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The

Biography of

Mohammad (PBUH)

(Life in Makkah)



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## The Biography of Mohammad (PBUH) – Life in Makkah

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# THE EARLY LIFE OF PROPHET MOHAMMAD (PBUH)

Q (a) Write an account of the following episodes in the life of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH):

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|-------|--|-----|
| (i)   | Upbringing by Hazrat Halima Sadia (RZ)   | [5] |
| (ii)  | Meeting with Bahira                      | [5] |
| (iii) | Replacing of the Black Stone             | [5] |
| (iv)  | Marriage proposal of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) | [5] |

## (i) UPRISING BY HAZRAT HALEEMA

- Hazrat Halima Saadia (RZ) belonged to the clan of Banu Sa'd. Banu Sa'd were well known for their purity of Arabic language therefore according to the custom of rich Makkan families, Mohammad (PBUH) was entrusted to her.
- When the Bedouine women visited Makkah in order to take children for their grooming in an environment of pure Arabic language, all of them refused to take Holy Prophet (PBUH). They didn't take him as they got to know that he was an orphan child. They assumed they wouldn't get much riches and a fortune in return of their services to him.
- Hazrat Halima Sadia (RZ) didn't get any of the children. She felt ashamed of going back to her town without taking a child. Someone told her that there was an orphan child left by all other women. She after consulting with her husband, Abdullah bin Harith, went to take custody of Mohammad (PBUH).
- When Hazrat Halima Sadia (RZ) was taken to Prophet (PBUH) by Hazrat Aminah, she placed her hand on Prophet (PBUH)'s chest affectionately on which Prophet (PBUH) smiled and looked at her.
- When she took him to her home, the blessings of God were noticed in her household.
- According to the custom, the children were given back to their parents after two years. Noticing the blessings at their home Hazrat Halima (RZ) and her husband wished to keep Prophet (PBUH) for more time. They sought permission of Hazrat Amina (RZ), insisting that she permitted them to take Prophet (PBUH) with them.
- When Prophet (PBUH) grew older he started going out with his suckling brother and sisters for grazing goats.
- After this strange events started happening with Mohammad (PBUH). One of such was that when once when Prophet (PBUH) went out, his siblings who looked frightened rushed home to Halima Sadia and told her that something had happened to Mohammad (PBUH).
- She ran to Mohammad (PBUH) and found him in extreme shock. On inquiry Mohammad (PBUH) told her that he was visited by two men attired in white. One asked the other "Is he the One". The other said "Yes! He is". Then they grabbed him and put him down on the ground. They cut his chest and started looking for something and eventually they found that. They threw it away and left.
- He later explained in his tradition that those two men were angel Jibrael and Mikael and the thing they threw away was the Satanic beak which lies inside one's chest.
- After such events she (RZ) brought Prophet (PBUH) back to his mother in his hometown.
- He was six years old at that time. In the span of four years which he spent with Hazrat Halima (RZ), he lived in harsh desert climate with open and fresh air. This toughened his physique and he got familiar with pure and refined Arabic language.
- Due to this Prophet (PBUH) used to claim that "*Verily I am the most perfect Arab among you; my descent is from the Quraish and my dialect is that of the Banu Sa'd*"
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) always expressed his love and respect for Hazrat Halima (RZ), during his later years by calling her 'My Mother'.
- One day when she came, Holy Prophet (PBUH) very honorably welcomed her and spread his cloak for her to sit on.

## (ii) MEETING WITH BAHIRA

Prophet (PBUH) since the age of eight lived with his uncle Abu Talib. Once when Abu Talib was going on a trade journey towards Syria, Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) wished and insisted to go along with him. He was twelve at that time.

Abu Talib on seeing the eagerness took him along to that journey.

On covering their journey, the caravan reached Basra.

Bahira was a Christian monk who lived at Basra. His real name was Jurjais, Bahira was his title. He was a great and well known scholar of his era.

Before this journey, the Quraish often passed by him but he never spoke to them however this time when he saw Mohammad<sup>(PBUH)</sup> in the caravan & noticed a sign in him, he invited Makkans for a meal.

Bahira noticed a cloud shadowing Mohammad (PBUH). When the caravan came under a tree to seek shadow, he saw the cloud covering the tree now.

When Mohammad (PBUH) came nearby the tree, all the Makkans had already occupied the shadowed space therefore Mohammad (PBUH) sat under the sunlight. At this moment Bahira noticed that the branches of that tree turned towards him and gathered over him. And provided Prophet (PBUH) with shadow.

The Makkans responded to Bahira's invitation and came to his place leaving Mohammad (PBUH) under the tree. When Bahira didn't find the same omens in Makkans which he saw before and visualized the cloud still covering the tree he asked Makkans if they had left someone behind.

The Makkans told him that all important people had come except a boy who was the youngest amongst all of them. On request of Bahira Mohammad (PBUH) was then called upon for a meal.

When a man from the Makkans brought Prophet (PBUH) towards Bahira, he noticed the cloud again covering Mohammad (PBUH).

