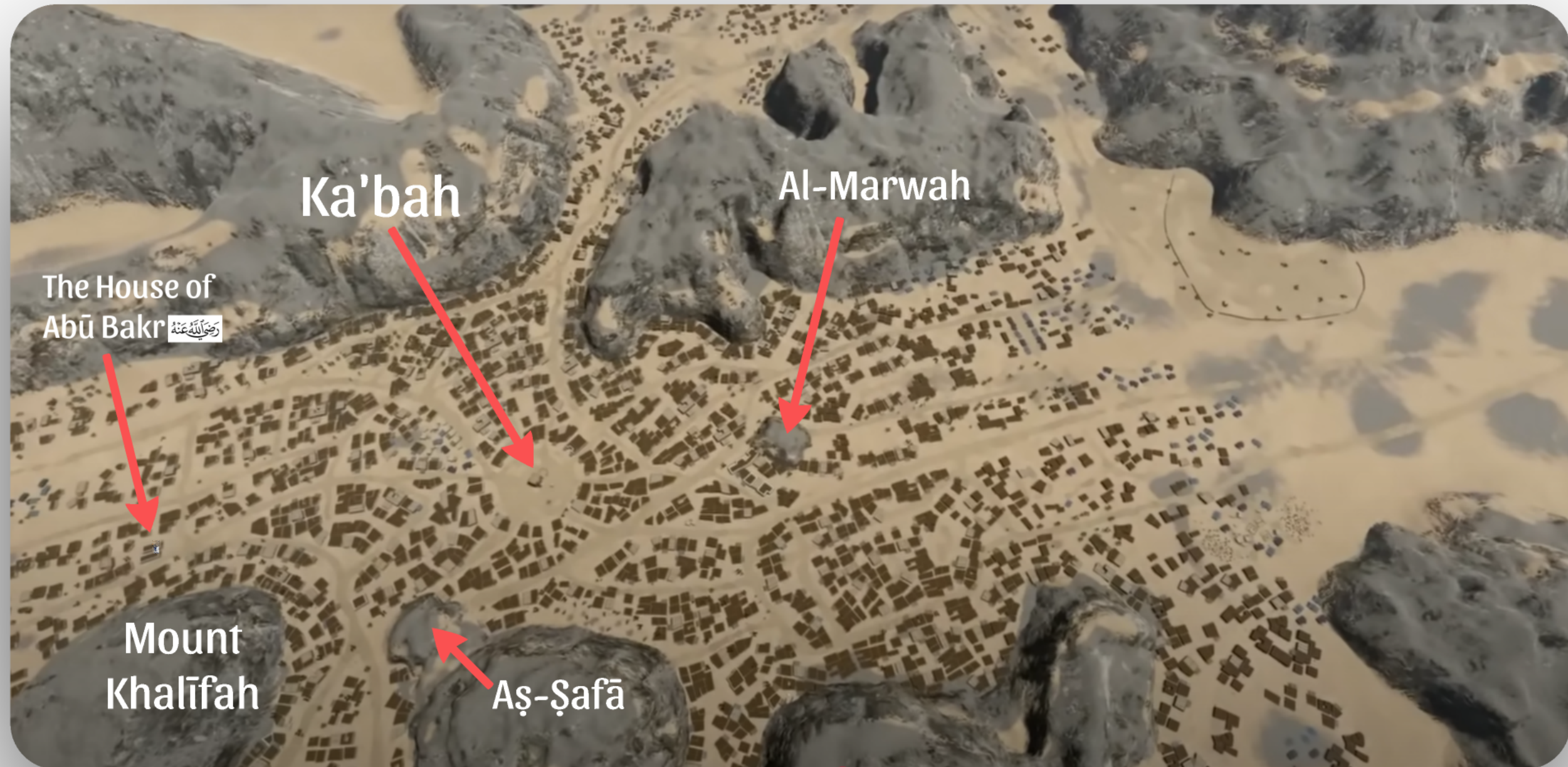
Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said 'O Rasūlullāh ﷺ , I have two she camels which I have prepared for migration, so take one of them.'

