



تعليم التاريخ

TAAREEKH

Islamic History

GRADE

5



Title: Ta'limut Tareekh - Grade 5

Published and compiled by:

Jamiatul Ulama (KZN)

Ta'limi Board

6 Third Avenue

Isipingo Beach

KZN, 4115

South Africa

Tel: (+27) 031 912 2172

Whatsapp: (+27) 078 878 9980

E-mail: info@talimiboardkzn.org

ISBN: 978-1-991200-60-0

First Edition: Rabi'ul Aakhir 1446 / October 2024

Second Edition: Zul Qa'dah 1446 / May 2025

Permission is granted for reprinting this booklet without any alterations. A humble appeal is made to the readers to offer suggestions/corrections to improve the quality of this publication. May Allah Ta'ala reward you for this. The compilers, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, asaatzah and mashaaiikh.

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Introduction

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah by the grace of Allah Ta'ala the 5th grade of Ta'limut Taareekh Series is now ready. The contents of this book have been extracted from the writings of Hadhrat Moulana Idrees Kandhlawi (rahmatullahi alayh) which discusses a part of the mubaarak life of Rasulullah ﷺ.

Teachers are requested to explain each lesson in detail and make the lesson as simple as possible for learners to understand and implement. Proper preparation and planning must be done before coming to class. The purpose of teaching Seerat is to imbibe the love of Rasulullah ﷺ into the lives of the learners and teach them the message of the messenger ﷺ.

Pupils should be encouraged to recite durood upon our beloved Nabi ﷺ before and after every lesson and make an effort to practice on every Sunnah of Rasulullah ﷺ.

May Allah Ta'ala accept this book and make it a means of earning His pleasure. Aameen.

Part One

Lesson 1

The First Hijrah (Migration) in Islam

Keywords:

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Habshah (Abyssinia) | Torture | Secretly Escaped | Five Dirhams |
| 5th year of Islam | Peace & Safety | Port of Jeddah | 11 Men 5 Women |

When the kuffaar noticed that day-by-day more and more people were accepting Islam, they began harming the Muslims even more. Rasulullah ﷺ advised the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum): “Spread out onto the earth. Soon Allah Ta’ala will bring all of you back together.” They asked: “Where should we go to?” Rasulullah ﷺ pointed with his hand towards the land of Habshah (Abyssinia) and told them that there is a kind king in that land who does not oppress anyone.

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) did not wish to leave Makkah Mukarramah, but because of the torture and hardship, they were forced to do so to protect their Deen and Imaan. Their purpose of hijrah (leaving Makkah and going to Abyssinia) was to worship Allah Ta’ala in peace and safety.

In the 5th year of Islam, a small group of men and women made the first hijrah towards Abyssinia. Eleven men and five women (11 & 5) secretly left Makkah Mukarramah. Some of them were riding whilst others were on foot. Fortunately, when they reached the port of Jeddah, two ships were about to leave for Abyssinia. For a fee of just five Dirhams, they took all of them on board. When the kuffaar of Makkah heard that the Muslims had escaped, they sent their people to hunt them down. By the time these people reached the port, the ships had already left.

These Muslims stayed in Abyssinia for about four months. One day they heard that all the people of Makkah Mukarramah accepted Islam. They immediately returned to Makkah Shareef thinking that everything is now safe. As they came close to Makkah Mukarramah, they found out that the information they received was false. Some of them entered Makkah Mukarramah secretly whilst others entered the city under somebody's protection.

Note: Hijrah (migration) means to leave your homeland and go to live in another place only for the sake of practicing your Deen freely.

Lesson: When moving from one place to another, the most important concern should be the safety of our Deen and Imaan.

Map of Abyssinia



Revision Exercise

1. To which land did the first migration take place? _____

2. What was the purpose of this migration? _____

3. How many men and women migrated? _____

4. From which port did the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) board the ships? _____

5. How long did they spend in this foreign land? _____

6. What made them return to Makkah Mukarramah? _____

7. What is Habshah called today? _____

8. What is the meaning of Hijrah? _____

Lesson 2

Second Hijrah

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|
| Suffering | Meeting | Investigation | Gifts |
| King | Negus | Two People | Bow down |

When the Muslims returned to Makkah Mukarramah, the Kuffaar started hurting them even more. When Rasulullah ﷺ saw how the Muslims were suffering, he instructed them to go back to Abyssinia. The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) once again secretly migrated to Habshah (Abyssinia). On this occasion, eighty three men and eighteen women (83 and 18) migrated.

When the Quraysh got to know that the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were safe in Abyssinia and that they were practising Islam peacefully, they had a meeting. In this meeting they decided to send two people to Negus (Najashi), the king of Abyssinia. They took lots of gifts and presents for Negus and his ministers to try and win them over. They said to the ministers: “A few foolish youngsters of our city have left their religion and began living in your city. In fact, they have left their

religion not to become Christians, but have entered a completely new religion. The leaders of our families have sent us to ask the king to hand them over to us. We beg you to speak to the king to hand them over to us.” After giving their gifts to the ministers and begging them, they received the full support of the ministers.

When this request was made to the king, he became very angry. He made it clear to them that he will not hand over the Muslims without making proper investigation and speaking to the Muslims. He said: “How can I hand them over to their enemies without first investigating properly?” He then sent one of his messengers to call the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum).

When the messenger called them, one Sahaabi became worried and asked: “What would you say when you are in front of the king?” (In other words, the king is a Christian whilst we are Muslims. We do not agree on many beliefs.) Another Sahaabi said: “We will say whatever our beloved Nabi ﷺ has taught us and we will do as he had told us. We will not break his instructions.” When they came to the court, they made Salaam to the king but did not bow down before him. The ministers became very upset at the Muslims. They asked the Muslims: “Why didn’t you bow down before the king?”

Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) replied: “We do not bow before anyone except Allah. Allah Ta'ala has sent a prophet to us and he instructed us not to bow down to anyone besides Allah.”

Lesson: As Muslims we will always remain firm on our beliefs and ways. We will not change Islam, just to please the disbelievers.

Revision Exercise

1. After the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) returned, what was the response of the Kuffaar? _____

2. Why did the Quraysh have a meeting? _____

3. Why did they take lots of gifts for the king and his ministers? _____

4. How did the king respond to the Quraysh when they complained about the Muslims? _____

5. How did the Muslims enter the court and greet the king? _____

6. What did the ministers have to say about this? _____

7. What was the name of the king of Abyssinia? _____

Lesson 3

Hadhrat Ja'far رضي الله عنه Delivers a Sermon

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Forefathers | Failure | Surah Maryam | 'Isa <small>عليه السلام</small> |
| Bribery | Neighbour | Crying | Beard |

Negus was interested in knowing about this new religion and therefore asked them to explain what Islam is all about.

Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) stood up to speak on behalf of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). He said:

“O king! We were ignorant. We worshipped idols and ate dead animals (carrion). We were involved in many sins such as fighting with family members and treating our neighbours very badly. The powerful from us would oppress the weak. Whilst we were in this terrible condition, Allah Ta'ala sent to us His Rasool whose noble lineage, truthfulness, honesty and purity were known to us all. He ordered us to worship Allah Ta'ala and believe in Him alone. He instructed us to leave the idols that we used to worship. He commanded us to speak the truth, be

honest, keep good family relations, be good to our neighbours and to stay away from killing and other evils. He also stopped us from shameless actions, lying, stealing the wealth of orphans and from falsely accusing a pure woman. He commanded us to worship Allah Ta'ala alone without believing in any partners to Him. He commanded us to perform Salaah, pay Zakaat and to Fast.”

Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) continued: “So we believed in him and we have faith in Him. We have followed whatever he has brought to us from Allah Ta'ala. We worship Allah Ta'ala alone and we do not join any partner to Him. We do what is Halaal and we stay away from Haraam. Because of this, our people have started to punish us. They have tortured us, forcing us to leave the worship of Allah Ta'ala and to go back to our old days of shamelessness. When we could not manage their punishments any longer and worshipping Allah Ta'ala became difficult, we decided to move away to Abyssinia with the hope that you will not oppress us.”

Negus then asked him to recite some portion of the Qur-aan Shareef. Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) started reciting from the beginning of Surah Maryam. The king and all his people were unable to control themselves. They started crying so much that the king's beard got wet with tears. [It appears that

the king had a beard and this is also the way of all the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam). Not a single Nabi ever shaved his beard. Keeping a beard is an important Sunnah of all the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam)].

When Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) stopped reading, the king said: "These words and the words brought by 'Isa (alayhis salaam) are exactly the same." He said to the two men of the Quraysh: "I will never hand over these people to you." He then said to the Muslims: "You may live here in peace. I would not want to trouble you even if your enemies give me a mountain of gold." He then commanded his people to return the gifts of the Quraysh saying: "I have no need for their gifts. By Allah! Allah had blessed me with power and kingdom without any bribery. So I will definitely not accept any bribery and hand the Muslims over to you." The Muslims left the court very happy whilst the two Qurayshis left in shame and failure.

Lesson: The Qur-aan Shareef had such a powerful effect on the heart that even the king and his people who were not Muslims broke down crying when they heard its recitation.