After the meal Bahira talked to Mohammad (PBUH) and said that he would like to ask some questions from him in the name of the idols Laat and Uzza. Mohammad (PBUH) said "*Do not ask me anything in the name of Laat and Uzza, I swear to Allah! I hate them the most*".

When Bahira asked questions in the name of Allah then Mohammad (PBUH) answered him. During this conversation he also viewed the mark of prophethood on his back. He found that mark similar to the description in his religious scriptures.

Holding Prophet (PBUH)'s hand, Bahira told Quraish that the boy was the messenger of Allah. On inquiry of Makkans he replied, "*When you came over the hill not a tree or a stone failed to bow in prostration, and they prostrate themselves only before a prophet. I recognize him by the seal of prophecy, like an apple, below the end of his shoulder-blade.*" (Tirmidhi)

After confirming that Abu Talib was Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)'s uncle, Bahira told him that his nephew was a special child and a messenger of Allah. He told Abu Talib to protect him from the Jews and to take him back to his hometown. He mentioned that if Jews found out the signs of prophethood he had observed, they would attempt to murder his nephew.

Abu Talib on hearing all this got scared and brought Mohammad (PBUH) back to Makkah.

## (iii) REPLACING OF THE BLACK STONE

When Mohammad (PBUH) turned 35, water had flooded Makkah and Kaabah.

The Makkans wanted to rebuild Kaabah but they were scared of the snake appointed by Allah on a well where all the treasures were placed. The snake didn't allow anyone to come near.

When the construction became necessary, the snake was picked up by a bird by the leave of Allah.

The Makkans then decided to reconstruct Kaabah to avoid further damage to its building.

When the time came to break the walls of Kaabah, everyone was reluctant to do so fearing the wrath of Allah. Eventually Walid bin Mighaira made the first hit on its walls.

- All the Makkans worked together in the reconstruction including Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- When the construction was completed, a disagreement arose among the tribes of Makkah that who should be given the honor to put the black stone (Hajra-e-Aswad) in its place.
- Abi Umayya bin Mughaira alias Huzafa an old man suggested "*whoever enters first in the morning from the Gate Sufa of Kaabah, he would settle the dispute*". This was accepted by all.
- Next morning, Prophet (PBUH) was the first person to enter that gate and people said "*This is Amin, This is Mohammad (PBUH), we are agreed on him to decide this matter*".
- Prophet (PBUH) showed a remarkable genius for this problem solving. Instead of choosing a single person to do the task, he let them all participate in doing the honor.
- He asked them to bring a sheet; he placed the Black stone on it with his hands then directed all chieftains to grab a corner of the sheet. Then he placed the stone on Kaabah with his own hands.
- At that time, Iblis appeared in man's shape to create discontent among the people but the people soon realized that Mohammad (PBUH)'s decision was a uniting factor.

#### (iv) MARRIAGE PROPOSAL OF HAZRAT KHADIJA (RZ)

- Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was famous for her piety and good character since her childhood. Her father was Khuwaylid bin Asad and her mother was Fatima bint Zaidah.
- Before getting married to Prophet (PBUH), she was twice married and widowed.
- She first married to Abu Hala and bore her husband two sons named Hala and Hind as she was the mother of Hind she was also called 'Umm e Hind'.
- After the death of Abu Hala, she got married to Ateeq and had a daughter from this marriage.
- There then she remained a widow for a long time and conducted trade in Makkah.
- Her father who died in a battle of Fajar left great fortunes and business for her. Therefore, she used to send trade caravans to Syria.
- Holy Prophet (PBUH) was famous for his truthfulness and honesty for which he was given the titles of 'Al Sadiq' and 'Al Amin' by the Makkans.
- Hazrat Khadija too was aware of these marvelous attributes of Prophet.
- Prophet was once advised by Abu Talib to get appointed for Hazrat Khadija (RZ) but Prophet was surely confident that she herself would send a proposal for his appointment and so happened.
- On the requirement of a trustworthy man to lead her caravan, Hazrat Khadija (RZ), after being recommended by many noble men, found no better option than Prophet (PBUH). So she called him and his hiring for that purpose became finalized.
- In the journey to Syria, Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s slave Mayassara accompanied Prophet (PBUH) who had already been told about Prophet (PBUH)'s loyalty.
- This trip was a stunning success so much so that due to the weight of the huge profits the camels slowed down.
- She was told about Prophet (PBUH)'s honesty by her slave Mayassara who greatly praised Mohammad (PBUH)'s virtues and trading skills.
- Hazrat Khadija (RZ) also noticed the shadow of two angels looking like a cloud covering Prophet (PBUH). She confirmed it twice, first by sending back the Prophet (PBUH) and noticed the cloud remained with him. Secondly by confirming it from Mayassara. Hazrat Khadijah (RZ) approached Warqa bin Nawfil who predicted Mohammad (PBUH) to be a Prophet.
- Thus, due to Prophet's honesty and this confirmation, Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was so impressed that she sent a marriage proposal through Nafsia to him.
- Nafsia asked Prophet (PBUH) about marrying Hazrat Khadija (RZ), he approved of it.
- Hazrat Khadija's uncle and Abu Talib reached the venue of the nikah. Some believe that Abu Talib recited their Nikah and the dowry was decided either 12 Auqia or 20 female camels.
- In reception one or two camels were cut down. At that time Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was 40 years old.