Rasūlullāh ﷺ said 'I will take it for a price.'"

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had already purchased two camels ready for the journey. Wāqidī mentions that the name of the camel which Rasūlullāh ﷺ took was Qaṣwā'. Ibn Ishāq mentions it was called Jud'ā', and this is the most correct opinion.



The House of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ





The House of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The Night Comes

The night arrived and darkness settled in

The assassins came to the house of Rasūlullāh ﷺ and surrounded it

As mentioned earlier, Rasūlullāh ﷺ had told his cousin brother, 'Alī رضي الله عنه to sleep on his bed and wrap himself in the green cloak of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ told him not to worry as no one would be able to cause him any harm

Rasūlullāh ﷺ also instructed 'Alī **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** to return all the goods which people had left in his trust

Rasūlullāh ﷺ came out of his house with a handful of dust and recited the first few verses of Sūrah Yāsīn:

پس (۵۲) واکنش تفکیر (۵۳) باد (۵۴) از آیتان (۵۵) از هر چه شنیده (۵۶) تیریل
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يَس (١) وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ (٢) إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ (٣) عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ (٤) تَنْزِيلَ
الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ (٥) لِنُنْذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّا أُنْذِرَ آبَاؤُهُمْ فَهُمْ غَافِلُونَ (٦) لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِهِمْ
فَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ (٧) إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا فَهِيَ إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ (٨) وَجَعَلْنَا
مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ (٩) ٦

“Yāsīn (1) By the Qur’ān, that is full of wisdom, (2) You are truly one of the Messengers of Allāh, (3) (And you are) on a straight path (4) (This Qur’ān being) a Revelation from the All-Mighty, the Very-Merciful, (5) So that you may warn a people whose fathers were not warned, and hence, they are unaware. (6) The word has indeed come true about most of them, so they will not believe. (7) We have placed iron collars on their necks, so they are reaching up to their chins, and their heads are forced to remain upwards. (8) And We have placed a barrier in front of them and a barrier behind them, and (thus) they are encircled by Us; so, they do not see. (9)”

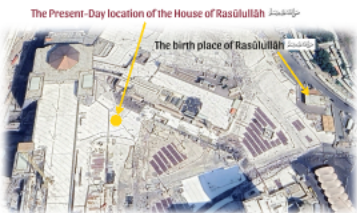
The House of Rasūlullāh ﷺ



Rasūlullāh ﷺ was inside his house. It was the home of Khadījah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and was on the base of Al-Marwah



The birth place of Rasūlullāh ﷺ



The Present-Day location of the House of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

The birth place of Rasūlullāh ﷺ



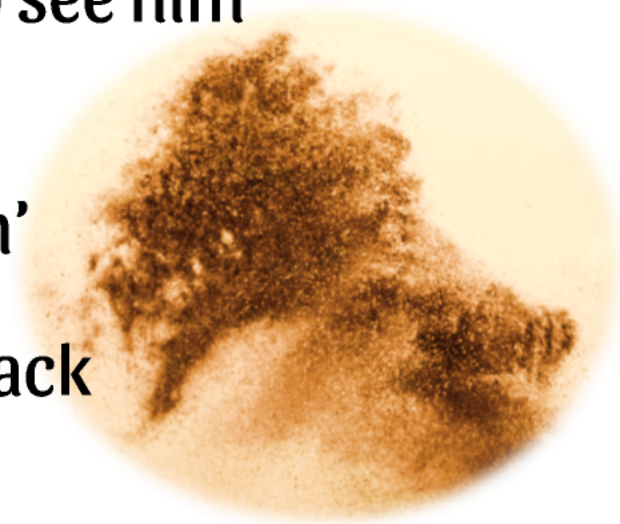
The Dust

Rasūlullāh ﷺ threw the dust on the heads of the assassins and Allāh ﷻ placed a barrier over their eyes

Rasūlullāh ﷺ went past them, yet none of them were able to see him

He then went to the house of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and they both began one of the most memorable journeys ever undertaken, 'The Hijrah'

