

Sīrah Series Part 9 – The End of the Makkan Period

Slide 1 – Title Slide

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على سيد المرسلين وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين أما بعد
رب اشرح لي صدري ويسر لي أمري واحلل عقدة من لساني يفقهوا قولي
سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا أنك انت العليم الحكيم

Slide 2

My dear respected ‘Ulamā, elders, brothers and sisters listening at home, Assalāmu ‘Alaykum Wa Raḥmatullāhi Wa Barakātuhu, I begin by praising Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى Lord of the Worlds and sending Peace & Salutations to our beloved Prophet Muḥammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Welcome to Part 9 of the Sīrah of Muḥammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ series. Today we will Inshā’Allāh discuss the final few years of the Prophet Muḥammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ time in Makkah.

Before we begin, let’s go through some recap questions from the last session.

Slide 3 – Recap from Last Session

What is the Arabic term which refers to the Night Journey of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ from Makkah to Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā?

Al-Isrā’

What is the Arabic term which refers to ascension of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to the Heavens?

Al-Mi‘rāj

In whose house was Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ resting in Makkah when the Angels came to visit him?

Umm Ḥāni رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

What did the Angels do to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ after they took him to Al-Masjid al-Ḥarām?

They took out his heart and washed it Zamzam, then filled it with faith and wisdom.

What was the name of the creature which was brought for Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to ride upon?

The Burāq

Slide 4 – Recap questions cont’d

Name the 4 places they stopped before reaching Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā?

Yathrib, Sinai, Midian and Bethlehem

What did Rasūlullāh ﷺ do to the Burāq when they reached Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā?

He tied it to the wall

Who led all the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ in Ṣalāh?

Rasūlullāh ﷺ

What was in the 3 bowls which were presented to Rasūlullāh ﷺ and which one did he choose?

Water, Milk and Wine, he chose Milk

Name some of the Prophets who Rasūlullāh ﷺ met in the Heavens?

Ādam, Yaḥyā, ʿĪsā, Yūsuf, Idrīs Hārūn, Mūsā, Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

Slide 5 – Recap questions cont'd

What is the name of the furthest lote tree?

Sidrat al-Muntahā'

What else was Rasūlullāh ﷺ shown?

Heaven and Hell

How many Ṣalāh were initially made obligatory on this night? 50

Which Prophet told Rasūlullāh ﷺ to go back and get the number reduced? Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

What was the final number of Ṣalāh which was made obligatory? 5

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ came back to Makkah, who started questioning him?

The Quraysh

How was Rasūlullāh ﷺ assisted in answering the questions?

Allāh ﷻ showed him a vision of Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā

Slide 6 – Invitation during Ḥajj

Rasūlullāh ﷺ had been inviting the Quraysh towards Islām for a number of years. Even though many had embraced, the Quraysh's enmity for the Muslims had not decreased.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ decided that he would now turn his attention to those people who would visit the Holy City of Makkah each year, the pilgrims of Ḥajj.

Ḥajj had been commemorated since the days of Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, but many of the rites and rituals had changed.

The Ḥajj no longer existed in its original form, however people from all over Arabia would still come each year for pilgrimage.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ would invite these people towards Islām and Allāh ﷻ.

Slide 7 – Abū Lahab

The enmity of the Quraysh was such that they would not even leave him alone when he was doing this. His own uncle Abū Lahab would follow him and say:

“O people this man wants you to leave Al-Lāt and Al-‘Uzzā’. He wants to take you to innovation and lead you astray, you must not follow him.”

Rasūlullāh ﷺ presented Islām to the different tribes. Some would reply cordially, whilst others were not as kind.

Some would make conditions and ask to be made his successors after he had gained victory.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ would say this was not in his hands.

Slide 8 - The Pagan Deities

Al-Lāt, Al-‘Uzzā’ and Manāt were the names of three goddesses the Arab pagans used to worship.