Q (b) Explain why he was given the titles of 'Al Sadiq and Al Amin'?

Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) was given the titles of Al Sadiq and Al Amin because of his truthful and trustworthy conduct which he showed on different occasions in his early 40 years in Makkah. Prophet (PBUH) never lied or committed any sin, neither did he work against anyone which caused them suffering or pain.

He was always kind, virtuous and thoughtful towards others. He never indulged in the unsuitable behavior of the Makkah society.

Hazrat Khadija (RZ) employed him to lead her Caravans due to his loyalty and was reported about his truthfulness observed by her slave Mayasara, she was so impressed by his characteristics that she proposed marriage to him.

Prophet (PBUH) was also entrusted belongings by the people when they had to journey and those valuables were kept safely and returned whenever claimed.

At the time of reconstruction of Kaabah he was trusted as an arbiter to settle the dispute of the fixing of the black stone which he justly dealt with.

In all the above mentioned occasions he proved himself as highly reliable, honest and trustworthy person and gathered everyone's trust. Hence on the basis of his truthfulness throughout the Makkans entitled him by Al-Sadiq and Al-Amin.

## LIFE UPTO THE FIRST REVELATION

Q (a) Write an outline of the life of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) up to the time of the first revelation. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (BIRTH AND UPBRINGING)

Prophet (PBUH)'s father name was Abdullah bin Abdul Mutallib and his mother was Aminah.

Before the birth of Holy Prophet (PBUH) his father died in a commercial visit to Syria. He was buried in Yathrib. At the time of death his father was only 25.

Four months after the death of Abdullah, Mohammad (PBUH)'s mother gave birth to him on Monday, 570 A.D. He belonged to the tribe of Quraish.

That year is also known as 'The Year of Elephant'. This is because in this year Abraha with his elephant marched against Makka to destroy it. But by the will and power of Allah Makkah was saved. The Quran recall this event in (105:1-5) Al-Fil

After his birth, as was the practice of the Makkans of the noble Quraish tribe, Hazrat Mohammad was looked after for two years by a Bedouine woman named Hazrat Halima Sadia (RZ). She took him to her town when he was 2 months old.

**Briefly mention details from 'Upbringing of Hazrat Halima Sadia'**

Few months after he was returned to his mother by Hazrat Halima Sadia (RZ), Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)'s mother died on the way during their trip to Yathrib. At that time, Mohammad (PBUH) was six years old. He was then brought back home by his nurse, Umm e Alman.

The Grandfather of Mohammad (PBUH) was Abdul Mutallib who took custody of Mohammad (PBUH) as well as the responsibility of his upbringing.

After two years in 578 A.D. when Prophet (PBUH) was 8 years old; his grandfather also died reaching the age of 90.

Eventually, Mohammad (PBUH) was passed into the custody of his Uncle Abu Talib bin Abdul Mutallib. After the death of Abdul Mutallib, Abu Talib also gained the chieftom of Banu Hashim.

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (UPBRINGING BY ABU TALIB & HARB UL FAJAR):

Abu Talib took care of Prophet (PBUH) more than his own sons. He and his wife, Fatima bint Asad, treated the Prophet (PBUH) kindly and preferred the Prophet (PBUH) over their sons.