As they were leaving the blessed city, Rasūlullāh ﷺ turned back and looked towards Makkah. He then said the following words:

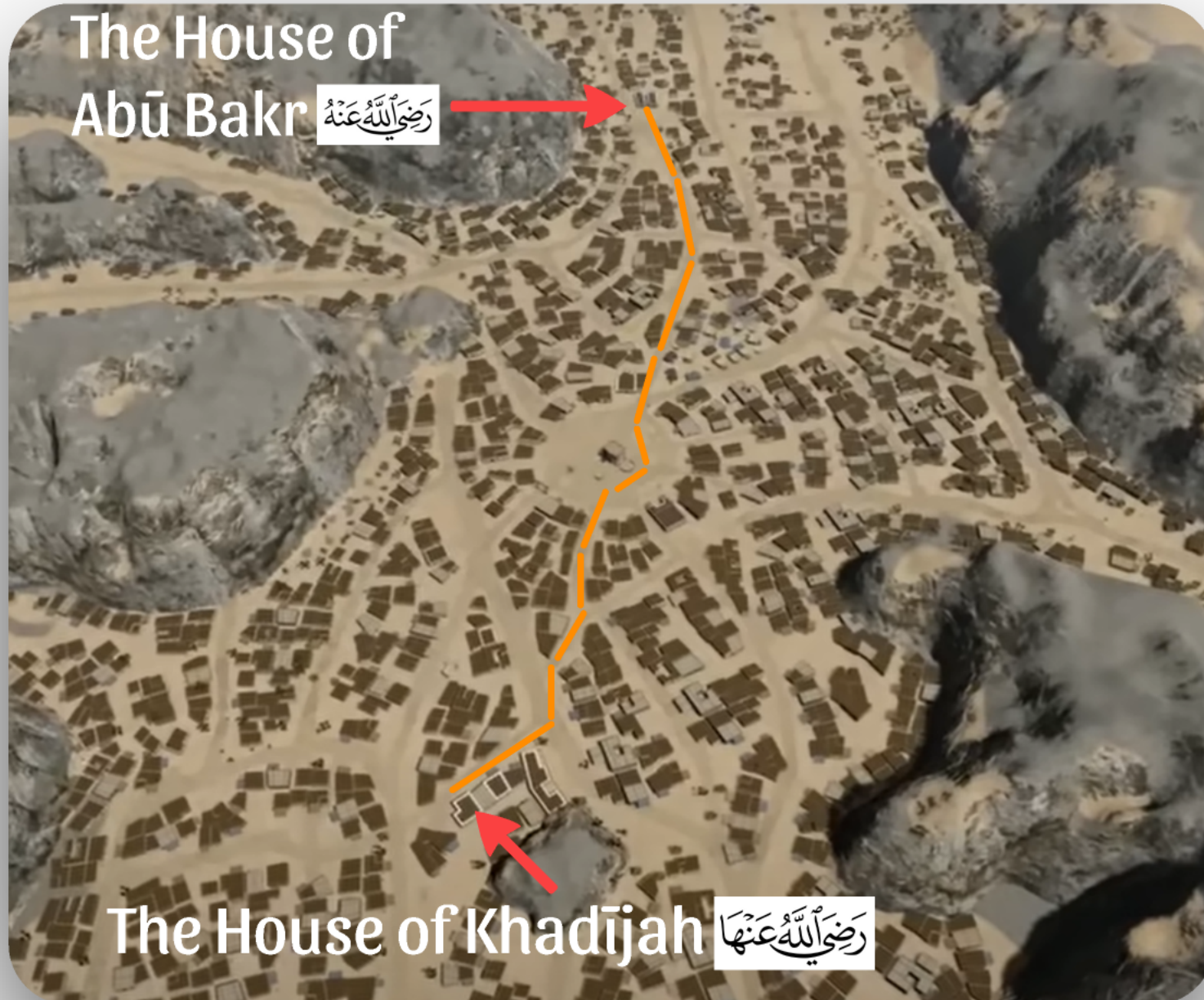


وَاللّٰهُ اِنَّكَ لَخَيْرُ اَرْضِ اللّٰهِ
وَاَحَبُّ اَرْضِ اللّٰهِ اِلَى اللّٰهِ
وَلَوْلَا اَنِّيْ اُخْرِجْتُ مِنْكَ مَا خَرَجْتُ

“By Allāh! You are the best of Allāh's earth, and the most beloved of Allāh's earth to Allāh, and if it were not that I was expelled from you, I would not have left.”



