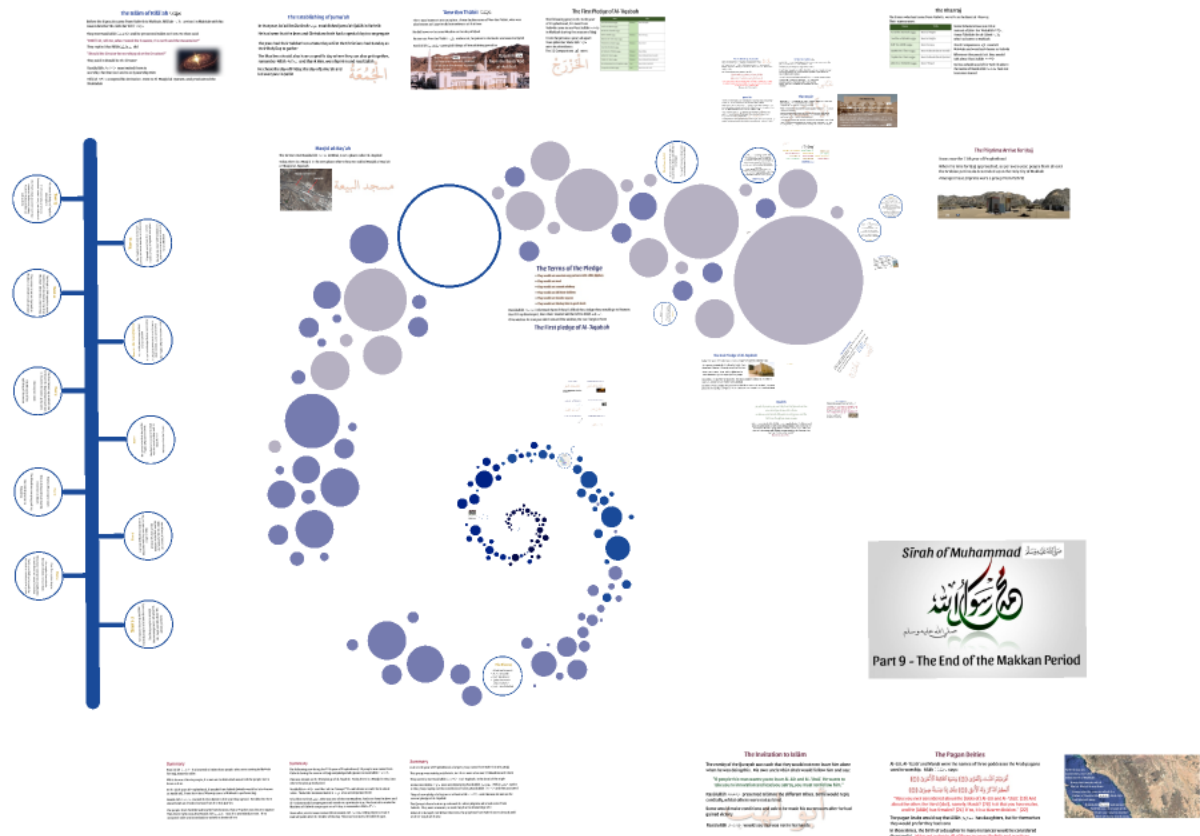




Sīrah of Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



Part 9 – The End of the Makkan Period

Recap Questions

What is the Arabic term which refers to the Night Journey of Rasūlullāh ﷺ from Makkah to Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā? **Al-Isrā'**

What is the Arabic term which refers to ascension of Rasūlullāh ﷺ to the Heavens? **Al-Mi'rāj**

In whose house was Rasūlullāh ﷺ resting in Makkah when the Angels came to visit him? **Umm Ḥānī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا**

What did the Angels do to Rasūlullāh ﷺ after they took him to Al-Masjid al-Ḥarām?