Allāh ﷻ says:

أَفَرَأَيْتُمُ اللَّاتَ وَالْعُزَّىٰ (١٩) وَمَنَاةَ الثَّالِثَةَ الْأُخْرَىٰ (٢٠)
الْكُفْرَ وَلَهُ الْأُنثَىٰ (٢١) تِلْكَ إِذَا قِسْمَةٌ ضِيزَىٰ (٢٢)¹

¹ Sūrah an-Najm Verses 19-22

“Have you ever considered about the (idols of) Al-Lāt and Al-‘Uzzā’, (19) And about the other, the third (idol), namely, Manāt? (20) Is it that you have males, and He (Allāh) has females? (21) If so, it is a bizarre division.” (22)

The pagan Arabs would say that Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى has daughters, but for themselves they would prefer they had sons.

In those times, the birth of a daughter in many instances would be considered disgraceful.

When Islām came, it put a stop to all of these incorrect beliefs and practices. Islām gave women rights which they never had before, in any part of the world at that time.

Slide 9 –Yathrib

Yathrib was an oasis town, over 200 miles north of Makkah.

It was the town in which the grandfather of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib was born.

It was also the town in which the father of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, ‘Abdullāh had passed away.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had visited Yathrib as a child and on the return journey, his mother Āminah had passed away.

Slide 10 –Yathrib

The inhabitants of Yathrib were mainly from two tribes, the Aws and the Khazraj.

These tribes had originated from Yemen and were named after two sons of Qaylah.

There were also Jewish tribes who lived in Yathrib.

These were ‘People of the Book’ and people of knowledge. They were aware that a Prophet was going to arrive soon.

The town of Yathrib would later become the town to which Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would migrate and become known as Madīnah al-Munawwarah.

Slide 11 – The Pilgrims Arrive for Ḥajj

It was now the 11th year of Prophethood.

When the time for Ḥajj approached, as per every year, people from all over the Arabian peninsula descended upon the Holy City of Makkah.

Amongst these pilgrims were a group from Yathrib.

Slide 12 - The Pilgrims Arrive for Ḥajj

Ibn Ishāq mentions, when Allāh ﷻ intended for His religion of Islām to become known, and His Messenger to be honoured, Rasūlullāh ﷺ went out in the season of ‘Mawsam’, which meant the season of Ḥajj and presented himself to the Arab tribes.

During one of these visits near Al-‘Aqabah, he met a group from Yathrib who hailed from the tribe of Khazraj.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ presented himself to the people from Yathrib, in the same way he used to present himself to the other tribes.

He asked them who they were. They replied they were a party from the tribe of Khazraj.

Slide 13 – The Pilgrims arrive for Ḥajj

As soon as they had seen Rasūlullāh ﷺ and heard what he had to say, the people from Yathrib started to converse with one another.

Some of them said that this was the Prophet which the Jews had been telling them about, as they had said a Prophet was about to arrive.

They thought to themselves that they didn’t want the Jews to go ahead of them in accepting Rasūlullāh ﷺ.

The small group accepted what Rasūlullāh ﷺ had told them about Islām as the truth and embraced.

They told Rasūlullāh ﷺ they have many arguments with the Jews. If he gave them permission, they would go back and invite them towards Islām as well. If they accepted the invitation, they would be on agreement and there will be no one more respected than Rasūlullāh ﷺ.

They parted company with Rasūlullāh ﷺ with the light of faith in their hearts.

Slide 14 – The Khazraj

The 6 men who had come from Yathrib, were from the Banū al-Khazraj. Their names were:

Name	Tribe
As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Banū al-Najjār
‘Awf ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Banū al-Najjār
Rāfi‘ ibn Mālīk رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Banū Zurayq
Qutbah ibn ‘Āmir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Banū Salimah (Banū Sawād)
‘Uqbah ibn ‘Āmir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Banū Salimah (Banū Ḥarām)
Jābir ibn ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Banū ‘Ubayd

Some Scholars have said that instead of Jābir ibn ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, it was ‘Ubādah ibn al-Ṣāmit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who had come to Makkah.