The Path to the House of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ



Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا - The One with Two Belts

The eldest daughter of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

She had prepared some food for Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and her father to take with them on their journey to Madīnah

As she was in a hurry, instead of using a rope, she tore her belt in two and used the pieces of her belt to tie the food package

In another narration by Ibn Sa'ād, it says that she used one piece of her belt to tie the food package and the other to close the mouth of a waterski

From that day she was known as 'Dhātul Niṭāqayn' - she of the two belts

ذَاتُ الْبِطَاقَيْنِ

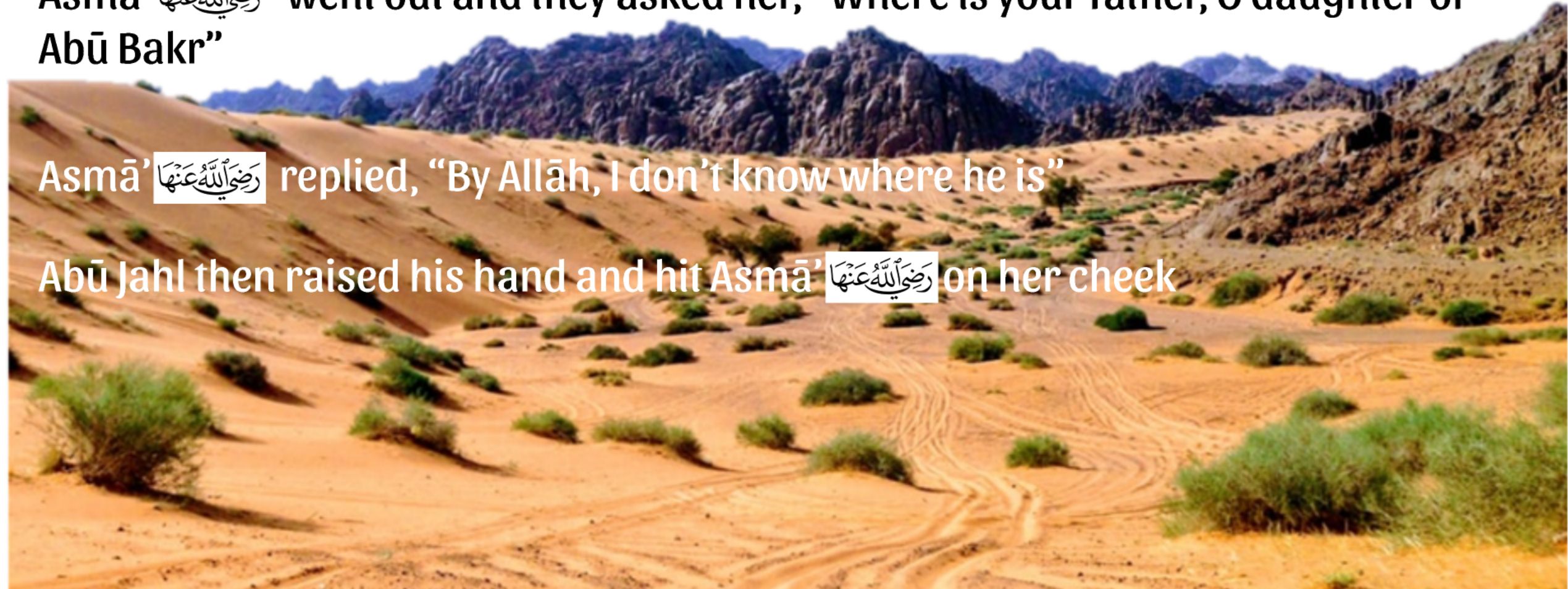
Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا – The One with Two Belts