- His love for his nephew increased day by day due to good manners and great politeness of the Prophet (PBUH). Abu Talib didn't have food without the presence of Prophet (PBUH)
- Abu Talib was a perfume and cloth merchant who travelled for his merchandise. At the age of 12 while on one of the journeys to Syria, Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) accompanied his uncle. There they met a Christian monk Bahira.
- Briefly mention details of Bahira's meeting with Mohammad (PBUH) and Bahira's comments about Mohammad (PBUH).
- During his youth, Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) also looked after sheep in the Arabian desert of his family and the Makkans. This solitary occupation gave him the opportunity to ponder the vast openness of the desert, and to be open to the presence of Allah.
- The Prophet (PBUH) used to refer that "All the messengers which were sent by Allah, they tendered sheep. I also looked after sheep of Makkans in return of Qararit (coin)"
- Between the years 580 to 590 A.D. the sacrilegious war started in Makkah and was fought between Banu Kinana alliance of Quraish and Banu Hawzain. The battle was fought in those months when fighting was forbidden. These four months were Zil Qadd, Zil Haj, Moharram and Rajab.
- Before the Fajar Barraz in which Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) participated, three battles were already fought which are known as battles of Fajar. These battles were fought mainly between Banu Kinana and Banu Amir on the issues of an arrogant man, women and debts. Prophet (PBUH) didn't participate in these three.
- Barraz was a man of Banu Kinana who killed a man named Arwa of Banu Hawzain. When this killing occurred the members of both tribes were at the fair of Ukaz. Hearing the news of killing, Banu Kinana left the fair to avoid a clash.
- When Banu Hawzain came to know they attacked the members of Banu Kinana. Banu Kinana took shelter in Kaabah to be protected. Kaabah was safe for them because bloodshed was forbidden inside Haram. That made Banu Hawzain to stop.
- Next day Banu Kinana came out to fight and in that war the Quraish aided them. Therefore, Mohammad (PBUH) was also taken for the war by his uncle. Prophet (PBUH) rather than getting involved in physical fighting only helped his uncle by collecting the arrows thrown by the enemies.
- This battle continued for many years but was indecisive. Consequently both tribes came to an agreement.
- Seeing the injustice, oppression, ravages of war some tribes decided to form an alliance to protect the rights of the oppressed and provide them with justice.
- This happened after Zubaidi who belonged to the tribe Zubaid was deceived by a well known man Aa's bin wail. A'as took money from him but on demand of Zubaidi rather than returning he used to humiliate Zubaidi.
- One day Zubaidi climbed the mountain of Abu Qais and made a plea for help.
- Prophet (PBUH)'s uncle Hazrat Zubair bin Abdul Mutallib responded to that. He took Abdullah bin Jadan with him and stood firmly to help Zubaidi. Later Banu Hashim, Banu Zahra and Banu Asad also joined the cause.
- All these people then gathered at Abdullah bin Jadan's place and made swore that "We will always aid the oppressed and provide him with justice".
- This alliance or league was called Half ul Fadhl. The reason it was called Fadhl is that the names of the leading members was Fadhl, collectively called Fadhl.
- Mohammad (PBUH) was present on the occasion of the oath and was greatly happy with its aim. He said in later years. "I would not exchange for the choicest camels in all Arabia, the remembrance of being present at the oath."

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (HIS MARRIAGE & CONSTRUCTION OF KAABAH)

- At the age of 22 he commanded caravan of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) to Syria.

When Mohammad (PBUH) reached the age of 35, water had flooded Makkah and Kaabah. Briefly describe about the construction of Kaabah and fixing of the black stone. Use his titles Al Sadiq and Al Amin.

Conclude your answer with visit of angel in cave Hira and the revelations of Surah Alaq that Prophet (PBUH) received.

- Q (b) How did Prophet's life before the first revelation prepare him for the life to come / prepare him as his years as prophet? [4]

Prophet (PBUH) was an orphan and was very well aware of the difficulties of life simultaneously this made him a master in the cause of orphans, widows and destitute.

He was able to gain knowledge of other faiths as he traveled with his uncle outside Makkah. He knew about the belief of Hanifs (followers of religion of Abraham) due to which he already had the seeds of Islam rooted in him.

His presence in Hulf ul Fudhul produced an attribute in him to protect the weak and provide justice against oppression.

Being employed as a shepherd in his early age allowed him to contemplate on life. He spent long hours meditating in the hills allowing him to ponder over belief and practices bonding him spiritually with Allah.

Moreover, the presence of Prophet (PBUH) in the Fajar (wars in sacred month) made him aware of the cruelty and suffering caused by the Quraish and others.

## THE FIRST REVELATION

- (a) Give account of Prophet (PBUH)'s first experience of receiving revelation. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS)

When Mohammad (PBUH) was 40, one day in 610 A.D while he (PBUH) was meditating in a cave on Mount Hira.

A being unknown to him appeared and ordered him to 'Recite'

The Prophet (PBUH) replied 'I do not know how to read'. That was because he was an ummi who could not read and write.

The being then caught him forcefully and pressed him so hard. The being then released him following the orders to Read!

The Prophet (PBUH)'s reply was the same that he did not know how to read.

The being then hugged him and pressed him hard for the second time.

The Prophet (PBUH) later shared this experience of being hugged and crushed with his companions. He told them that he was squeezed so tight that he felt he would die of suffocation.

The being ordered him again to Read. The Prophet (PBUH) replied this time 'What shall I read'.

Thereupon the being caught him for the third time and pressed him hard and then released him and the being recited the following verses of Surah Alaq.

" Read, in the name of Your Lord, who created. Created man out of congealed blood. Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful. He who taught by the pen. Taught man what he did not know".  
(96:1-5)

This marked the beginning of revelations on Prophet (PBUH).