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

What was the name of the creature which was brought for Rasūlullāh ﷺ to ride upon? **The Burāq**

Recap Questions

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, 'Īsā, Yūsuf, Idrīs, Hārūn, Mūsā, & Ibrāhīm عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

Recap Questions

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 سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى showed him a vision of Al-Masjid al-Aqṣā

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

He now decided that he would 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 عليه السلام , 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 سبحانه وتعالى



The Invitation to Islām

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

The Pagan Deities

Al-Lāt, Al-'Uzzā' and Manāt were the names of three goddesses the Arab pagans used to worship. Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى says:

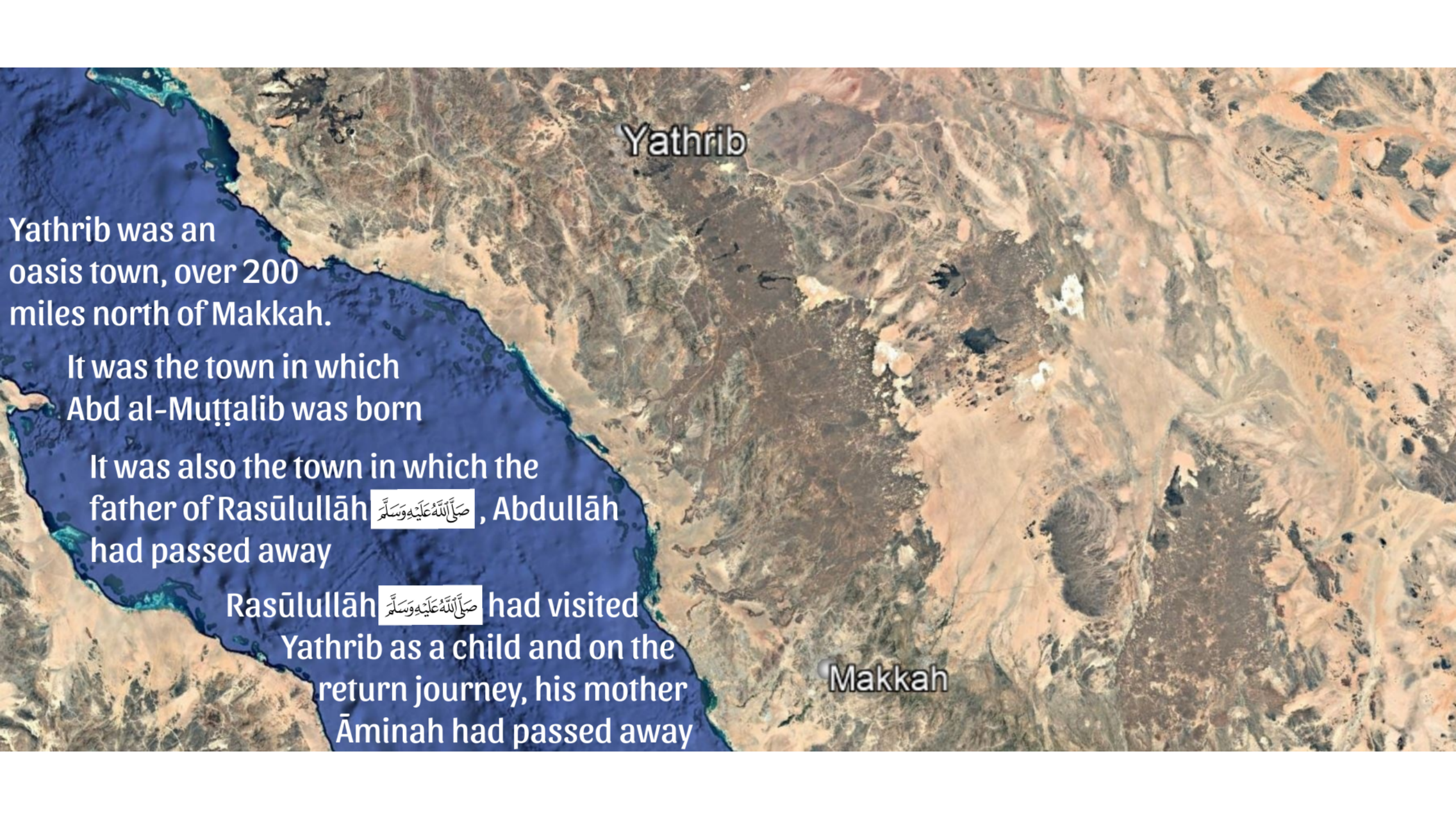
أَفَرَأَيْتُمُ اللَّاتَ وَالْعُزَّىٰ (١٩) وَمَنَاةَ الثَّالِثَةَ الْأُخْرَىٰ (٢٠)

أَلَكُمُ الذَّكَرُ وَلَهُ الْأُنثَىٰ (٢١) تِلْكَ إِذَا قِسْمَةٌ ضِيزَىٰ (٢٢)

“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. Islām put a stop to all of these incorrect beliefs and practices

A satellite map of the region around Makkah and Yathrib. The Red Sea is visible on the left, and the Arabian Peninsula is on the right. Yathrib is labeled in the upper center, and Makkah is labeled in the lower right. The map shows the rugged terrain of the region, including mountains and valleys.