The 6 Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ now left Makkah and went back home to Yathrib.

Wherever they would sit, they would talk about Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

It got to a stage where there was no household left in Yathrib where the name of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had not been mentioned.

Slide 15 – The First Pledge of Al-‘Aqabah

The following year, in the 12th year of Prophethood, 12 men from Yathrib came to see Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Makkah during the season of Ḥajj.

From the previous year, all apart from Jābir ibn ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ were in attendance. The 12 Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were:

Name	Tribe	
As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Khazraj	Banū al-Najjār
‘Awf ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ		
Mu‘ādh ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ		
Rāfi‘ ibn Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Khazraj	Banū Zurayq
Dhakwān ibn ‘Abdu Qays رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ		
‘Ubādah ibn al-Ṣāmit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Khazraj	Banū ‘Awf
Yazīd ibn Tha‘labah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ		
Al-‘Abbās ibn ‘Ubādah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Khazraj	Banū Sālim
Qutbah ibn ‘Āmir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Khazraj	Banū Salimah (Banū Sawād)
‘Uqbah ibn ‘Āmir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Khazraj	Banū Salimah (Banū Ḥarām)
Abū Al-Haytham ibn al-Tayyihān رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Aws	Banū ‘Abd al-Ash’hal
‘Uwaym ibn Sā‘idah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Aws	Banū ‘Amr ibn ‘Auf

Slide 16 – Masjid al-Bay‘ah

The 12 men met Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Minā, near a place called Al-‘Aqabah.

Today there is a Masjid in the very place where they met called Masjid al-Bay‘ah or Masjid al-‘Aqabah.

It is very close to the Jamarāt as you can see below.

Slide 17 – Masjid al-Bay‘ah

And here is what the Masjid looks like from outside

Slide 18 – The Pledge

The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ took a pledge of allegiance with Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on the following terms:

- They would not associate any partners with Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى
- They would not steal
- They would not commit adultery
- They would not kill their children
- They would not slander anyone
- They would not disobey him in good deeds

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ informed them if they fulfilled the pledge they would go to Heaven. But if they disobeyed, then their matter will be left to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

If He wishes He can punish them or if He wishes, He can forgive them.

This pledge was known as the first pledge of Al-‘Aqabah.

Slide 19 – Return to Yathrib

The 12 new Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ returned to Yathrib.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent Muṣ‘ab ibn ‘Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with them, so he could teach them the Qur’ān and the commandments of Islām. This would help them understand the religion.

It is also said ‘Abdullāh ibn Umm Maktūm رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also accompanied them.

Upon reaching Yathrib, they stayed in the house of As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He was from the 6 people that met Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ the first time.

Muṣ‘ab ibn ‘Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would invite people to Islām and teach people how to read Ṣalāh.

He would also lead them in Ṣalāh and be their Imām. This showed the amazing wisdom of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

The tribes of Aws and Khazraj at the time would not prefer a person from the other tribe to lead them in Ṣalāh and Muṣ‘ab ibn ‘Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was from neither so they would all follow him without issue.

Slide 20 – The Islām of the Banū ‘Abd al-Ash’hal

One day Muṣ‘ab ibn ‘Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was inviting people towards Islām and many had gathered to listen to him.

Usayd ibn Ḥuḍayr was from the tribe of Aws. He was not impressed by what Muṣ'ab ibn 'Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was doing, so with sword in hand, he went to confront him.

Usayd asked Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ why had he come there and why was he misleading their wives and children. It would be best if he left from there.

Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked Usayd if he could stay a short while and just listen to what he had to say. If he liked it then he could accept it and if he didn't like it, then he didn't have to.

Usayd agreed to this and sat down to listen.

Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ talked about Islām and recited some verses of the Holy Qur'ān.

Slide 21 – The Islām of the Banū 'Abd al-Ash'hal

Upon hearing his words, Usayd started to praise them.

He asked Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ what was the process to enter into this religion.

Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told him that first he had to purify his body and clothes, so he should take a bath. Then recite the Shahādah and read Ṣalāh.