Revision Exercise

1. Mention three sins that the people were involved in during the period of ignorance. _____

2. Mention three noble qualities which Islam honoured them with? _____

3. Which verses did Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) read to Negus? _____

4. What happened to Negus and his ministers when they heard the words of the Qur-aan? _____

5. When Hadhrat Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) stopped reading, the king said: ... _____

6. Did the Abyssinian king allow the Muslims to live in his country or did he send them back to Makkah? _____

Lesson 4

Boycott of Banu Haashim

Keywords:

| Boycott | Shi'b Abi Taalib | Banu Haashim | Agreement |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Three long years | Hungry | Starvation | Cries |

When all their plans failed, the Qurayshi tribes decided to boycott (to stop all dealings with) Nabi Muhammad ﷺ and the Banu Haashim (His ﷺ family) until the Banu Haashim handed over Muhammad's ﷺ life to the Quraysh. The Quraysh boycotted Nabi ﷺ and the Banu Haashim in a valley which is known as Shi'b Abi Taalib (Valley of Abu Taalib).

They wrote an agreement and stuck it onto the inside wall of the Ka'bah Shareef. Part of the agreement was that they will stop all dealings with the Banu Haashim and they will not marry anyone from them.

The Muslims were boycotted for three long years. The cries of hungry babies could be heard outside the valley. The Quraysh would hear these cries and celebrate in happiness. During

these terrible times, the Muslims lived on leaves and somehow managed to survive.

Some of the kuffaar could not see their family members suffering so much and would secretly send some food for them. Five people decided to challenge this terrible boycott and agreed to speak out against it in a public meeting.

They addressed the people saying, “O people of Makkah! It is a shame that we eat, drink, marry and dress ourselves whilst the Banu Haashim are dying of starvation. By Allah! We will not sit comfortable until this horrible agreement is torn up.”

In the meantime, Rasulullah ﷺ informed his uncle that the entire document has been eaten up by ants except for the name of Allah.

Abu Taalib explained this to the Quraysh and said: “This is what my nephew says and up to this day, my nephew has never spoken a lie. Come, let us make a decision; if what Muhammad says is true, you will stop this cruelty. And if what he says is false, I am prepared to hand him over to you. You may then kill him or set him free.” The people said: “Surely, Abu Taalib! You have been very fair.”

The written agreement was then sent for. When they saw it, they were shocked to see that besides the name of Allah Ta’ala,

ants had eaten up the rest of the document. All of them lowered their heads in shame and embarrassment.

In this way the boycott ended. In the tenth year of prophet hood, Abu Taalib and all his companions came out from this lonely valley.

Lesson:

When faced with any difficulty, we should make sabar and remain firm.

After every difficulty comes ease!

Revision Exercise

1. What did the Qurayshi tribes decide to do with Nabi Muhammad ﷺ and the Banu Haashim when all their plans failed? _____

2. Where was the agreement stuck? _____

3. For how many years the Muslims were boycotted? _____

4. What did the Muslims live on? _____

5. How did the boycott end? _____

6. In which year did Abu Taalib and his companions come out of the lonely valley? _____

Lesson 5

The Year of Sorrow

Keywords:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 10 th Year of Prophethood | Huge Loss | Kalimah |
| Forgiveness | Revealed | Refused |

In the tenth year of prophethood, Abu Taalib passed away. A few days after this, Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha) also passed away.

When Abu Taalib was about to pass away, Rasulullah ﷺ came close to him. Abu Jahal was also present at his bedside. Rasulullah ﷺ begged him: “O my uncle! Read the Kalimah once only, so that I may beg for your forgiveness before Allah Ta’ala.” Abu Jahal who thought that perhaps Abu Taalib may read the kalimah quickly said: “Abu Taalib! Do you wish to leave the religion of your father ‘Abdul Muttalib?” Abu Taalib refused to say “Laa ilaaha illallah” and the very last words to leave his tongue were, “I remain on the religion of ‘Abdul Muttalib.”

Saying this, Abu Taalib left this world. Rasulullah ﷺ said, “I will continue to make dua of forgiveness for my uncle as long

as Allah Ta’ala does not stop me.” Shortly thereafter, the following aayat was revealed:

مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرُوا لِلْمُشْرِكِينَ وَلَوْ كَانُوا أُولَىٰ قُرْبَىٰ مِنْ
بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ أَصْحَابُ الْجَحِيمِ

“It is not permissible for the Nabi and the Muslims to ask for forgiveness for the Kuffaar even if they are relatives when it is clear to them that they are the people of Jahannam. (In other words, they died in kufr.)” [Surah Taubah verse 113]

The death of Abu Taalib and Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha) was a huge loss for Rasulullah ﷺ. They were both great pillars of support for him and helped him tremendously in his effort of spreading Islam.

Lesson: Abu Taalib, although he was the uncle of Nabi ﷺ, he was not blessed to read the kalimah even once. We on the other hand read the kalimah daily. How thankful we need to be to our Allah for such a blessing.



Revision Exercise

State whether True/False, If False give the correct answer

1. Abu Taalib and Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha) both passed away in the 10th year after prophethood.

2. When Abu Taalib was about to pass away, Rasulullah ﷺ begged him to say the Kalimah.

3. Abu Taalib recited the kalimah only once. _____

4. Rasulullah ﷺ continued to make dua of forgiveness for him after he passed away.

5. We are allowed to make dua of forgiveness for the kuffaar, especially if they are our relatives.

Lesson 6

Journey to Taa'if

Keywords:

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Supporters | Taa'if | Injuries | Blood Flowed |
| Comfort | Poke Fun | Stone Throwing | Helplessness |

After the death of Abu Taalib and Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha), Rasulullah ﷺ decided to go to Taa'if, which is approximately 100 kilometers away from Makkah. He thought that perhaps these people would accept Islam and become his main supporters. Rasulullah ﷺ set out for Taa'if together with Zaid bin Haarisah (radiyallahu anhu).

Rasulullah ﷺ invited the three brothers, who were the chiefs of that area, to Islam. Instead of listening to the words of truth, they treated him very rudely and badly.

- One of them said: “Did Allah Ta’ala send you as a prophet to tear the curtains of the Ka’bah?”
- Another mockingly said: “Could Allah Ta’ala not choose someone else for His prophethood?”
- The third brother shouted: “By Allah! I refuse to speak to you! If you are really a Nabi, it is very dangerous to oppose

you. (This foolish man did not understand that poking fun at a prophet is even more dangerous than that.) If you are not the Prophet of Allah, then I don't need to listen to you.”

They then encouraged the street boys and other youngsters to throw stones at Rasulullah ﷺ and poke fun at him. They threw so many stones upon his blessed body that they wounded him very badly. Whenever Rasulullah ﷺ was forced by his injuries to sit down, these terrible people would grab him by the arm and force him to stand up again for another round of stone throwing and mockery.

Zaid bin Haarisah (radiyallahu anhu) bravely tried to protect Rasulullah ﷺ by placing his body in front of Rasulullah ﷺ. This left him with serious head injuries whilst Rasulullah ﷺ suffered serious injuries to his body and legs, so much so that blood flowed down his legs and became clogged in his shoes.

After leaving Taa'if, Rasulullah ﷺ decided to take a rest under a tree in the garden of Utbah bin Rabi'ah. As he sat down, he humbly expressed his helplessness to Allah Ta'ala by making dua.

Such a dua hardly left his lips when the doors of acceptance were thrown open. Rasulullah ﷺ says:

“All of a sudden, I lifted my head and saw a cloud covering me. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) who was also in the cloud called out to me: “Allah knows about the behaviour of these people. Allah has sent to you the angel of the mountains. You may command him to do as you wish.” The angel in charge of the mountains greeted me with Salaam and said: “Yaa Rasulallah! Allah Ta’ala has sent me to you. I am the angel in charge of the mountains. The mountains are in my control. You may command me to do as you wish. If you command me, I will raise these two mountains (on either side of Makkah and Taa’if) and drop them, crushing everyone within them.” Rasulallah ﷺ replied: “No, I have hope that Allah Ta’ala will create from their children, people who will worship Allah Ta’ala alone without joining any partners to Him.”

Lesson: Nabi ﷺ was hit and hurt by the people of Taa’if. Instead of commanding the two mountains to crush them, he had hope that their children will worship Allah Ta’ala. Thus we too should always desire that others come onto guidance.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks and put the sentences in order by numbering them.

- After the death of Abu Taalib and Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha), Rasulullah ﷺ together with _____ decided to go to Taa'if, hoping these people would accept the Deen of Allah Ta'ala and support him in his mission.
- Rasulullah ﷺ invited the _____ of that area to Islam, but they were _____ to him.
- Allah Ta'ala sent the _____ in charge of the _____ to Rasulullah ﷺ, asking him permission to crush these evil people.
- Rasulullah ﷺ replied: "No, I have _____ that Allah Ta'ala will create from their children, people who will worship Allah alone without joining any partners to Him."
- They commanded the street boys to poke fun and _____ at Rasulullah ﷺ, until his shoes were filled with _____.
- After leaving Taa'if, Rasulullah ﷺ took rest under a _____ in a garden and expressed his _____ to Allah Ta'ala.