Yathrib

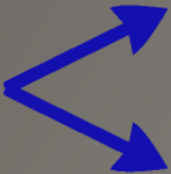
Yathrib was an
oasis town, over 200
miles north of Makkah.

It was the town in which
Abd al-Muṭṭalib was born

It was also the town in which the
father of Rasūlullāh ﷺ, Abdullāh
had passed away

Rasūlullāh ﷺ had visited
Yathrib as a child and on the
return journey, his mother
Āminah had passed away

Makkah

Yathrib  **Aws**
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 ﷺ would migrate and become known as Madīnah al-Munawwarah.



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



Ibn Ishāq mentions, when Allāh **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** intended for His religion of Islām to become known, and His Messenger to be honoured, Rasūlullāh **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** 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 **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** 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

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 asked permission, if they could go and invite the Jews towards Islām

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

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
Quṭbah 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

No household was left in Yathrib where the name of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had not been mentioned

The First Pledge of Al-'Aqabah

The following year, in the 12th year of Prophethood, 12 men from Yathrib came to see Rasūlullāh ﷺ in Makkah during the season of Ḥajj

From the previous year, all apart from Jābir ibn 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه were in attendance.

The 12 Companions رضي الله عنهم were:

الخزرج

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

Masjid al-Bay'ah

The 12 men met Rasūlullāh ﷺ 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.



مسجد البيعة



The Terms of the Pledge

- 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

The First pledge of Al-'Aqabah

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

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

Muṣ'ab ibn 'Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ — Teach people how to read Ṣalāh

— He would also lead Ṣalāh and be their Imām

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.

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 Ḥudayr went to Muṣ'ab ibn 'Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with sword in hand

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 listen to what he had to say

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



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'ādh), 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”.

أسيد بن حضير

The Islām of the Banū 'Abd al-Ash'hal

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

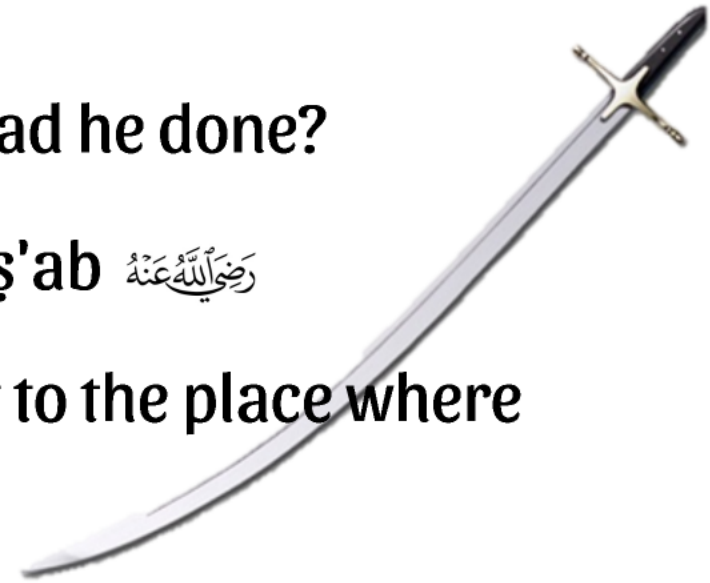
When he arrived, Sa'ad ibn Mu'ādh asked Usayd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, what had he done?

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

Sa'ad ibn Mu'ādh 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 also asked Sa'ad to stay a while and listen to him, he agreed



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 advised him just as he had advised 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

سَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ



The Islām of the Banū 'Abd al-Ash'hal

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

بَنُو عَبْدِ الْأَشْهَلِ

'Amr ibn Thābit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

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

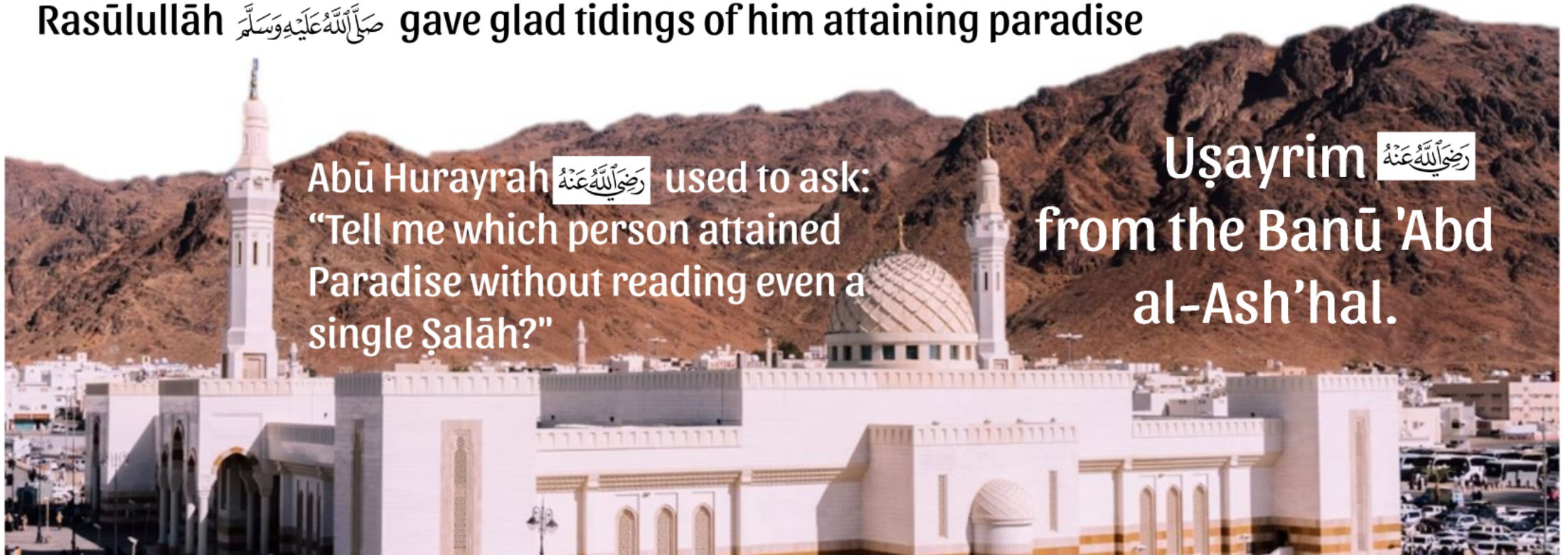
He did however become Muslim on the day of Uḥud

As soon as 'Amr ibn Thābit رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ embraced, he joined in the battle and was martyred

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ 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?”

Uṣayrim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
from the Banū 'Abd
al-Ash'hal.



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 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and he presented Islām to them. He then said:

“O Rifā'ah, tell me, who created the heavens, the earth and the mountains?”

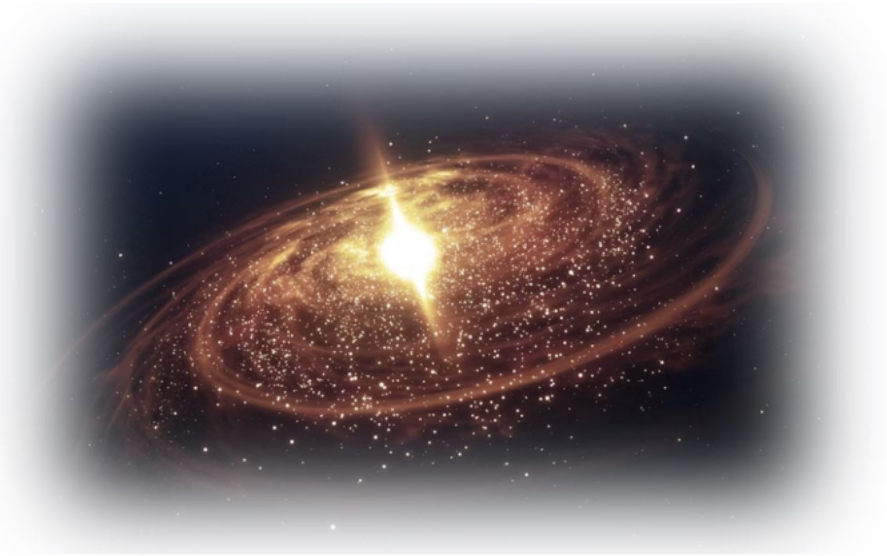
They replied that Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى did

“Should the Creator be worshipped or the Creation?”