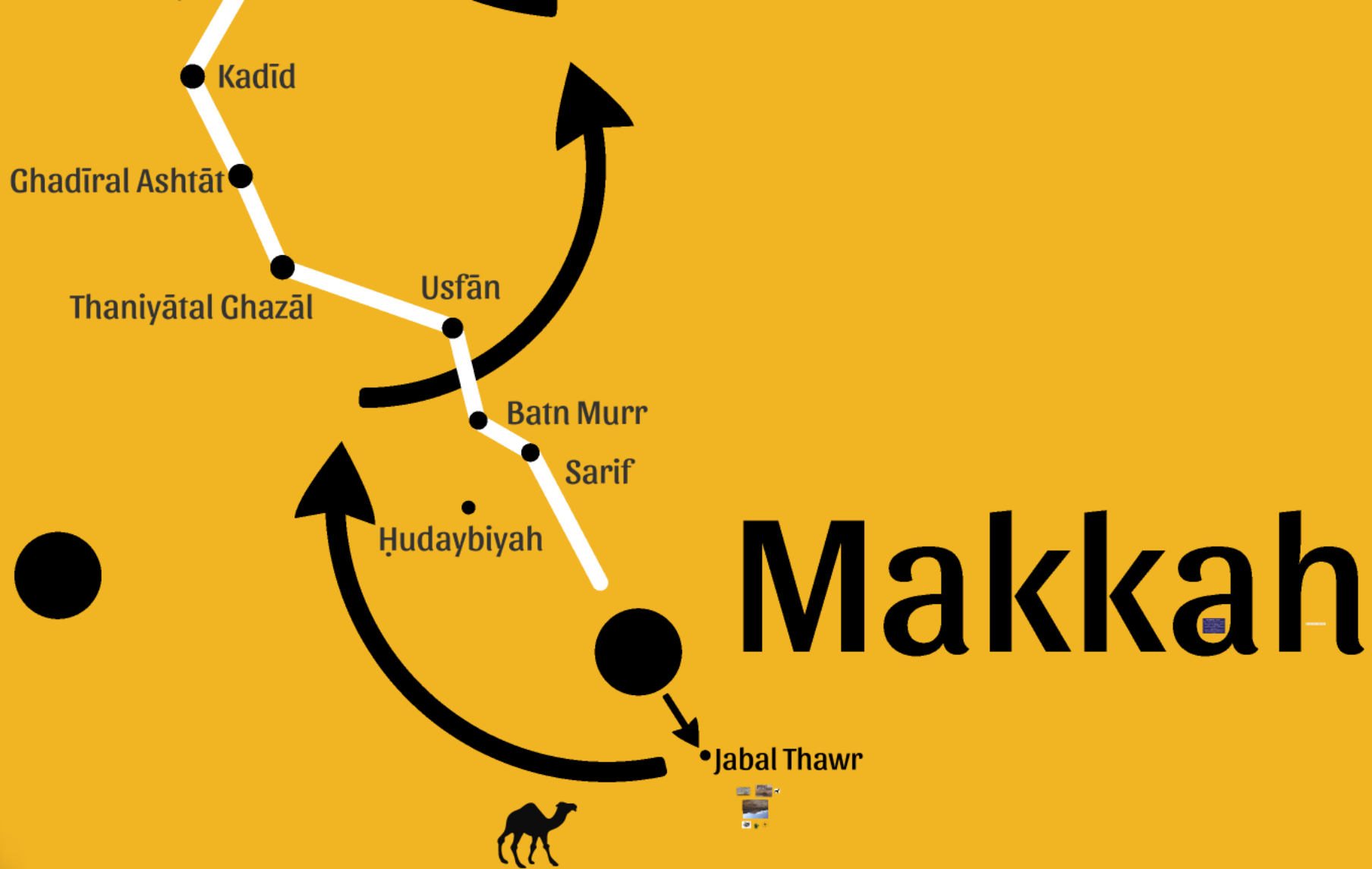
In Ibn Ishāq, it mentions when Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had left, a group of the Quraysh came and stopped at the door of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا went out and they asked her, “Where is your father, O daughter of Abū Bakr”

Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا replied, “By Allāh, I don't know where he is”

Abū Jahl then raised his hand and hit Asmā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا on her cheek





The two Companions made their way to the mountain of Thawr. This mountain is about 10km south east of Makkah.