Lesson 7

Mi'raaj

The Journey to the Heavens

Keywords:

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Masjidul-Aqsa | Hateem | Valley of Seena | Baitul-Lahm |
| 27th Rajab | Buraaq | Madyan | Seal of prophethood |

After his return from Taa'if, Allah Ta'ala took Rasulullah ﷺ for Mi'raaj. This journey was from Masjidul-Haraam to Masjidul-Aqsa and from there to the seven heavens with his physical body and soul whilst he was awake, in just a portion of a night. This journey is known as Mi'raaj. It took place on the 27th night of Rajab. Ten years of prophethood had gone by and Rasulullah ﷺ had suffered many difficulties in the path of Allah Ta'ala. Allah Ta'ala then honoured Rasulullah ﷺ by taking him for Mi'raaj and raised him to such heights that even the greatest of angels could not reach. He was taken right up to the throne of Allah Ta'ala after which there is no higher rank.

The story of Mi'raaj

One night Rasulullah ﷺ was lying down in the house of Umme Haani (radiyallahu anha). He just dozed off when the roof of the house suddenly split open. Through this gap, Hadhrat Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) and other angels came to Rasulullah ﷺ. They woke him up and took him to the Ka'bah Shareef. When he reached there, he went into the Hateem area and fell asleep. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) and Mikaa'eel (alayhis salaam) woke him up and took him to the well of Zam Zam. They then laid him down, split his chest open, removed his blessed heart and washed it with the water of Zam Zam. A tray full of Imaan and wisdom was then brought to him. After placing this Imaan and wisdom into his blessed heart, they put back the heart in its position and closed up his chest. They then stamped the seal of prophethood between his shoulder blades. (This was a clear sign of Rasulullah ﷺ being the last of all the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam).)

The Buraaq was then brought before him. Buraaq is an animal like a small horse. It is white in colour and is so fast that one step is as far as the eye can see. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) and Mikaa'eel (alayhis salaam) also joined Rasulullah ﷺ on this animal.

The places Rasulullah ﷺ saw on this journey:

- **Madinah Munawwarah:** Rasulullah ﷺ says, “On the way we saw a land with many date-trees. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) asked me to get off and perform Nafil Salaah. I got down and performed two rakaats of Salaah. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) then asked me: ‘Do you have any idea where you performed Salaah?’ I replied: ‘I have absolutely no idea.’ Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) said: ‘You performed Salaah in Yasrib (Madinah) where you are going to migrate to.’”
- **Valley of Seena:** “We then left once again and passed another area. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) asked me to get down and perform Salaah here as well. I got down and performed Salaah. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) informed me: ‘You performed Salaah in the valley of Seena near the tree of Moosa (alayhis salaam) where Allah Ta’ala spoke to Moosa (alayhis salaam).’
- **Madyan:** We then passed another area where I was again asked to perform Salaah. I got down once again and performed Salaah. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) informed me that I had just performed Salaah in Madyan (the land of Shu’aib [alayhis salaam]).

- **Baitul-Lahm:** We set off once again until we came to another area where Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) asked me to get down and perform Salaah. I got down from the animal and performed Salaah. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) informed me that this place is called Baitul-Lahm (Bethlehem) where 'Isa (alayhis salaam) was born."

Lesson: We believe in the journey of Mi'raaj. It was a real miracle to travel such a long distance in a portion of a night, when there was no aeroplane.

Revision Exercise

State whether True or False, if false give the correct answer

1. The journey of Mi'raaj was only a dream. _____

2. Mi'raaj took place on the 15th of Sha'baan. _____

3. Rasulullah ﷺ was lying down in the house of Hadhrat Aa'ishah (radiyallahu anha) when Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) came to him. _____

4. A tray full of food and drink was brought to Rasulullah ﷺ in the Hateem. _____

5. They travelled on the Buraaq, which is a special camel from Jannah. _____
7. The Buraaq was white in colour? _____

Lesson 8

The Wonders of the Journey of Mi'raaj

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| Copper Fingernails | Swimming | Multiplied | Boulders |
| Backbite | Ribaa (Interest) | Crushed | Wrapped |

Rasulullah ﷺ said: “On the night of Mi'raaj I passed by Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam), who was standing busy in Salaah in his grave.”

- Rasulullah ﷺ saw a group of people with copper fingernails. They were busy scraping the skin off their faces and chests with these copper fingernails. When he asked about these people, Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) replied: “These are the people who eat the flesh of others.” In other words, they **backbite** and **speak bad** about others.
- Rasulullah ﷺ saw a person swimming in a river. He was busy eating pieces of stones. When Rasulullah

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked about this man, Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) replied: "This man takes **riba** (interest)."

- Rasulullah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saw a group of people who could plant and harvest their crops, all in just one day. The field would then change back to its original condition. When Rasulullah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked about this, Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) replied: "These are people who go for **Jihaad in the path of Allah Ta'ala**. Their good deeds are multiplied seven hundred times. Whatever they spend, Allah Ta'ala replaces them with a far better replacement."
- Rasulullah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then passed a group of people whose heads were being crushed by boulders. Each time their heads were crushed, they would come back to their normal shape. This continued again and again. When Rasulullah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked about these people, Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) replied: "These are people who were **not worried about their Fardh Salaah**."
- He then passed by a group of people who were wrapped in rags and were grazing like camels and oxen. Rasulullah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked who they were. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) replied: "These were people who did **not pay Zakaat on their wealth**."

- He then came to a group of people whose tongues and lips were being cut by iron scissors. As soon as their lips and tongues were cut off, they came back to their original condition. This continued without stopping. When Rasulullah ﷺ asked about this, Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) said: "These are the preachers of your Ummah." In other words, they **preach to others but do not practice themselves.**
- Thereafter Rasulullah ﷺ passed an area with a lovely fragrance and a cool breeze. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) informed him that this was the fragrance of **Jannah (paradise).** They then passed an area which was stinking and had a disgusting smell. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) said that this was the stink of **Jahannam (hell).**

Lesson: We believe in the rewards of good deeds and the punishments of sins.

- **Note to the teacher:** Discuss the different sins mentioned in this lesson and explain to the children the need to refrain from these sins.

Revision Exercise

1. What was Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam) doing in his grave? _____

2. The beautiful fragrance was from _____ and the disgusting smell was from _____.

Match the description of the people in Column A with the reason for their condition in Column B

| Column A | | Column B |
|---|----------|---|
| 1. Scraping face and chest with copper fingernails | 1) _____ | a. Preachers who do not practice themselves |
| 2. Planting and harvesting crops, all in just one day | 2) _____ | b. Takes ribaa (interest) |
| 3. Wrapped in rags and grazing like camels and oxen | 3) _____ | c. Not worried about Fardh Salaah |
| 4. Swimming in a river eating pieces of stones | 4) _____ | d. Backbite and speak bad about others |
| 5. Cutting tongues and lips with iron scissors | 5) _____ | e. Do not pay Zakaat |
| 6. Head being crushed by boulders | 6) _____ | f. Go for Jihaad in the path of Allah |

Lesson 9

Meeting the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam)

Keywords:

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Heaven | Welcome | Baytul Ma'moor |
| Elderly man | Seventh Heaven | Weep |

After witnessing these different scenes, Rasulullah ﷺ began climbing up to the heavens.

1. As he entered the first heaven, he saw an elderly man. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) explained: "This is your father Aadam (alayhis salaam). Go and make Salaam to him." Rasulullah ﷺ made Salaam to him. He responded warmly to the Salaam and said: "Marhabaa! Welcome to a pious son and a pious Prophet." He then made dua for Rasulullah ﷺ. Whilst meeting him, Rasulullah ﷺ saw some people to his right and some to his left. When Aadam (alayhis salaam) looked at those on his right, he would smile in happiness and when he looked at those on his left, he would weep in sadness. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) explained: "Those on his right are his pious children who will go to

Jannah. When he looks at them, he is pleased. Those on his left are his evil children who will be thrown into Jahannam. He weeps in sorrow when he sees them.”

2. Rasulullah ﷺ then climbed to the second heaven. Here, Rasulullah ﷺ met Hadhrat Yahya (alayhis salaam) and Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) and made salaam to them.

3. Then Rasulullah ﷺ climbed to the third heaven and met Hadhrat Yusuf (alayhis salaam) and greeted him with salaam.

4. Then Rasulullah ﷺ visited the fourth heaven where he met Hadhrat Idrees (alayhis salaam).

5. He then went to the fifth heaven where he met Hadhrat Haroon (alayhis salaam).

6. From there, he climbed to the sixth heaven where he met Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam).

7. Then to the seventh heaven where he saw Hadhrat Ibraaheem (alayhis salaam). Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) told Rasulullah ﷺ that this is his great-great grand-father and he should make Salaam with him. Rasulullah ﷺ went ahead and made Salaam with him.

Rasulullah ﷺ also saw the Baytul Ma’moor on the seventh heaven. (Baytul Ma’moor is a building similar to the

Ka'bah which is situated in the heaven directly on top of the Ka'bah). Every day, 70 000 different angels make ibaadat around it. This will continue till the Day of Qiyaamah.

Lesson: The beautiful greeting of a Muslim is salaam. We should not feel shy to greet each other with salaam.