They said it should be the Creator

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ now invited them to worship the One God and to only worship Him

Rifā'ah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted his invitation, went to Al-Masjid al-Ḥaram, and proclaimed the Shahādah



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 congregare

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

The Muslims should also have a specific day where they can also get together, remember Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and thank Him, worship Him and read Ṣalāh

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

الجمعة

The Establishing of Jumu'ah

الْجُمُعَةُ

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 إِلَى

ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (٩)

“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)”

[Sūrah al-Jumu'ah Verse 9]

Jumu'ah

From the verse Revealed, 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 later, 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'āh 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 Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would hear the Adhān for Jumu'ah, he would supplicate for the forgiveness of As'ad ibn Zurārah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

He 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

The 2nd Pledge of Al-'Aqabah

In the 13th year of Prophethood, a large group from Yathrib came for Hajj

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. Their names are mentioned in the books of Sīrah

Ḥadīth

حدثنا عبد الله حدثني أبي ثنا عبد الرزاق انا 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 الجنة

Jābir رضي الله عنه narrates that Rasūlullāh صلى الله عليه وسلم 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?”

[Musnad Imām Aḥmad 14496]

The Anṣār

Rasūlullāh ﷺ would find no one willing to give him a place and no one to help him until Allāh ﷻ 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.

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'

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

The Address of 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ arrived with his uncle 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. He had not accepted Islām yet, but was still the protector of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

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

He addressed the Anṣār and said that Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ 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 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ wanted to come to them

If they could help and protect Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ , 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

عَبَّاسِ

The Terms of the Pledge

After listening to 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the Anṣār replied:

“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, presented Islām to them and recited some Verses of the 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 عَنْهُمْ, 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? **Paradise**

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



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 ﷺ

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

Barā' ibn Ma'rūr

Usayd ibn Ḥuḍayr

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

الخزرج

أوس

The Advice of 'Abbās ibn 'Uḥādah al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

'Abbās ibn 'Uḥādah 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 Allah, 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, Allah ﷻ 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 ﷺ). By Allah, by facing difficulties we cannot leave this pledge".



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:

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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”.



The Bravery of the Anṣār

Rasūlullāh ﷺ 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 and as each day passed, their enmity increased

The Anṣār had agreed to protect Rasūlullāh ﷺ and his Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ . They accepted that everyone who was opposed to Rasūlullāh ﷺ , would now be opposed to them

They had lived in peace until then, but now they were risking all their lives in order to protect Rasūlullāh ﷺ



The Nuqabā'

When all the Anṣār had given their pledges of allegiance to Rasūlullāh ﷺ, he said Mūsā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ 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 السَّلَامُ, 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 'Isā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. The 12 people who were chosen by Rasūlullāh ﷺ were:

-Ṣāmit

ayr

thamah

d al-Mundhir

The Nuqabā'

As'ad ibn Zurārah

Abdullāh ibn Rawāḥah

Sa'ad ibn Rabī'

Rāfī' ibn Mālik

'Abdullāh ibn 'Amr

Barā' ibn Ma'mūr

Sa'ad ibn 'Ubādah

Al-Mundhir ibn 'Amr

'Ubādah ibn al-Ṣāmit

Usayd ibn Huḍayr

Sa'ad ibn Khaythamah

Rifā'ah ibn 'Abd al-Mundhir

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

The Quraysh find out about the Pledge

The pledge of allegiance between the Anṣār and Rasūlullāh ﷺ had been done secretly

The rest of the pilgrims from Yathrib were unaware about it

The following morning, the Quraysh found out, 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 ﷺ who had remained behind was captured. He was then beaten but Jubayr ibn al-Muṭ'im managed to free him

قُرَيْشٍ

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فَرِيقٍ

Summary

Rasūlullāh ﷺ 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 Hajj.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ 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 ﷺ was this promised person. They accepted Islām and went back to Yathrib to invite others

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 ﷺ

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

Rasūlullāh ﷺ 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 ﷺ telling them to read 2 Rak'ah Ṣalāh after the middle of the day. This was how Jumu'ah Ṣalāh began.

Summary

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

This group was mainly 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 رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was accompanying Rasūlullāh ﷺ. 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 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 so questioned the other pilgrims who had come from Yathrib. They were unaware, 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