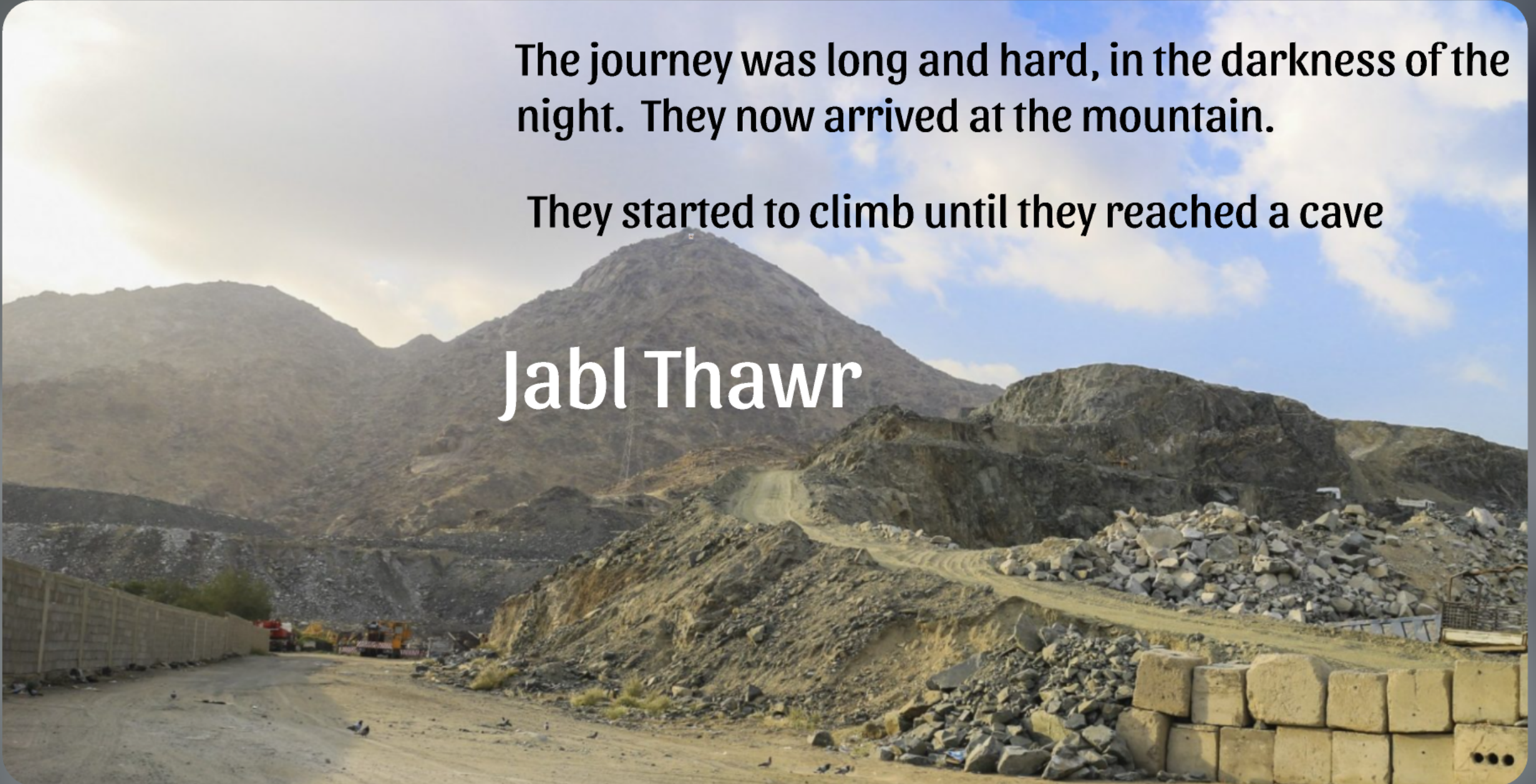


● Jabl Thawr

The journey was long and hard, in the darkness of the night. They now arrived at the mountain.