Revision Exercise

1. Who was the elderly man on the first heaven and what did he say to Rasulullah ﷺ in reply to his greeting? _____

2. Who were the people on the right and left of Aadam (alayhis salaam)? _____

3. Which Nabi is the great-great grand-father of Rasulullah ﷺ? _____

4. Who did Nabi ﷺ meet on the third Heaven? _____

Lesson 10

In the Presence of Allah Ta'ala

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|---------------|
| Sacred Presence | Noor | Three Gifts | Surah Baqarah |
| Sajdah | Spoke | 5 Daily Salaah | Iota (spec) |

Finally, Rasulullah ﷺ ascended to Sidratul Muntaha (a boundary beyond which no-one, not even Jibraa'eel alayhis salaam can cross). At this point, Rasulullah ﷺ went ahead alone into the sacred presence of Allah Ta'ala and fell into Sajdah. Here he saw the noor of Allah Ta'ala and he was allowed to speak directly to Allah Ta'ala. Rasulullah ﷺ said: "I saw the greatest of all noors and then Allah Ta'ala spoke to me." Rasulullah ﷺ was blessed with seeing Allah Ta'ala and speaking to Him directly without any person in between them. Allah Ta'ala blessed Rasulullah ﷺ with three gifts on this great occasion;

1. The five daily Salaah.
2. The last two aayaat of Surah Baqarah (Aamanar Rasulu), which discuss the mercy, love, ease and forgiveness of Allah

Ta'ala upon this Ummah. Every Muslim should try and learn these verses and recite them before sleeping.

3. Forgiveness of one's major (big) sins as long as he does not make shirk (join partners) with Allah Ta'ala. Any person who has even an iota (spec) of Imaan, will one day be removed from Jahannam.

The Five Daily Salaah

Rasulullah ﷺ was initially given fifty Salaah as a gift. Rasulullah ﷺ was extremely happy with this gift. Whilst returning to the earth, he met Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam) who said to him: 'Your Ummah will not manage this command. Return to Allah Ta'ala and ask Him to make it less.' Allah Ta'ala accepted this request from Rasulullah ﷺ and lessened it by five. This continued several times, until eventually only five daily Salaah remained. At this point, Rasulullah ﷺ said: "Now I feel ashamed to ask Allah Ta'ala to make it less." Saying this Rasulullah ﷺ continued his journey. A voice from the unseen then called out: "These are five (Salaah in number), but equal to fifty (in reward)."

Lesson: Salaah is a gift which each and every Muslim should appreciate.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks

When Rasulullah ﷺ arrived in the presence of Allah Ta'ala, he went into _____. He saw the _____ of Allah Ta'ala and was allowed to _____ directly with Allah Ta'ala. On this journey, Allah Ta'ala blessed Rasulullah ﷺ with three gifts:

1. _____ daily _____
2. Last few aayaat of _____
3. Forgiveness for any person who does not make _____ with Him and eventually freedom from Jahannam for any person who has even an iota of _____ in his heart.

On the return journey, Rasulullah ﷺ met Hadhrat _____ who suggested that Rasulullah ﷺ ask for the number of Salaah to be _____. At last, five Salaah remained, but the _____ is equal to fifty.

Lesson 11

Invitation to Islam during the Days of Haj

Keywords:

| | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Haj Camps | Oneness | Misguidance |
| Invitation | Abu Lahab | Aayaat |

When Rasulullah ﷺ saw that the Quraysh are continuing with their evil ways, he started going to the camps of the people during the days of Haj, inviting them towards Islam and advising them to support Islam which is the true religion. He would invite the people to the oneness of Allah Ta'ala, truth and sincerity. However, Abu Lahab used to walk behind Rasulullah ﷺ, and say: "O People! This man wants you to leave Laat and 'Uzza. He is calling you towards misguidance. Don't believe what he says."

Nonetheless, Rasulullah ﷺ invited many tribes to Islam. Some of them listened to him whilst others refused. Some of

them would ask, “What do you invite towards?” Rasulallah ﷺ would read the following aayaat in reply:

أَلَّا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ مِنْ إِمْلَاقٍ نَحْنُ
نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ

“Do not join any partners with Allah, be good to your parents, and do not kill your children out (of fear) of poverty. We sustain you as well as them.”

After listening to him reading they would say: “By Allah! This is definitely not the words of a human.”

Rasulallah ﷺ would also read the following aayaat:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَائِي ذِي الْقُرْبَى وَيَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ
وَالْبَغْيِ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ

“Verily Allah commands you to be just, to be nice and to help your relatives and He stops you from shameless things, evil deeds and injustice.”

Lesson: During the days of Haj, Nabi ﷺ went from camp to camp inviting and advising the people to accept Islam. Today we need to continue inviting and advising the Muslims to practice Islam.

Revision Exercise

1. During the days of Haj, where would Rasulullah ﷺ go to invite the people to Islam? _____

2. What did Abu Lahab do when he saw Rasulullah ﷺ inviting the people to Islam? _____

3. What would the people say after listening to the aayaat of the Qur-aan? “By Allah! This is definitely... _____.”

4. What are some of the things mentioned in these two aayaat?

Lesson 12

The Ansaar of Madinah Munawwarah

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|------------|
| 11 th year | Inviting | Jannah | Islam |
| 6 people | Support | Help | Recognised |

For ten long years Rasulullah ﷺ would go and meet people in their homes, in the market places and at their functions. He would invite them towards Islam, begging them: “Who will help me? Who will support me? Who will help me to explain the message of my Rabb? For him I guarantee Jannah.” But alas, he would return without any support or help.

In the 11th year of prophethood, 6 people from Madinah Munawwarah came to Makkah Mukarramah. Rasulullah ﷺ came to them inviting them towards Islam. He also read to them a few aayaat of the Qur-aan Shareef. As soon as they saw him, they recognised him and said to one another: “By Allah! Tohis is the very same Prophet whom the Jews talk

about. Do not let the Jews beat you to this good fortune and virtue.”

They all accepted Islam before getting up from their places. They said: “O Prophet of Allah! We have accepted Islam and we believe in you. The Jews and us are always having problems with one another. If you allow us, we will return and invite them to Islam as well? If they accept Islam and both of us live peacefully, nobody will be dearer to us than you.” Rasulullah ﷺ allowed them to invite them to Islam.

These six people returned to Madinah Munawwarah. Whoever they met, they spoke to him about Rasulullah ﷺ.

Lesson: We should be ever ready to assist the Deen of Allah.

Revision Exercise

1. How many people came from Madinah to Makkah to perform Haj? _____

2. In which year did they come? _____

3. What did they say when they saw Nabi ﷺ? _____

4. What did these people do when they returned to Madinah? _____

5. What lesson did you learn from this section? _____

Lesson 13

The Pledge of Aqabah

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| 12 th year | 12 people | Aqabah | Daughters alive |
| Teach | Ansaar | 13 th year | Mus'ab bin Umair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ |

First Pledge of the Ansaar

The following year in the 12th year of prophethood, twelve people came to Makkah Mukarramah to meet Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Five of them were part of the original six whilst another seven joined them. These twelve people met Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ near a place called 'Aqabah and took bay'at at his hands (took a promise to obey him). Therefore this bay'at (promise) is known as Bay'atul-'Aqabah. They promised not to make partners with Allah Ta'ala, to stay away from stealing, burying their daughters alive, false accusation and other sins.

When this group was returning to Madinah Munawwarah, Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent Hadhrat Abdullah bin Ummu Maktoom رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Mus'ab bin 'Umair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with

them to teach the people of Madinah the Qur-aan Shareef and the rules of Islam.

Second Pledge of the Ansaar

The next year (which was the 13th year of prophethood), many people from Madinah came for Haj in the company of Hadhrat Mus'ab bin Umair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. In Haj they saw the pitiable condition of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. By now, many people in Madinah had already accepted Islam. The people of Madinah (who were known as the Ansaar - helpers) thought to themselves, for how long more are we going to leave Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in this condition? For how long more will we see him worriedly walking about on the mountains of Makkah with no one to listen to his call?

When they reached Makkah, they secretly sent a message to Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ telling him that they wished to meet him. Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ promised to meet them during the days of Haj in the same valley in Mina where the other people of Madinah had accepted Islam the previous year.

Speaking to Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, they said: “O Nabi of Allah! Whatever you want from us, we are ready to obey. Whatever you and Allah Ta'ala desire from us, we are happy and totally ready to carry out. If you wish, you may even take a promise from us.”

Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “I am inviting you towards Allah Ta’ala.” He also spoke to them about Islam and read a few aayaat of the Qur-aan Shareef. He then said: “For Allah, I beg you to worship Him alone and stop believing in any partner to Him. I request you to please give us a place of safety, offer us your protection just as you would protect your own wives and children and that you will obey me in good times and in bad times, in comfort and in difficulties, in wealth and in poverty. In every condition you will listen and follow my instructions.”

“What will we get in return?” asked the people of Madinah. Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “Jannah!” The Ansaar replied: “We accept all your conditions. Come, stretch out your blessed hand, we will pledge our obedience at your hands.”

One person asked: “O Nabi of Allah! I am a bit worried about something. When Allah Ta’ala grants you victory and provides you with help, will you return to Makkah and leave us alone here in Madinah?” Rasulullah ﷺ smiled and said: “Never! Your life is my life. You are mine and I am yours. Your enemies are my enemies and your friends are my friends.”

Lesson: The Ansaar helped and supported Nabi ﷺ. Today let us help and support the efforts of Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks

One _____ asked: “O Nabi of Allah! I am a bit _____ about something. When Allah Ta’ala grants you _____ and provides you with _____, will you return to Makkah and leave us alone here in _____?” Rasulullah ﷺ smiled and said: “_____! Your life is my _____. You are mine and I am _____. Your enemies are my _____ and your friends are my _____.”