Usayd got up right away and took a bath. He put on clean clothes and recited the Shahādah. He then prayed 2 Rak'ah Ṣalāh.

Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said “There is one more person (meaning Sa'ad ibn Mu'adh), if he embraces Islām then there will be no people in the tribe of Aws who will not become Muslim. I will go now and send him to you”.

Slide 22 – The Islām of the Banū 'Abd al-Ash'hal

Sa'ad ibn Mu'adh saw Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and remarked that this didn't seem like the same Usayd who had left from there.

When he arrived, Sa'ad ibn Mu'adh asked Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, what had he done?

Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said he couldn't find any fault in the words of Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

Sa'ad ibn Mu'adh got angry, took his sword in hand, and went to the place where Muṣ'ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had been inviting people to Islām.

He met As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and said that if he hadn’t been his relative and cousin brother, he would have put an end to him right there and then. He had brought him, meaning Muṣ‘ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to mislead the people.

Muṣ‘ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said the same words to Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh as he had said to Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He requested that he stay for a short while and listen to his words. If he liked them, he could accept them and if he didn’t, then he doesn’t have to. Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh agreed and sat down.

Slide 23 – The Islām of Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Muṣ‘ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ now presented Islām and recited the beautiful verses of the Holy Qur’ān to Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh.

As soon as he heard the words, his condition also now changed.

Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh also asked how he could enter into this religion.

Muṣ‘ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ informed him as he had informed Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and right away Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh took a bath, wore clean clothes, recited the Shahādah and read 2 Rak‘ah Ṣalāh.

He then went straight back to his people.

Slide 24 – The Islām of Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

When his people saw him coming, they saw from afar that Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had changed.

He came and addressed his people asking them what they thought of him.

They all unanimously said that he was their leader and best advisor.

Sa‘ad ibn Mu‘ādh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then took an oath on Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and said that he would not talk to any of them until they brought faith on Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and his Messenger صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

The evening didn’t even pass, that all the men and women from the tribe of Banū ‘Abd al-Ash’hal entered the fold of Islām.

Slide 25 - ‘Amr ibn Thābit

There was however one exception. A man by the name of ‘Amr ibn Thābit, who was also known as Uṣayrim did not embrace at that time.

He did however become Muslim on the day of Uḥud.

As soon as ‘Amr ibn Thābit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ embraced, he joined in the battle and attained martyrdom.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ gave glad tidings of him attaining paradise.

Abū Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ used to ask, “Tell me which person attained Paradise without reading even a single Ṣalāh?”

When the people couldn’t answer, he would tell them it was Uṣayrim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ from the Banū ‘Abd al-Ash’hal.

Slide 26 – The Islām of Rifā‘ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Before the 6 people came from Yathrib to Makkah, Rifā‘ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ arrived in Makkah with his cousin brother Mu‘ādh ibn ‘Afrā’ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

They met Rasūlullāh ﷺ and he presented Islām to them.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ said, “O Rifā‘ah, tell me, who created the Heavens, the earth and the mountains?”

They replied that Allāh سُبحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى did.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then said, “Should the Creator be worshipped or the Creation?”

They said it should be the Creator.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ now invited them to worship the One God and to only worship Him. To believe that Rasūlullāh ﷺ is the Messenger of Allāh سُبحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, to maintain ties of kinship and leave transgression behind.

Rifā‘ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted his invitation and went to Al-Masjid al-Ḥaram.

He proclaimed the Shahādah, that he bears witness there is no God besides Allāh and Muḥammad ﷺ is His Messenger.

Slide 27 - The Establishing of Jumu‘ah

In that year, As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ established Jumu‘ah Ṣalāh in Yathrib.

He had seen that the Jews and Christians both had a special day to congregate.

The Jews had their Sabbath on a Saturday whilst the Christians had Sunday as their Holy Day to gather.

He thought that the Muslims should also have a specific day where they can also get together, remember Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and thank Him. A day where they could read Ṣalāh and worship Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

He chose the day of Friday, the day of Jumu‘ah and led everyone in Ṣalāh.