- Mohammad (PBUH) left the cave to return home.
- On the way to his home, Mohammad (PBUH) heard a voice from the sky. He looked up and saw the same being who had visited him in the cave. But this time the being was a gigantic figure.
- The Prophet (PBUH) got scared of seeing the creature with his head touching sky, feet on earth and wingtips touching the east and west.
- Prophet (PBUH), afraid, rushed to his home and asked Hazrat Khadija (RZ) to cover him up. She covered him with a black blanket.
- At this occasion he received verses of Al-Mudasssir
- *"O thou wrapped up (in the mantle)..." (74:1)*
- He shared his experience with his wife Hazrat Khadija (RZ) and said, *"I fear that something may happen to me."*
- Hazrat Khadija (RZ) replied, *"Never! By Allah, Allah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your kith and kin, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously and assist the deserving calamity-afflicted ones."*
- Hazrat Khadija (RZ) then accompanied him to her cousin Waraqa bin Nawfil who, during the Pre-Islamic Period became a Christian and used to write the Hebrew letters.
- Allah's apostle described to him what he had seen.
- He said that the being was the Angel of Law, Gabriel, who also kept the secrets whom Allah had sent to Moses.
- He also told Prophet (PBUH) about the career he had received through the visit of archangel. This career was to perform the duty of inviting people towards one God.

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (WARAQA'S PREDICTION)

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- (b) Explain the significance of the actions of the Angel, Waraqa bin Nawfal in this event. [2x2]

#### The Angel

- The angel who visited Prophet (PBUH) was an arch angel Gabriel. His actions in the event of Cave Hira are significant in different ways.
- Firstly, the angel while visiting Prophet (PBUH) was performing the duty assigned to him by Allah to bring Divine's message to Allah's chosen people. This shows Prophet (PBUH) was chosen by Allah.
- Secondly, by this visit the angel became the first one who alerted Prophet (PBUH) about his new career of conveying the received messages of Allah to common man.
- Lastly, as Allah uses the channel of angel to send down His messages therefore the appearance of angel in this event is a sign that the revelations Gabriel brought were truly from Allah.

#### Waraqa bin Nawfil:

- Warqa bin Nawfil was the cousin of Hazrat Khadija (RZ). His actions are significant to explain the visit of arch angel to Prophet (PBUH) in cave of mount Hira. He was a scholarly person who had command over Christian and Jewish scriptures.
- He was the first to explain to the Prophet (PBUH) the significance of his experience.
- Since he was a scholarly person who knew Christian and Jewish scripture thus on the basis of that he helped Prophet (PBUH) realize that he had been visited by the Angel who had appeared to other messengers before and conveyed Allah's message.
- His explanation also helped the Prophet (PBUH) understand the responsibilities. These were about his new career of prophethood in which he would be receiving and conveying God's message.

**Hazrat Khadija (RZ):**

Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was the first wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH) who provided him with great support throughout the life. Her support after the event of cave Hira is also significant.

She was the first one to know the terrifying experience of Prophet (PBUH).

Moreover, she was the one who cheered him up at the time of utter confusion and shock.

Also, she helped him sort out his confusion by choosing the right person to explain the strange experience Prophet (PBUH) had. This also gave him courage to work towards the noble mission.

## EARLY PREACHING BY MOHAMMAD (PBUH)

(a) Write a descriptive account on early preaching in Makkah by Mohammad (PBUH). [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

During the month of Ramadan one night Prophet (PBUH) encountered the archangel Gabriel who brought God's message and guidance to him.

By this Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) also received a new career of prophet hood. This comprises of preaching God's message and inviting the idol worshippers towards the unity of Allah.

Initially, as per the Divine orders, Prophet (PBUH) preached the message of God silently.

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EARLY PREACHING)

Mohammad (PBUH) started his task of inviting people from his closest one like his wife, friends and family members.

This resulted in acceptance of Islam by 40 members in the next three years.

Since Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was the first one to know about Prophet (PBUH)'s experience of Cave Hira and she knew that her husband was no common man. She believed in him and accepted the true faith. She was the first Muslim in females.

His childhood friend, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), also believed in him when he got to know about Prophet (PBUH)'s mission and call on a return from a journey. He became first adult Muslim.

In his family members, Hazrat Ali (RZ) became the first Muslim child when he was told about Prophet (PBUH)'s experience of cave Hira and revelations.

Prophet (PBUH)'s slave Hazrat Zaid bin Harith also believed in him and became the first Muslim among the slaves.

There were many others who believed in Prophet (PBUH) and some of them were later added in a blessed chain of Ashra Mubashra due to their earliest acceptance and sufferings.

Few of them are Hazrat Arqam (RZ), Hazrat Talha, Hazrat Zubair, Hazrat Abdur Rahman etc.

The Makkans didn't pay attention to the acceptance of these followers since they were few in numbers.

After sometime, Mohamad (PBUH) received an order from Allah to preach the message among his family members.

The Quran mentions this order in Surah Shura "*And admonish your nearest kinsmen*" (26:214)

To follow the orders Prophet (PBUH) called members of his clan to his home.

He wanted to address them in this meeting and invite them towards monotheism but due to the interruption of his uncle Abu Lahab he couldn't precede and the meeting was abandoned.

The Prophet (PBUH) then held another meeting and called his family members in a feast.

This time he addressed them and invited them towards Tawhid. He also informed them about his mission and prophethood.