Lesson 14

Moving to Madinah Munawwarah

Keywords:

| | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Dreams | Najd | Old Man | Imprisoned |
| Date Trees | Helpless | Evil Plot | Abu Jahal |

Rasulullah ﷺ saw some dreams about the place where he should move to but he was not told the name of the place. He was shown that he will move to a place with lots of date trees. Allah Ta'ala then commanded him to move to Madinah Munawwarah. Rasulallah ﷺ commanded his Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to all move to Madinah Munawwarah. Slowly all the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) began moving to Madinah.

Abu Jahal was silently watching the Muslims leaving Makkah one by one. The houses of Makkah were slowly becoming empty. "Every house is becoming a house of sadness," he cried out.

Rasulullah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) were the only ones who remained in Makkah. A few helpless and weak Muslims who were trapped by the kuffaar were also left behind.

The Quraysh plan to kill Rasulullah ﷺ

When the Quraysh realised that almost all the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) had moved to Madinah Munawwarah and that Rasulullah ﷺ would also leave soon, their leaders gathered for a meeting. Shaytaan was also in this meeting in the form of an old man. When he came to the door, people asked him who he was. He replied: “I am a Shaikh from Najd. I wish to listen to your discussion and if possible, I would help you by giving you my opinion.”

The people allowed him to enter and the meeting began. One of them suggested that Rasulullah ﷺ should be imprisoned. The ‘Najdi Shaikh’ said: “No, this is not the answer because if his Sahaabah hear of his imprisonment, they would fight you to free him.” Someone else suggested chasing him out of Makkah altogether. To this the ‘Najdi Shaikh’ said: “No! This too is not acceptable. His way of speaking is very sweet. If you chase him out of here, the people of another city would listen to his sweet words and believe in him. Then, they all will get together and suddenly attack you.”

Abu Jahal said: “I think that neither should we imprison him nor should we chase him out of the city. Rather we should choose a young man from each tribe and all of them should kill Muhammad ﷺ together. In this way, Muhammad’s ﷺ killing will be shared by all the tribes, and his tribe would not be able to fight all of us. They will be forced to then accept the blood money.”¹

The ‘Najdi Shaikh’ became very happy with this idea and said, “This seems like the best plan.” Everyone accepted this idea. It was also agreed in this meeting that this evil plan will be carried out that very night.

They had just left their meeting when Hadhrat Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) came to Rasulullah ﷺ with wahi, informing him about their evil plot. He was then commanded by Allah Ta’ala to move to Madinah Munawwarah.

Lesson: The Quraysh did all the planning to kill Nabi ﷺ, however Allah Ta’ala informed Nabi ﷺ about their evil plot. Today the enemy may keep trying to destroy Islam. However, Allah alone will guide the Muslims to safety.

¹ Blood money means that when you kill someone you pay his family 100 camels in exchange of his life.

Revision Exercise

1. Rasulallah ﷺ was shown in some dreams that he will move to a place full of _____.

2. _____ was silently watching the Muslims leaving Makkah one by one.

3. Besides a few helpless and weak Muslims trapped by the kuffaar, only _____, _____ and _____ remained in Makkah Mukarramah.

4. What were the two suggestions and why did shaytaan say 'No' to both of them? _____

5. What was Abu Jahal's suggestion? What did shaytaan say to this idea? _____

6. How did Allah Ta'ala save Rasulallah ﷺ? _____

Part Two

Lesson 15

Preparation for Hijrah (Migration)

Keywords:

| | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Hijrah | Tears | Trusted him | Surah Yaseen |
| Honour | Two Camels | Valuables | Handful of Sand |

Rasulullah ﷺ asked Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) which person must join him on the journey of hijrah. Jibraa'eel (alayhis salaam) replied: "Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) should travel with you." Rasulullah ﷺ came to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and told him that Allah Ta'ala has decided that you must join me on this journey. Full of excitement, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) asked: "May my parents be sacrificed for you, O Nabi of Allah! Will this unworthy man get the honour of travelling with you?" Rasulullah ﷺ replied: "Yes, surely."

After hearing this happy news, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) burst into tears. This was because of his deep love for Rasulullah ﷺ. His daughter, Hadhrat Aa'ishah

(radiyallahu anha) says, “Before this, I never knew that anyone could cry out of happiness and joy.”

Prior preparation

Long before this, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) had kept aside two camels, which he was feeding in preparation for this journey. He offered one of these camels to Rasulullah ﷺ saying: “O Nabi of Allah! May my parents be sacrificed for you! Please choose one of these camels; it is a gift for you.” Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “No, I will not accept it without paying for it.” Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied: “Okay, if you want to pay for it, well and good. You may pay for it.”

That night when it became dark, according to their plan, the Quraysh surrounded Rasulullah’s ﷺ house. Rasulullah ﷺ asked Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) to wear his sheet and lie down on his bed. He also told him: “Don’t panic. Nothing will happen to you.”

Although the Quraysh hated Rasulullah ﷺ, they still trusted him to look after their wealth and valuables. Rasulullah ﷺ gave all these items to Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) asking him to return them to their owners.

In the meantime, Abu Jahal and his friends were standing outside.

Rasulullah ﷺ then read an aayaat of Surah Yaaseen until “*Fa aghshaynaahum Fa hum laa yubsiroon*” (and We have covered them so they cannot see). He then threw a handful of sand towards them. Allah Ta’ala placed a covering over their eyes. He went right past them without them seeing him.

Hijrah Begins

Rasulullah ﷺ then went to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). Together they left and took the road leading to Mount Saur. They climbed the mountain and hid in one of the caves. During this time, a man passed Rasulallah’s ﷺ house and saw many of the Quraysh moving about. When he asked what they were waiting for, they replied: “We are waiting for Muhammad to come out. The moment he takes one foot out of his house, we will kill him.” The man said: “May Allah Ta’ala make your efforts go to waste. Muhammad ﷺ has thrown sand over your heads and passed by.”

The next morning, when they saw Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) getting up from the bed of Rasulallah ﷺ, they said: “By Allah! That man was right.” Very disappointed, they asked: “Where is Muhammad?” Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) replied: “I have no idea.”

Rasulullah ﷺ continued his journey. As he was leaving Makkah, he climbed a hill and said to Makkah sadly, “By Allah! You are the best of lands. You are the dearest land to Allah Ta’ala. If I was not chased out from you, I would have never left you. What a pure land you are. You are very much dear to me. If my people did not chase me from you, I would not live anywhere else.”

This event of leaving Makkah Mukarramah and going to Madinah Munawwarah is known as the **Hijrah**.

Lesson: With the help of Allah, one handful of sand is enough to save us from the enemy.

Revision Exercise

1. What was the happy news that made Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) burst into tears? _____

2. What did Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) offer for the journey? _____

3. When the Quraysh surrounded the house, Rasulullah ﷺ asked Hadhrat _____ to wear his _____ and lie down on his bed. He also told him: “_____.”
4. Why did the Quraysh leave their valuables with Rasulullah ﷺ? _____

5. Who did Rasulullah ﷺ leave in charge to return the items to their rightful owners? _____

6. Describe how Rasulullah ﷺ came out and passed right before their very eyes without them seeing him? _____

7. Which mountain did they climb first and where did they hide? _____

8. What disappointed the Quraysh the next morning? _____

9. Use the words given to fill in the blanks.

Chased

Pure

Best

Live

Dear

As Rasulullah ﷺ was leaving Makkah, he climbed a hill and said to Makkah sadly, “By Allah! You are the _____ of lands. You are the most _____ to Allah. If I was not _____ from you, I would never have left you. What a _____ land you are. You are very much dear to me. If my people did not chase me from you, I would not _____ anywhere else.”

Lesson 16

In the Cave of Saur

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| Cave | Spider | 100 Camels | Restless |
| Sacrifice | Web | Miraculously | Special Dua |

When Rasulullah ﷺ began moving towards the cave, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) became very restless. Sometimes he would walk behind Rasulullah ﷺ and sometimes in front of him. At times he would walk on his right and at times to his left. Rasulullah ﷺ asked: “What is the matter Abu Bakr? Sometimes you walk in front of me and sometimes behind me?” Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied: “O Rasulullah ﷺ! When I fear someone attacking you from the back, I quickly move behind you. When I think that someone is waiting in front for you, I move quickly to get in front of you.” Rasulullah ﷺ asked: “Abu Bakr! Are you doing this to sacrifice your life for me?” Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied: “Yes, O Nabi of Allah! I swear by the Being who has sent you with the truth, I wish to sacrifice my life for you.” Indeed, there is no one in the Ummah who

loved Nabi ﷺ more than Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu).

When they reached the cave, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) said: “O Nabi of Allah! Just wait a bit. Let me first enter the cave and clean it for you.” Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) entered the cave first and after a little while Rasulullah ﷺ followed him. Soon thereafter, with the mercy of Allah Ta’ala, a spider spun its web over the mouth of the cave.

When the kuffaar realised that Nabi ﷺ was not in the house, they ran off in all directions searching for him. They offered a reward of a 100 camels to anyone who captured Nabi ﷺ. Whilst searching for him, they reached the cave. When they saw the web on the mouth of the cave, they said: “This web would not have been here if he entered the cave.” Saying this, they then went away from there. Rasulullah ﷺ said: “Allah Ta’ala saved us from their harm.”