Slide 28 - The Establishing of Jumu‘ah

In the days of ignorance, Friday was known as Yawm ‘Arūba.

The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had used their own reasoning in congregating the Muslims together on a Friday and also named that day Jumu‘ah rather than its previous name.

Both of these choices were approved by Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٩﴾²

“O you who believe, when the call for Ṣalāh (Prayer) is proclaimed on Friday, hasten for the remembrance of Allāh, and leave off business. That is much better for you, if you but know. (9)”

Slide 29 - Jumu‘ah

From the verse Revealed in Sūrah al-Jumu‘ah, we can see that Jumu‘ah Ṣalāh was made compulsory by Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and he also referred to this day as the day of Jumu‘ah.

A few days after this, Mus‘ab ibn ‘Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ received a letter from Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stating that everyone should congregate after half of the day has passed on a Friday and read 2 Rak‘ah Ṣalāh to achieve closeness to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

‘Abd al-Rahmān ibn Ka‘ab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mentions that whenever his father Ka‘ab ibn Mālīk رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would hear the Adhān for Jumu‘ah, he would supplicate for the forgiveness of As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

On one occasion ‘Abd al-Rahmān رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked his father the reason behind this and he replied that As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the first person in Madīnah (Yathrib) to have made them read Jumu‘ah Ṣalāh.

² Sūrah al-Jumu‘ah Verse 9

Slide 30 – The 2nd Pledge of Al-‘Aqabah

In the 13th year of Prophethood, a large group from Yathrib came to Makkah to perform Ḥajj.

This group comprised of both polytheists from the tribes of Aws and Khazraj, as well as Muslims.

There were more than 400 polytheists in total, who made up the majority of the group.

Regarding the number of Muslims, the most popular opinion is that there were 75, comprising of 73 men and 2 women.

All of them would pledge allegiance to Rasūlullāh ﷺ in al-‘Aqabah, the same place the first pledge took place. The names are mentioned in the books of Sīrah

Slide 31 - Ḥadīth

حدثنا عبد الله حدثني أبي ثنا عبد الرزاق أنا معمر عن بن خثيم عن أبي الزبير عن جابر قال :
مكث رسول الله صلى الله عليه

وسلم بمكة عشر سنين يتبع الناس في منازلهم بعكاظ ومجنة وفي المواسم بمنى يقول من يؤويني
من ينصرني حتى أبلغ رسالة ربي وله الجنة³

Jābir رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh ﷺ stayed in Makkah for 10 years and would follow the people to their places in Ukāẓ and Mujannah and (during the season) of al-Muwāsim (Ḥajj) in Minā. He would ask the people, “Who will give me a place to stay. Who will help me so I can deliver the message of my Lord and for him will be Jannah?”

Slide 32 – The Anṣār

Rasūlullāh ﷺ would find no one willing to give him a place and no one to help him until Allāh سبحانه وتعالى sent them from Yathrib to him.

They testified in his truthfulness and gave him refuge.

Whichever person from amongst them would go and see Rasūlullāh ﷺ, would come back as a Muslim.

³ Musnad Imām Aḥmad 14496

When Islām had reached all of the houses in Madīnah, they held a meeting and thought how long could they leave Rasūlullāh ﷺ wandering around the mountains of Makkah in a worried and fearful state.

Seventy people from amongst them then arrived in Makkah during the season of Ḥajj.

As the Muslims from Madīnah (Yathrib), came to the aid of Rasūlullāh ﷺ and his Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, they were known as the Anṣār, which means ‘The Helpers’.

Slide 33 – The Meeting

The group from Yathrib arrived in Makkah and informed Rasūlullāh ﷺ secretly of their desire to meet him.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ promised to meet them in the days of Tashrīk at night-time in the blessed valley of Minā.

The meeting was to take place in the same location where the previous year the people of Yathrib had taken a pledge with him.

When a 3rd of the night had passed, the group comprising of 73 men and 2 women, went out quietly as the other people who had come from Yathrib, did not know what their intentions were.