The overall reaction was very rude by the members of his clan. But Abu Talib an uncle of Prophet (PBUH) assured his support to Prophet (PBUH).

Hazrat Ali (RZ) despite being so young also responded to the call whenever the Prophet (PBUH) placed a question for his support.

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (OPEN PREACHING)

- After three years of private and tribal preaching the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) received Divine orders to announce his mission publicly. This order is mentioned in Surah Hijr
- "Therefore expound openly what you are commanded and turn away from those who join false gods with Allah". (15:94)
- After these orders the messenger of Allah went on mount of Suffa to call upon the Makkans towards the unity of Allah.
- Ascending on Mount Suffa, he addressed to Quraish and asked them "If I were to tell you that there were some horsemen in the valley waiting to raid you, would you believe me?" The Quraish replied "Yes, we have always witnessed the truth from you"
- There then he invited them to Islam, asked them to worship One Allah and told them that he was the Messenger of Allah.
- Abu Lahab interrupted first, disgraced and cursed Prophet (PBUH) and talked to him in a loud and rude manner. Similarly, others called Mohammad (PBUH) a liar and a mad man.
- Disappointed by the reaction of Abu Lahab, yet determined, he continued to invite the different clans one by one. His message also reached to the pilgrims of Kaabah. Thus, he fulfilled the command of Allah & the message of Allah reached every ear that came in contact with Mohammad (PBUH).
- However, this attempt of open preaching also resulted into few conversions.

### PARAGRAPH # 4 (PERSECUTION OF QURAISH)

- Noticing the growth and fame of Islam and conversion of many, the Quraish felt threatened and annoyed.
- They held meeting in Darul Nadwa where they unanimously agreed that those who converted betrayed them and the religion of their fathers and fore fathers therefore Prophet (PBUH) who was the main cause of it and his followers would be tortured.
- After this the Quraish particularly persecuted those who lacked in power and security like the poor and slaves. The tribal leaders physically assaulted those who embraced Islam from their tribe.
- Hazrat Bilal (RZ), Hazrat Ammar (RZ), Hazrat Yasir (RZ), Hazrat Sumaiya (RZ), Hazrat Khabab (RZ) and Hazrat Harith ibne abi Hala are few of the victims of the brutality of Quraish.
- Hazrat Sumaiya (RZ), Hazrat Yasir (RZ) and Hazrat Harith (RZ) were martyred where as Hazrat Bilal (RZ), Hazrat Khabab (RZ) and Hazrat Ammar (RZ) were treated with barbarity.
- Prophet (PBUH) was also physically, mentally, verbally and morally tortured by the Makkans.
- His daughters were divorced by the sons of Abu Lahab, at different occasions he was mocked and called a magician and liar. Moreover, he was treated terribly by Abu Lahab and his wife who kept on throwing filth and thorns on his ways and disgraced him.
- Thus, for the next ten years Prophet (PBUH) and his followers lived miserably under the cruelties of Makkans.

## OPPOSITION & PERSECUTION ON MOHAMMAD (PBUH)

- (a) Describe the main difficulties encountered by the Prophet (PBUH) himself during his time in Makkah after his call to prophethood. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- From the event of cave Hira Mohammad (PBUH) was granted with apostleship and a new career of preaching the word of Allah.
- For the first three years he preached Islam secretly to the people he trusted and to his tribe Banu Hashim.
- After three years he was ordered by Allah to go with his message in public.

## PARAGRAPH # 2 (OPEN PREACHING AND AGGRESSIVE REACTION OF QURAIISH)

Following the orders Mohammad (PBUH) gathered Quraish on mount of Suffa. There he confirmed their trust on him by asking a question about an army likely to attack them from behind the mountains.

The Quraish showed their complete trust upon him by calling him.

There then Mohammad (PBUH) shared the message of unity of Allah with them and invited them to believe in one God leaving the false practice of idol worshipping.

Listening to this the Quraish called him a liar and a mad man; also his uncle Abu Lahab disgraced him. Though few also believed in him and converted.

The public declaration of Mohammad (PBUH)'s message and more conversions made the Quraish furious and developed social, economical and religious insecurities in them.

To cope up with these they held a meeting in their assembly hall Dar-ul-Nadwa.

The Quraish realized that Mohammad (PBUH) is the root cause of all their furies and insecurities therefore they agreed on taking measures against him.

They were reluctant to begin with the drastic action like Mohammad (PBUH)'s killing as Mohammad (PBUH) had already been provided with the tribal security by his uncle Abu Talib.

So to stop Mohammad (PBUH), the leaders of Quraish agreed on opposing and persecuting him as per their power.

First to begin with the tortures was Abu Lahab who ordered his sons to divorce their wives, who were Mohammad (PBUH)'s daughters.

The Quraish also noticed Mohammad (PBUH) being more famous among the common man with his new message and teachings. Therefore, to negate his fame and to cut down his link with the common man they planned to spread a rumor that Mohammad (PBUH) is a magician so that the common man would be hesitant to listen to him and to believe in him.