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) says: “When Rasulullah ﷺ and I were in the cave and the Quraysh, whilst searching for us, somehow reached the cave, I worriedly said: ‘O Nabi of Allah! If one of them has to just look down, he will definitely see us.’ Rasulullah ﷺ replied:

لَا تَحْزَنُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا

“Don’t be worried. Certainly, Allah is with us.”

Rasulullah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu) remained in the cave for three days.

Lesson: Allah used the weakest of homes i.e. a spider web to protect Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

State whether True or False. If false, give the correct answer.

1. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was prepared to sacrifice his life for the life of Rasulullah ﷺ. _____

2. Rasulullah ﷺ entered the cave first and cleaned it before allowing Hadhrat Abu Bakr inside. _____

3. A bee made a hive over the mouth of the cave. _____

4. Rasulullah ﷺ remained hidden in the cave for one week. _____
5. Whilst in the cave, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) said to Rasulullah ﷺ: “Don’t be worried. Certainly, Allah is with us.” _____

Lesson 17

Building of a Masjid in Quba

Keywords:

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Foundation | Qiblah | Taqwa | Double Tahaarat |
| Suraaqah bin Maalik | Boulders | Istinjaa | Saturday |

When the search had died down, Rasulullah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) set out for Madinah. On the way, Suraaqah bin Maalik tried to capture them but failed.

Before entering Madinah Munawwarah, Rasulullah ﷺ stopped over at a place called Quba. The first thing that Rasulullah ﷺ did in Quba was build a Masjid. He brought a stone with his own mubaarak hands and placed it in the direction of the Qiblah. Both Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) also placed a stone each in the same direction. Thereafter the building work commenced. Rasulullah ﷺ would carry the heavy boulders himself to the building site. At times, to hold it more firmly, he would hold it close to his blessed stomach. The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) would ask him to leave it but

Rasulullah ﷺ would not listen to them. He worked hard with the rest of the people.

Allah Ta'ala revealed an aayat of the Qur-aan saying that this Masjid was built on the foundation of taqwa (piety). Allah Ta'ala also said that these people love cleanliness and Allah Ta'ala loves those who are clean.

When this aayat was revealed, Rasulullah ﷺ asked the people of Quba, “What type of tahaarat (purity) did Allah Ta'ala praise you about?” They replied: “O Rasulullah ﷺ! When we go to the toilet, after cleaning ourselves with sand, we also make Istinjaah with water. Maybe, this type of double tahaarat (purity) pleases Allah Ta'ala, therefore He has praised us in the Qur-aan.” Rasulullah ﷺ said: “Yes, this is the practice which has attracted Allah Ta'ala's praise. You should stick firmly to this practice and always remain attached to it.”

Rasulullah ﷺ would visit Masjid-e-Quba every Saturday and would read two Rakaats Salaah in this Masjid. Rasulullah ﷺ said: “He who makes wudhu at home and performs two Rakaat Salaah in Masjid-e-Quba will receive the Sawaab of an Umrah.”

Lesson: Making Istinjaah with water may seem small, however it is praiseworthy in the court of Allah.

Revision Exercise

1. What was the first thing Rasulullah ﷺ did in Quba? _

2. For what did Allah Ta'ala praise the people of Quba? _____

3. Describe how the building started. _____

4. Mention the reward for performing salaah in Masjid-e-Quba.

5. What is the meaning of Taqwa?_____
6. What is the meaning of tahaarat?_____

Lesson 18

Nabi ﷺ enters Madinah Munawwarah

Keywords:

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| Jumuah Salaah | Valley of Wadaa | Overjoyed | Meals |
| Khutbah | Singing | Abu Ayyub (RA) | Tabarruk |

After staying in Quba for fourteen days, Rasulullah ﷺ set off for Madinah Munawwarah. On the way, he performed the Jumuah Salaah and gave a beautiful khutbah to all those who were present. After Jumuah, Rasulullah ﷺ got onto his camel and began moving towards Madinah Munawwarah. He seated Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) directly behind him on the same camel. A large number of people with their weapons were walking on his right, on his left and behind him. Every single person in Madinah wished that Rasulullah ﷺ will stay at their home. From every corner, the people invited Rasulullah ﷺ. Each one begged him to come to their home. Rasulullah ﷺ would make dua for them and reply: “This camel is commanded by Allah Ta’ala. Wherever she sits down with the order of Allah Ta’ala, I will

stay there.” Rasulallah ﷺ left the reins absolutely loose not moving the animal in any direction. The children climbed onto the roofs of their houses singing:

طَلَعَ الْبَدْرُ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ ثَنِيَّاتِ الْوَدَاعِ

The full moon has risen upon us from the valley of Wadaa

وَجَبَ الشُّكْرُ عَلَيْنَا مَا دَعَا لِلَّهِ دَاعٍ

Giving thanks towards Allah is necessary upon us as long as there remains a caller to Allah

أَيُّهَا الْمَبْعُوثُ فِينَا جِئْتَ بِالْأَمْرِ الْمَطَاعِ

O you who has been sent to us! You have come to us with something that has to be obeyed

One Sahaabi said, “I have never seen the people of Madinah so happy as they were on the day Rasulallah ﷺ came to Madinah.”

Finally, the camel stopped and sat down at the door of Hadhrat Abu Ayyub Ansaari (radiyallahu anhu). Rasulallah ﷺ jumped off his camel. Hadhrat Abu Ayyub (radiyallahu anhu) carried his goods into the house. Hadhrat Abu Ayyub (radiyallahu anhu) says: “Daily we would prepare meals for Rasulallah ﷺ and send it down to him. He would send the leftovers back to us. As a form of getting his Tabarruk

(blessings), my wife and I would look for the spot where he ate from and we would also eat from that very spot.”

The Muslims of Madinah were known as the **Ansaar**. They shared their homes and goods with their homeless and poor brothers from Makkah. The Muslims of Makkah were called the **Muhaajireen**.

Lesson: Nabi ﷺ was commanded to stay where the camel sat down. In this way no one could say, “Why did Nabi ﷺ not choose my home?”

Revision Exercise

1. What Salaah did Rasulallah ﷺ perform on his way to Madinah Munawwarah? _____

2. Who did Rasulallah ﷺ seat directly behind him on the camel? _____

3. What did Rasulallah ﷺ say to all those who begged him to come to their house? _____

4. What did Rasulallah ﷺ do with the reins of the animal? _____

5. Where did the camel stop first? _____

Lesson 19

Building of Masjid-e-Nabawi

Keywords:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Sahl & Suhail | Donate | Unbaked Bricks | Pillars |
| Orphans | Ten Dinaars | Cement | Simple |

After coming to Madinah Munawwarah, Rasulallah's ﷺ first concern was to build a Masjid. Rasulallah ﷺ was told that there was a plot of land belonging to two orphans; Sahal and Suhail. Rasulallah ﷺ called both of them and requested to buy this plot of land for the building of a Masjid. He also spoke to their uncle about buying this land. Both of them wished to donate the land to Rasulallah ﷺ without any price hoping for great rewards from Allah Ta'ala alone. However, Rasulallah ﷺ did not accept it without any payment as they were orphans. He paid them for the land. He asked Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) to pay ten Dinaars (ten gold coins) for this plot of land.

He then instructed the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhu) to make some bricks and he himself joined the Muhaajireen and Ansaar in the making of these bricks.

Rasulullah ﷺ would also carry these bricks and read:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ الْأَجْرَ أَجْرُ الْآخِرَةِ

O Allah! The actual reward is the reward of the Aakhirah

This Masjid was very simple. The walls were made of unbaked bricks. The pillars were made from the trunks of date trees. The floor was ordinary sand. The roof was prepared from the leaves and branches of date trees. Whenever it rained, water would drip into the Masjid. Later on, the roof was plastered with cement.

This Masjid in Madinah is known as **Al-Masjidun Nabawi**.

Lesson:

Our first concern should be to have a Masjid in our area.

We should try and contribute towards the building of a Masjid

Revision Exercise

1. Match column A with column B

| Column A | | Column B |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Rasulallah ﷺ | | A. Paid ten Dinaars for the land |
| 2. Sahal and Suhail | | B. Placed the first brick |
| 3. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) | | C. Owned the land on which Masjid-e-Nabawi is built |

2. Rasulallah ﷺ would also carry these bricks and read,

“ _____ ”

3. What was used in Masjid-e-Nabawi for building...

The walls: _____

The pillars: _____

The roof: _____

Lesson 20

Agreement with the Jews

Keywords:

Peacefully

Respect

Help

When Rasulullah ﷺ came to live in Madinah, there were many Jews already living there. In order to live peacefully, Nabi Muhammad ﷺ made an agreement with the Jews. They decided on the following:

1. The Jews will be allowed to remain on their religion.
2. They would respect one another's lives, properties and goods.
3. In times of war, they would help one another.

Events of the first two years

AZAAN: When Rasulullah ﷺ came to Madinah, the need arose for calling people to Salaah. Different ideas were put forward but none was accepted. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) heard the Azaan in his dream. He related it to Rasulullah ﷺ. This was immediately accepted. Hadhrat Bilal (radiyallahu anhu) was chosen as the first Mu'azzin in Islam.

SAUM: Fasting during Ramadaan was made compulsory. Before this, Muslims had fasted on the 10th of Muharram only.

ZAKAAH: The rich were instructed to spend on the poor Muslims.