They gathered in a valley near al-‘Aqabah and waited for Rasūlullāh ﷺ to arrive.

Slide 34 – The Address of ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ arrived with his uncle ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, had not accepted Islām yet, but was still the protector of Rasūlullāh ﷺ.

When they met, the first person to speak was ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

He addressed the Anṣār and said that Rasūlullāh ﷺ was respected amongst their people (even though some people were against his religion, he was still respected like no other person).

He was his protector and helper and Rasūlullāh ﷺ wanted to come to them.

If they could help and protect Rasūlullāh ﷺ, and remain steadfast upon this, only then should they undertake this burden. If they could not do this, then they should leave him in Makkah.

Slide 35 - The Terms of the Pledge

After listening to ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the Anṣār replied.

They said that they had heard what he had to say. They then addressed Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and said, “O Messenger of Allāh, what do you require from us? We are ready for it. You can take a pledge from us for whatever you and Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى wish”.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ told them that he was calling them towards Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. He presented Islām and recited some verses of the Noble Qur’ān.

He then said, “I am asking you for the sake of Allāh, that you worship Him, and you do not join any partners to Him. And for my Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, I wish that you give them a place. In the same way you look after your children and wives, protect us in the same way. Whether there is happiness or sadness, in times of ease or difficulty, under every circumstance obey me, and listen to whatever I have to say”.

The Anṣār then asked if they did this, what would they get in return?

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said they will get Paradise.

Slide 36 - Abū al-Haytham رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The Anṣār replied they would accept all the conditions. Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was then asked to present his blessed hand so they could pledge allegiance to him.

Abu Al-Haytham رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then said, “O Messenger of Allāh, I would like to say something. There are some relations between us and the Jews. After we establish a relationship with you, our ties with them will be cut off. When Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى gives you victory and help, what if you return to Makkah and leave us?”

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ smiled and replied, “Never, your life is my life, you are mine and I am yours. Whoever you have a dispute with, it is also my dispute and whoever you have a truce with, I also have a truce with them.”

All the Anṣār were very happy and put their hands forward to pledge allegiance to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ with great eagerness.

Slide 37 – The Aws & Khazraj

Later on, there was a difference of opinion between the Aws and Khazraj as to who was the first to pledge allegiance to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Some people suggested that ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would know, as he was present at the time.

‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, the first person to pledge was As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, then Barā’ ibn Ma‘rūr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then Usayd ibn Ḥuḍayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

Slide 38 - The Advice of ‘Abbās ibn ‘Ubādah al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

‘Abbās ibn ‘Ubādah al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, with the intention of making the pledge firm said, “O people of Khazraj, do you even know what you are pledging your allegiance on? Understand this, that you are pledging on facing both Arabs and non-Arabs. If you are thinking that when you will face difficulties and troubles, you will get afraid and leave, then leave now. By Allāh, if you leave now, it will be a reason of humiliation in both this world and the next. But if you carry the burden of the difficulties and troubles you will face and stay firm on this pledge with your health and wealth, then in this, Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى will put good in both this world and the hereafter for you”.

Everyone said, “Yes, we are pledging allegiance on this. We have no regret in sacrificing our health and wealth for you (meaning Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). By Allāh, by facing difficulties we cannot leave this pledge”.

Slide 39 - The Bravery of the Anṣār

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had earlier been protected by his uncle Abū Ṭālib and the people from his family who were all based in Makkah.

He had made many enemies, as he had gone against the religion of his forefathers and was making more and more people turn away from polytheism.

The Quraysh in Makkah had much to lose both financially and politically. As each day passed, the enmity of the Quraysh increased.

The Anṣār had agreed to protect Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. They accepted that every single person, family, or tribe who was opposed to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, would now be opposed to them.

They had lived in peace until then, but now they were risking their own lives and the lives of their families in order to protect Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

For such a momentous task, Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى chose the people from Yathrib, which would be later known as Madīnah.