They started to climb until they reached a cave

Jabl Thawr



The cave had 2 entrances and a height of only 1.25 metres



The Search

Meanwhile, back in Makkah, the assassins were still outside the house of Rasūlullāh ﷺ thinking he was inside

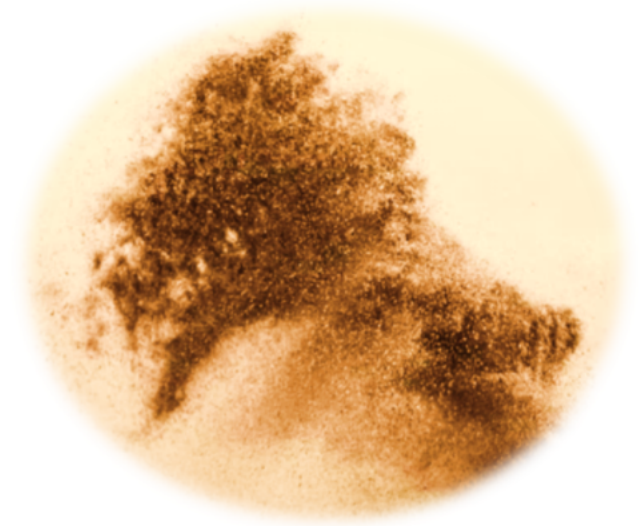
A man passed by them and asked, “Why are you standing and what are you waiting for?”

The assassins told him that they were waiting for Rasūlullāh ﷺ and as soon as he comes out, they would kill him

The man replied, “May Allāh ﷻ make you unsuccessful, Muḥammad ﷺ has thrown dust on your heads and passed by”

The assassins had surrounded the house of Rasūlullāh ﷺ all night long but had not entered it.

When the morning came, the assassins realised they had been fooled



The Search

They had thought that Rasūlullāh ﷺ was asleep in his bed but realized it was none other than 'Alī رضي الله عنه and Rasūlullāh ﷺ was nowhere to be seen!

They said, “By Allāh, what that person said was true”.

They asked 'Alī رضي الله عنه where Rasūlullāh ﷺ was, he said he didn't know

Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه had reached the cave at night

Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه went inside the cave first, to ensure there were no dangerous things inside like snakes

Once he checked the cave, Rasūlullāh ﷺ then entered

Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه hid in the cave whilst the people in Makkah were looking for them



'Āmir ibn Fuḥayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

During the day 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the son of Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would stay in Makkah and see what the Quraysh were up to

He would then go to the cave in the evening and update Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his father Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

'Āmir ibn Fuḥayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was a slave who Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had freed

He used to shepherd goats for the people of Makkah

When night-time would come, he would bring his goats near the cave and give Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ milk from the goats



The Guide

In order to reach Madīnah, Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ needed a skilled guide to take them, by routes which were seldom used

'Abdullāh ibn Arīqaṭ was hired for this purpose. Even though he had not embraced Islām, both Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ placed their trust in him

عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ فَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ

أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَتْ

وَاسْتَأْجَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي الدَّيْلِ

هَادِيًا خَرِيَّتًا وَهُوَ عَلَى دِينِ كُفَّارٍ قُرَيْشٍ فَدَفَعَا إِلَيْهِ رَاِحِلَتَيْهِمَا وَوَاعَدَاهُ

غَارَ ثَوْرٍ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ بِرَاِحِلَتَيْهِمَا صُبْحَ ثَلَاثٍ

'Ā'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا said, “Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ hired a man from the tribe of Banū ad-Dīl as an expert guide and he was on the religion of the pagan Quraysh. They both gave him their two riding camels and took a promise from him to bring their riding camels in the morning of the third day to the cave of Thawr”.