CHANGE OF QIBLAH: For the first sixteen months after Hijrah, the Muslims faced Masjidul-Aqsa (Jerusalem) during Salaah. Allah Ta'ala now ordered them to turn towards Makkah.

Revision exercise

1. Mention 3 points that were agreed upon. _____

2. Mention the 4 events that took place in the first two years. _____

3. Explain how Azaan came about. _____

Lesson 21

Battle of Badr

2 A.H

Keywords:

| Greatest Battle | Strength of Islam | 2 A.H. | Terrible Loss |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Abu Sufyaan | 313 Sahaabah | 1000 kuffaar | Caravan |

The Battle of Badr took place on the 17th of Ramadhaan, 2 A.H. Badr is the name of a place which is approximately 130 kilometers from Madinah. This battle was the greatest battle in the history of Islam because it showed the honour and strength of Islam. Through the divine mercy of Allah Ta'ala, the Deen of Islam was strengthened from the unseen. This battle was again a terrible loss for the kuffaar.

Before the Battle

During the early part of the month of Ramadhaan, Rasulullah ﷺ gathered the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) and told them: "There is a fully loaded business caravan of the Quraysh passing this way. It would not surprise me if Allah Ta'ala decides to give this caravan to you."

On the 12th Ramadhaan Rasulullah ﷺ left Madinah with 313 Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) without any intention of war. On the other hand, Abu Sufyaan was expecting an attack from the Muslims and he kept on asking every traveller for some news about Rasulullah ﷺ. One traveller told him that Rasulullah ﷺ was coming with his companions towards Badr and is looking for him.

Abu Sufyaan immediately sent a message to the Quraysh of Makkah: “As quick as you can, protect your caravan and save your money because Muhammad and his companions have already left to take this caravan.”

Since the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were not prepared for battle, the entire group had just two horses and seventy camels. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) and another Sahaabi shared a camel with Rasulullah ﷺ. When it was Rasulullah's ﷺ turn to walk, they would plead: “O Rasulullah ﷺ! You continue riding, we will walk.” Rasulullah ﷺ replied, “You are not stronger than me and I am also in need of the rewards of walking.” Hence, Rasulullah ﷺ made sure that he would walk when it was his turn to walk.

In the meantime, a messenger came to Makkah Mukarramah with Abu Sufyaan's message, warning the people of Makkah

that their caravan was in danger of attack. “Hurry”, he told the people of Makkah, “Run and save your wealth.”

The moment this news reached the people of Makkah Mukarramah, the whole city fell into panic, because everybody in Makkah had some of their wealth in this caravan. Worried about losing their wealth, the people of Makkah immediately prepared an army of 1000 fully armed men. Abu Jahal was the leader of this army.

Loaded with musical instruments, together with singing women, the Quraysh, puffed-up with pride, came out from Makkah. Allah Ta’ala says in the Qur-aan:

وَلَا تَكُونُوا كَالَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ بَطَرًا وَرِئَاءَ النَّاسِ وَيَصُدُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ^ط
وَاللَّهُ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ مُحِيطٌ

Do not be like those who came out from their homes full of pride and showing off (their power) before the people... ..

Almost all the leaders of the Quraysh took part in this battle. Only Abu Lahab, for some reason, did not join the battle.

The Muslim army, on the other hand, consisted of only 313 ill-equipped Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum).

Lesson: The main worry of the Quraysh army was to save their wealth, whereas the main worry of the Muslim army was the Deen of Allah.

Revision Exercise

True / False, if False give the correct answer

1. The battle of Badr took place in Ramadhaan 1 A.H. _____

2. Abu Sufyaan was in charge of the business caravan of the Quraysh. _____

3. Abu Sufyaan sent a message, warning the people of Makkah that their caravan was in danger of attack. _____

4. Abu Lahab was the leader of the kuffar army. _____

5. Rasulullah's ﷺ army consisted of 1000 Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). _____

Lesson 22

Mashwarah with the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| Mashwarah | Water Springs | Good Rains | Support |
| Special Dua | Hard Ground | | Ansaar |

When the news reached Rasulallah ﷺ that the Quraysh are on their way for war, he gathered all the Muhaajireen and Ansaar for a mashwarah (a meeting). Rasulallah ﷺ informed them about the coming of the well-equipped army of the Quraysh. The moment Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) heard this, he immediately understood the message of Rasulallah ﷺ and happily showed his support to Rasulallah ﷺ. Thereafter, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) stood up and he too showed his willingness to sacrifice his life for Islam.

Speech of Miqdaad (radiyallahu anhu)

After this, Hadhrat Miqdaad (radiyallahu anhu), who was from the Ansaar of Madinah, stood up and spoke. He said:

“O Rasulullah ﷺ! Go ahead and do what you have been ordered to do. We are with you all the way. By Allah! We will never be like the Jews who told Moosa (alayhis salaam): ‘You and your Rabb go and fight the enemy whilst we remain seated here.’ Instead, we are promising you: ‘When you and your Rabb are fighting the enemy, we will fight side by side with you.’”

After this speech, Rasulullah’s ﷺ mubaarak face began shining with happiness and he made a special dua for Hadhrat Miqdaad (radiyallahu anhu).

Again, for a third time, Rasulullah ﷺ asked the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum):

أَشِيرُوا عَلَيَّ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ

O people! Give me your mashwarah (opinion) (about going to war with the Quraysh?) Tell me what you feel?

Then the leader of the Ansaar, Hadhrat S’ad bin Mu’aaz (radiyallahu anhu) understood what Rasulullah ﷺ was trying to say. He immediately stood up and said: “O Rasulullah ﷺ! Perhaps you are referring to the Ansaar?” Rasulullah ﷺ replied that he was.

The speech of S'ad bin Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu)

Upon this, Hadhrat S'ad bin Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu) powerfully said:

“O Rasulullah ﷺ! We confirm our belief in you, we sincerely believe that whatever you came with is the truth and we had promised to obey you completely. We are with you all the way. You may take from our wealth whatever you please and you may give us whatever you please. Whatever you take from our wealth would be dearer to us than what you would leave behind. Whatever you command us to do, we will do without questioning. I take an oath by the Being Who has sent you with the truth, if you command us to jump into the ocean, we will jump into it and not one of us would be left behind. We are not scared to fight the enemy. We hope that Allah Ta'ala will show you something of ours that would make you happy. So, in the name of Allah, take us along with you.”

Listening to the words of these Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) brought great joy to Rasulullah ﷺ. He announced: “Come! Let us go in the name of Allah Ta'ala and many glad tidings for you. Allah Ta'ala had promised me that He would grant me victory over one of the two groups; either the group of Abu Jahal or the group of Abu Sufyaan.”

By the time Rasulullah ﷺ and the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) reached Badr, the kuffaar had already taken control of the water springs. They also took control of the better areas of Badr. The Muslims had no water and no suitable area to camp. Their area was made up of soft sand where it was very difficult to walk. Their feet would sink into the ground.

Allah Ta'ala sent down good rains. The soft sand turned into hard ground and the Muslims dug up a few small ponds for Ghusal and Wudhu purposes.

Although this water rained down for the Muslims, Rasulullah ﷺ, who was full of compassion, allowed his enemies also to drink from the water.

Lesson: Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) gave Nabi ﷺ their full support, which brought great joy to him.

Revision Exercise

1. For who did Rasulullah ﷺ make a special dua?

2. Who was S'ad bin Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu) and what made him give a powerful speech?_____

3. What was the main message in this whole speech?_____

4. Who had control over the water springs and the better areas of Badr?_____

5. In which way were the Muslims at a disadvantage?

6. How did Allah Ta'ala help the Muslims in this situation?

Lesson 23

Preparation for War

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Battlefield | Pride | Pointed Out | Mujaahideen |
| Slain | Stood Guard | As-Salaah | 17 th Ramadhaan |

On the night before the Battle of Badr, Rasulullah ﷺ took the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) with him to the battlefield, so that they may see for themselves the places of those who would be killed the next day in the battle. As they reached the battleground, he pointed out with his blessed hand: “This is the spot where so and so will collapse and this is the spot where so and so will fall in the morning Insha Allah.”

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) say: “We take an oath in the name of Allah that every one of them was killed exactly at the spot that was pointed out by Rasulullah ﷺ.”

Thereafter, Rasulullah ﷺ entered his hut and read two Rakaats of Salaah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was with him inside the hut whilst Hadhrat S'ad bin Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu) stood guard at the door, holding a sword in his hand.

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) says: “On the night before the Battle of Badr, none of us stayed awake except Rasulallah ﷺ. He spent the whole night in Salaah and sincere dua.”

At the time of Fajr, Rasulallah ﷺ announced: “As-Salaah! O people! The time for Salaah has arrived.” As soon as the people heard this announcement, they quickly gathered for Salaah. Rasulallah ﷺ led them in Salaah whilst standing near a tree. After Salaah, Rasulallah ﷺ encouraged the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to fight the enemy with bravery and without any fear.

Rasulallah ﷺ then straightened the lines of the Mujaahideen (fighters) for battle. It was a Friday the 17th of Ramadhaan 2 A.H. On one side of the battlefield was the group of Haq (Truth), whilst on the other end of the battlefield were the forces of baatil (falsehood).

When Rasulallah ﷺ saw the well-equipped army of the Quraysh moving forward with pride and arrogance, he made the following dua to Allah Ta’ala;

“O Allah! Here are the Quraysh marching, filled with pride. They have come to challenge You and falsify Your Rasool. O Allah! I beg of You for victory and help over them as promised by You. O Allah! Destroy them (these forces of baatil).”