To stop Mohammad (PBUH) and to compel him on quitting his mission, approximately for the next ten years the Quraish opposed and persecuted Mohammad (PBUH) in every possible way. They tortured him verbally, mentally, physically, morally, socially and economically.

They called him a magician, the liar and the poet when he shared revelations with them.

They also called him abtar on the death of his second son in infancy. To console Mohammad (PBUH) Allah sent verses of Surah Kauthar. It states: *"Verily, We have granted you the Abundance ... Indeed, he who hates you, will be cut off (from future's hopes)".* (108:1-3)

Their cruelties became more intensified when they tortured him physically. An old woman pelted rubbish upon him whenever he passed by her street. Abu Lahab and Umme Jamil threw thorns and remainings of animals on his ways. Once when he was busy in worshipping Utba attempted to strangle and choke him.

When all these cruelties didn't work as per the expectations of Quraish and they found out Mohammad (PBUH) fully determined they offered him bribes.

Utba delivered the message of Quraish to Prophet (PBUH) offering him wealth, prestige and woman.

In response to these offers Mohammad (PBUH) recited verses 1-21 of Surah Sajda that mention about the unity and exclusive attributes of Allah.

Once they agreed on worshipping Allah in exchange of Mohammad (PBUH)'s worshipping to their gods. Mohammad (PBUH) strongly turned down the offer and recited the following verse: *"to you be your religion, and to me mine"* (109:6) Al-Kafiroon

After all the abovementioned cruel attempts the Quraish threatened Abu Talib to persuade his nephew on abandoning his mission or at least to withdraw tribal security from his nephew.

Abu Talib spoke to him; Mohammad (PBUH) in reply said the following historical words: *"If they would place sun in my right hand and moon in my left on the condition to stop my mission, would not stop, until Allah had made me successful in it or I die doing it"*.

Seeing Mohammad (PBUH)'s determination and involvement Abu Talib declared both his support and security for Mohammad (PBUH).

- In reaction to this, the Quraish boycotted the Abu Talib, his family, Banu Hashim, Prophet (PBUH) and his loyal supporters excluding few who were Mohammad (PBUH)'s enemies like Abu Lahab.
- For the security of Mohammad (PBUH), Abu Talib took him and others to a valley named Shib Abi Talib where Mohammad (PBUH) and others spent three years in severe hunger, thirst and heat.
- After three years of boycott, with the involvement of few generous members of the society of Makkah the boycott was lifted by Quraish.
- Soon after this Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija (RZ) died in the tenth year of prophethood.
- As both were so close to Mohammad (PBUH) and their deaths brought grievance in his life the year in which they died came to be known as '*The Year of Grief*'.
- By the death of Abu Talib Prophet (PBUH) also lost the tribal protection, he couldn't regain it with similar level as the next leader of Banu Hashim was Mohammad (PBUH)'s enemy Abu Lahab.
- Thus, changing the tactic as per the new situation Mohammad (PBUH) went to preach Islam in Taif.
- The response of the residents of Taif on Mohammad (PBUH)'s invitation to Islam was quite similar to the Quraish. The leaders took Prophet (PBUH)'s invitation as an insult to their god and appointed street hooligans to pelt stones on Prophet (PBUH) and his companion Zaid bin Harith (RZ).
- Soon after Prophet (PBUH) escaped from the persecution of people of Taif, he was visited by Angels who offered him to take revenge by crushing Taif in between the two mountains.
- Mohammad (PBUH) here reflected one of the biggest models of magnanimity and rather than seeking revenge he forgave his torturers and prayed for them.

Q (b) How does his conduct in one of these difficulties provide an example for Muslims today? [4]

The Quraish tried all their methods on Mohammad (PBUH) but he was not deterred from even when offered bribes. This teaches us the lesson of **steadfastness and determination**. Learning from this Muslims today should remain unshaken and determined with their goal especially while doing anything for the cause of religion or country like preaching Islam, fighting for the cause of Allah or to defend the country.

*Note: (In implementation of determination to your goal you may also discuss the current example of blasphemous and insulting movie made on Mohammad (PBUH) and protesting against it with determination to ban the movie).*

*You may also highlight the event of Taif and extract examples of patience, mercy, forgiveness and praying for enemies from it. Then you may proceed to discuss how to implement the extracted lessons in your life.*

## OPPOSITION & PERSECUTION ON FOLLOWERS

Q (a) Describe the difficulties faced by followers of Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- As Mohammad (PBUH) began his mission and started with silent preaching, the Quraish did not react to this.
- But when Mohammad (PBUH) began to preach the message of Islam openly the Quraish felt religiously, socially and economically insecure.
- To cope up with these insecurities they held a meeting in their assembly hall Dar-ul-Nadwa where they agreed to stop the growth of Islam by opposing and persecuting Prophet (PBUH) and his followers.