Slide 40 – The Nuqabā'

When all the Anṣār had given their pledges of allegiance to Rasūlullāh ﷺ, he said that Mūsā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام had chosen 12 people from the Banū Isrā'īl, as his 'Naqīb', meaning his personal assistants.

In the same way, by the indication of Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام, he would also choose 12 assistants amongst them.

He said to the 12, that they were responsible for their people just like how the Disciples were responsible for 'Īsā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام. The 12 people who were chosen by Rasūlullāh ﷺ were:

Slide 41 – The Nuqabā'

- As'ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- 'Abdullāh ibn Rawāḥah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Sa'ad ibn Rabī' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Rāfi' ibn Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Abū Jābir - 'Abdullāh ibn 'Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Barā' ibn Ma'mūr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Sa'ad ibn 'Ubādah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Al-Mundhir ibn 'Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- 'Ubādah ibn al-Ṣāmit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Usayd ibn Huḍayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Sa'ad ibn Khaythamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Rifā'ah ibn 'Abd al-Mundhir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Slide 42 - The Quraysh find out about the Pledge

The pledge of allegiance between the Anṣār and Rasūlullāh ﷺ had been done in secrecy.

The rest of the pilgrims from Yathrib were unaware about it.

The following morning, the Quraysh found out what had happened, so they went to the pilgrims from Yathrib to ask them.

As they didn't know, they replied that this news was completely false. If this incident had occurred, they would have had knowledge of it.

The people from Yathrib then left to return home.

When the Quraysh later confirmed the news was in fact true, they went after the pilgrims from Yathrib, however they had already gone too far for them to be caught.

Only Sa‘ad ibn ‘Ubādah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who had remained behind was captured. He was then beaten but Jubayr ibn al-Muṭ‘im managed to free him.

Slide 43 - Summary

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had started to invite those people who were coming to Makkah for Hajj, towards Islām.

While he would invite people, his own uncle Abū Lahab would tell the people not to listen to him.

In the 11th year of Prophethood, 6 people from Yathrib (which would be later known as Madīnah), from the tribe of Khazraj came to Makkah to perform Ḥajj.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ invited them to listen to him and they agreed. He talked to them about Islām and recited verses from the Holy Qur’ān.

The people from Yathrib had heard from the Jews, that a Prophet was about to appear. They knew right away that Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was this promised person. They accepted Islām and went back to Yathrib to invite others.

Slide 44 - Summary

The following year being the 12th year of Prophethood, 12 people now came from Yathrib during the season of Ḥajj and pledged allegiance to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

This was known as the first pledge of al-‘Aqabah. Today there is a Masjid in the place where the pledge took place.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent Mus‘ab ibn ‘Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with them to teach them about Islām. ‘Abdullāh Ibn Umm Maktūm رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also accompanied them.

As‘ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, who was one of the new Muslims, had seen how the Jews and Christians would congregate each week on a particular day. He decided to make the Muslims of Yathrib congregate on a Friday to remember Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

Soon after, a letter was received from Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ telling them to read 2 Rak‘ah Ṣalāh after the middle of the day. This was how the congregational Jumu‘ah Ṣalāh began.

Slide 45 - Summary

In the 13th year of Prophethood, a larger group came from Yathrib during the season of Ḥajj.

This group mainly consisted of polytheists, but there were also over 70 Muslims with them.

They secretly met Rasūlullāh ﷺ in al-‘Aqabah, in the dead of the night.

At the time ‘Abbās رضي الله عنه was accompanying Rasūlullāh ﷺ. ‘Abbās رضي الله عنه spoke to the group, laying out the conditions of taking Rasūlullāh ﷺ and they accepted.

They all now pledged allegiance to Rasūlullāh ﷺ and this was known as the second pledge of al-‘Aqabah.

The Quraysh found out about the pledge and questioned the other pilgrims who had come from Yathrib. They were unaware of what had transpired the night before so said they had no knowledge of it.

When the Quraysh confirmed the news, the pilgrims from Yathrib were already well on their way back home.

Very soon, the Companions رضي الله عنهم would begin to migrate to Yathrib.