Lesson: A Muslim seeks Allah's help through Salaah and Dua.

Revision Exercise

Answer the questions and fill in the blanks

1. What did Rasulullah ﷺ point out to the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) on the battlefield the night before the Battle?_____

3. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) says: "On the night before the battle of Badr, there was not a single one of us who stayed _____ except _____. He spent the _____ in Salaah and sincere dua right until the morning."

4. Who led the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) in Fajr Salaah on the morning of the battle?_____

5. After Salaah, what did Rasulullah ﷺ encourage the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to do?_____

6. What dua did Rasulullah ﷺ make when he saw the Qurayshi army moving with pride?_____

Lesson 24

Rasulullah's ﷺ Dua for Victory

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| One on One Combat | 3 Ansaar | Dua | Victory |
| Single Stroke | Raging | Humility | Defeated |

The battle commenced with a one-on-one combat. Three people from the Quraysh stepped forward and arrogantly called for someone to come onto the field and challenge them. Three Ansaari Sahaabah stepped forward but these proud enemies rejected them and asked for opponents from the Muslims of Makkah. Rasulullah ﷺ called for Hadhrat Ali, Hadhrat Hamzah and Hadhrat Ubaidah bin Haaris (radiyallahu anhum).

With a single stroke of the sword, Hadhrat Ali and Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhum) finished-off their enemies. On the other hand, Hadhrat Ubaidah (radiyallahu anhu) and his opponent had both been wounded, but were still exchanging blows. Seeing this, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat

Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) rushed forth and finished off this enemy too.

The battle between the two groups now began raging. Rasulullah ﷺ came out from his hut and laid out the positions of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). He then returned to his hut with Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), whilst Hadhrat S'ad bin Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu) stood guard at the door.

When Rasulullah ﷺ saw his Sahaabah's small numbers and their lack of equipment against the well-equipped army of the kuffaar, he got up and performed two Rakaats of Salaah. He then busied himself in dua. He begged Allah Ta'ala: "O Allah! I beg you to grant us victory over the enemy. O Allah! If this group is killed today, You may not be worshipped (after this day)."

Rasulullah ﷺ was overcome with a condition of extreme humility. Sometimes he would go down in Sajdah before Allah Ta'ala and at times he would helplessly spread his hands out in dua and beg Allah Ta'ala for His help and victory. Whilst busy in this state of humility, his shawl kept on falling off his shoulders.

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) says: "On the day of Badr, I fought the enemy for a little while and then I hurried to check

on Rasulallah ﷺ. I found him in sajdah before Allah Ta'ala helplessly begging Allah Ta'ala repeatedly with the words 'Yaa Hayyu Yaa Qayyum!' I returned and busied myself with fighting. I went to check on him a second and then a third time but still found him in sajdah. However, when I went to check on him the fourth time, by then Allah Ta'ala had blessed him with victory."

Rasulallah ﷺ came out from his hut reading the following aayat;

سَيُهْزَمُ الْجَمْعُ وَيُوَلُّونَ الدُّبُرَ

Their army will be defeated and they will turn around and run away

Lesson: A Muslim lowers himself before Allah with full humility and helplessly begs Allah.

Revision Exercise

1. What did Rasulullah ﷺ do after he saw his Sahaabah's small number and their lack of equipment against the well-equipped army of the kuffaar and what was the special dua that he made at this situation? _____

2. Who laid out the positions of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) on the battlefield? _____

3. What did Rasulullah ﷺ do when he was overcome with extreme humility? _____

Lesson 25

Angels come to Help the Muslims

Keywords:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------|------------|
| 5000 Angels | Turbans | Reins | Dates |
| Bakh! Bakh! | Fought Bravely | Iblees | Normal Men |

Whilst Rasulullah ﷺ was making dua to Allah Ta'ala, he dozed off. When he awoke, he said to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu): “O Abu Bakr! Glad tidings to you. Allah’s help has come. Here is Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) holding the reins of his horse and riding it along. It has dust on its teeth.”

Allah Ta'ala sent down five thousand angels to help the Muslims.

Since Iblees (shaytaan) and his friends were there to help the kuffaar in this battle, Allah Ta'ala sent down a group of angels under Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam), Mikaa’eel (alayhis salaam) and Israafeel (alayhis salaam) to help the Muslims. The angels came in the form of normal men.

One Sahaabi says: “On the day of the Battle of Badr, the angels came down from the skies wearing yellow, black and white turbans. The tails of their turbans were hanging in the back between their shoulders.”

Rasulullah ﷺ came out from his hut and after encouraging the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to fight the enemy, he said: “I swear by the Allah in whose absolute control lies Muhammad’s life, today whosoever is brave and fights the enemy with firmness and sincerity and he is then martyred, Allah Ta’ala will certainly enter him into Jannah.” Whilst Rasulullah ﷺ was making this announcement, a young Sahaabi had a few dates in his hand, which he was busy eating. The moment he heard these words, he jumped up in happiness and said: “Bakh! Bakh! (How wonderful!) The only barrier between me and my entry into Jannah is my martyrdom.” Saying this, he put down those dates and grabbing a sword in his hand he jumped into the thick of battle and fought bravely until he was martyred. May Allah Ta’ala shower His mercy upon him. Aameen.

Lesson: Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had firm belief in the words of Nabi ﷺ. Thus, they were prepared to give their lives for the promise of Jannah.

Revision Exercise

1. Underline the correct words within brackets.

a) Allah Ta'ala sent down (**one** / **five** / **three**) thousand angels to help the Muslims.

b) The words Bakh! Bakh! show (**sadness** / **anger** / **happiness**).

2. In your own words, explain the incident of the Sahaabi who threw away the dates in his hand and fought bravely until he was martyred. _____

3. How many angels came down to help the Muslims? _____

4. In what form did they come? _____

5. What were the angels wearing on the battle of Badr? _____

6. What lesson did you learn from this section? _____

Lesson 26

Killing of Abu Jahal

The Firaun of this Ummah

Keywords:

| | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| Youngsters | Abu Jahal | Pounced |
| Whispered | Seventy | Fourteen |

Hadhrat ‘Abdur-Rahmaan bin Awf (radiyallahu anhu) says: “I was standing on the battle lines of Badr when suddenly I saw two youngsters to my left and right. I was a bit worried that perhaps the enemy, spotting me between two youngsters, would try to attack me. I was thinking about this when one of them came up to me and whispered: ‘Uncle! Would you point out Abu Jahal to me?’

“What would you want to do with Abu Jahal?” I asked in shock.

This young boy replied: “I have made a promise to Allah Ta’ala that when I see Abu Jahal, I will surely kill him or I will be killed. I heard that he says terrible things about Rasulullah ﷺ. By Allah in Whose complete control is my life! As soon as I see Abu Jahal, I will make sure that my shadow does not leave his

shadow until one of us is killed.’ The other youngster had a similar talk with me.

When I heard these words, I was delighted to be between these two boys.

As soon as I pointed out Abu Jahal, they both rushed over to him like an eagle attacking its prey. They pounced on him and finished him off.”

These two youngsters were Mu’aaz and Mu’awwiz.

Mu’aaz (radiyallahu anhu) says: “I was looking for Abu Jahal. When I saw him, I pounced on him with my sword and gave him such a powerful blow that cut his leg off.”

Abu Jahal’s son struck Mu’aaz (radiyallahu anhu) on his arm with such force that his arm was left hanging by its skin. However, this injury did not stop Mu’aaz (radiyallahu anhu) from continuing to fight bravely right until the evening. When fighting with this loose hand became extremely painful, he placed the hand under his foot and ripped off the hand completely.

After finishing off with Abu Jahal, Mu’awwiz (radiyallahu anhu) continued fighting until he was martyred.

Rasulullah ﷺ made shukr to Allah Ta’ala thrice and said: “All praise is due to Allah Who has honoured Islam and its

people.” Rasulullah ﷺ performed two Rakaats Salaah out of shukr (gratitude) before Allah Ta’ala.

After the battle

Seventy Kuffaar were killed and another seventy were taken as prisoners. The seventy prisoners were released on payment of a certain amount of money. Those who could not pay the money had to teach Muslim children to read and write before they were released.

Fourteen Muslims were martyred in this Battle.

Some of the famous Kuffaar killed in this battle were Utbah, Abu Jahl, Shaibah and Umayyah bin Khalaf. This was a severe blow to the Kuffaar.

Nabi ﷺ ordered that the dead bodies of the kuffaar be dumped into a well at Badr.

Lesson: Even the young from amongst the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had such love for Nabi ﷺ that they would not tolerate bad things being said about Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

1. Match column A with column B

| Column A | | Column B |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Hadhrat 'Abdur-Rahmaan bin 'Awf (radiyallahu anhu) | | a. Firaun of this Ummah |
| 2. Mu'aaz and Mu'awwiz | | b. Pointed out Abu Jahal |
| 3. Abu Jahal | | c. Pounced and finished off Abu Jahal |

2. Who struck Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu) with such force that his arm was left hanging by its skin?

3. What did Mu'aaz (radiyallahu anhu) do with his loose hand when fighting with it became extremely painful?

4. How many Muslims were martyred in this battle?

5. How did Rasulullah ﷺ praise Allah Ta'ala for the death of Abu Jahal?