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

The Quraysh

Rasūlullāh ﷺ had completely wrong footed the Quraysh

The assassins had spent the night watching his house and he had slipped away unnoticed

Secondly, they thought he had travelled north towards Madīnah and sent out search parties for him in that direction

Instead, Rasūlullāh ﷺ had turned south and gone the opposite way

Rasūlullāh ﷺ had also chosen the place of his hiding, and the time they would spend there before leaving for Madīnah

Finally, the path to Madīnah had also been chosen and it was a way not known by many people.



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The Web

Hāfiẓ Dhahabī رَحِمَهُ اللهُ mentions, Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ first entered the cave followed by Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Then by the will of Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, a spider spun a web over the mouth of the cave

When the Quraysh found out that Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was not in his house, they sent people looking for him everywhere

The search parties eventually even reached the cave, but upon seeing the web they did not enter it. How could someone be inside a cave when a web is covering the opening?

The Nest

Abū Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates from various Companions, when Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sought refuge in the cave, Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى commanded a tree to grow in front of the cave

A pair of wild pigeons then came and laid some eggs in a nest

When the polytheists came looking for Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and reached the cave, they saw the birds' nest and turned back

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said that Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى had repelled them.



عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قُلْتُ لِلنَّبِيِّ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَنَا فِي الْغَارِ لَوْ أَنَّ أَحَدَهُمْ نَظَرَ
تَحْتَ قَدَمَيْهِ لَأُبْصَرَنَا فَقَالَ

" مَا ظَنُّكَ يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ بِاثْنَيْنِ اللَّهُ ثَالِثُهُمَا "

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī]

Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said,
"I said to the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when I was in the
cave 'If any of them looks under their feet,
then they will see us'. Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said
‘What do you think O Abū Bakr of two
(persons), the third of whom is Allāh?’"

Revelation

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ saw that Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was upset, he consoled him with the following words: لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا “Do not grieve, Allāh is surely with us”

Rasūlullāh ﷺ also supplicated for Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى answered his prayers. A special tranquillity then descended upon Abū Bakr

With regards to this, Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى Revealed the following verse:

إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا
وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَى وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا
وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٤٠﴾

[Sūrah at-Tawbah Verse 40]

“When they were in the cave, and he was saying to his Companion, “Do not grieve. Allāh is surely with us.” So, Allāh caused His tranquillity to descend on him, and supported him with troops that you did not see and rendered the word of the disbelievers humiliated. And the word of Allāh is the uppermost. Allāh is Mighty, Wise.”

Summary

The place of migration had finally been decided as Yathrib

Rasūlullāh ﷺ gave permission to the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to now migrate

Many of the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ went through great difficulty when trying to migrate

The Quraysh now convened in Dār an-Nadwah to decide what to do with Rasūlullāh ﷺ

Iblīs was also present in the meeting

It was decided that Rasūlullāh ﷺ should be assassinated by a group containing a member from each tribe

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ informed Rasūlullāh ﷺ of the plan

Summary

Rasūlullāh ﷺ left 'Alī رضي الله عنه in his bed and managed to leave the house unnoticed

The Quraysh would only find out the following morning

Meanwhile Rasūlullāh ﷺ went to the house of Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه , who had already purchased 2 camels for the journey

They made their way south and hid in the cave of Thawr

'Āmir ibn Fuhayrah رضي الله عنه , the freed slave of Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه would graze his animals close to the cave and provide Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه milk

Allāh سبحانه وتعالى also protected them by making a spider spin a web over the opening of the cave and a bird nest in front of the cave

Summary

The Quraysh had sent out search parties for Rasūlullāh ﷺ with a handsome reward

A search party even reached the mouth of the cave, only to see the web and nest, and then turn back

Allāh ﷻ sent Revelation to Rasūlullāh ﷺ with words to console Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

A guide by the name of 'Abdullāh ibn Arīqat was hired to take them to Madīnah

After 3 nights in the cave, the small group of four, now left for Madīnah