## PARAGRAPH # 2 (PERSECUTION ON FOLLOWERS)

The Quraish decided to target those followers in particular who were poor or slaves and had no immunity from strong members of society.

To avoid the tribal clashes they agreed on torturing followers in a systematic way.

The tribal/family heads were made responsible to deal with their tribal/family members and to compel the followers of Islam on renouncing the new faith.

Similarly, masters were given the charge of slaves to stop them from believing in Islam and practicing it.

Among many tortures from the heads examples of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) are well known.

✓ Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s uncle, who was the tribal head of Banu Umayyah, tortured him by enrolling him in palm leaves and setting up a fire underneath.

Hazrat Zubair (RZ)'s uncle named Naufil tortured him to leave faith.

✓ From the tortures of masters, Hazrat Khabab (RZ) was one of the sufferers. His master used burning rod on his body but he practiced patience to it. Once the Quraish made him to lie on the bed of burning coals.

Though these tortures on Prophet (PBUH)'s followers were inhumane and unbearable yet none of the followers quit rather they remained determined and steadfast.

Hazrat Bilal (RZ)'s determination is evident to this. He was tortured by his master Umayya bin Khulf. Umayya made him to lie on the scorching sand, beat him with sticks, appointed street boys to drag him and also placed rocks on his chest to leave faith. In reaction to all these Hazrat Bilal (RZ) showed complete steadfastness and often he said *Ahad!* Which means God is the one.

During these tortures few followers also lost their lives. They preferred to sacrifice their lives on renouncing faith. Hazrat Sumaiya (RZ)'s sacrifice is the most prominent one who is also the first Muslim female martyr. While torturing, (Abu Jahal stabbed her to death when she refused to accept Abu Jahal's demand of quitting Islam and submitting to the idols)

Not only individuals were treated with these brutalities, the poor families who lacked in strength and protection were also tortured. One of such victim families is the family of Hazrat Ammar (RZ). His Mother Hazrat Sumaiya (RZ) and his Father Hazrat Yasir (RZ) were martyred during the tortures. Similarly Hazrat Ammar himself and his brother were also treated with barbarities.

Other than these inhumanities and cruelties Muslims were also disallowed to worship at Ka'bah. If any Muslim attempted to offer any worshipping rituals near Kabah the Quraish reacted furiously.

✓ It was noticed when Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud recited verses of Quran before Kabah and the Quraish whipped him hard that he received fatal injuries.

When the persecution took many lives and the growing persecution threatened the lives of many other followers, Allah ordered these followers through the verses of Surah Zumar to migrate. Mohammad (PBUH) instructed them to migrate to Abyssinia.

Following the instruction Muslims emigrated in two batches led by prominent companions of Prophet (PBUH) like Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and Hazrat Jaffer (RZ).

The Quraish got enraged on this move and sent their strong men to bring the Muslims back. But in attempt to this they received a failure as Negus supported Muslims after listening to Muslims plea and the recitation of Surah Maryam.

In reaction to this failure, the Quraish looted Muslims possessions and properties and sold them out in Syria and Yemen.

Few years later they also boycotted Prophet (PBUH)'s followers socially and economically.

In these years Muslims lived in valley of Shib Abi Talib where they had to bear intensed sufferings of hunger, thirst and heat.



Q (b) Explain how their reaction to these difficulties can set an example for Muslims today? [4]

- His followers retained patience at all times. (Patience and perseverance)
- His followers also preferred to undergo hardships and death rather than giving up their faith. (Sacrifice).
- His followers refuse to renounce faith and remained determined to their agenda. (Steadfastness and determination).
- His followers also remained united in the cause of establishment of Islam. (Unity)

## RELATION WITH QURAISH IN MAKKAH

Q (a) Write about the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH)'s interaction with the Quraish while he lived in Makkah, before and after revelation. [10]

### P1: (INTERACTION BEFORE REVELATION)

- Discuss his titles Al-Sadiq & Al-Amin.
- Discuss he was trusted for keeping their belongings.
- He was trusted to lead their caravan for business purpose (H. Khadija (RZ)'s caravan).
- He was trusted as an arbiter (Event of the black stone).

### P2: (INTERACTION AFTER REVELATION)

- Discuss very briefly about Mohammad (PBUH) becoming the Apostle of Allah and (96:1-5)
- Statements on Silent Preaching with Reference (26:214) followed by discussion on rejection of Banu Hashim.
- Statements on Open Preaching with Reference (15:94) followed by discussion on the event of Mount Suffa where Quraish rejected his message.
- Conclude your answer with examples of Opposition and Persecution on him by Quraish

Q (b) Why did the Quraish feel they needed to reject the Prophet (PBUH)'s message? [4]

- The Quraish who were mainly idol worshippers opposed Islam for mainly **religious, economical and social** reasons.
- Firstly, the Quraish **took Islam as an insult** to the religion of their fathers and forefathers. This was mainly due to Islamic ideologies of abandoning idol worshipping and worshipping only one God. Also they took the conversion of many into Islam as a betrayal to their elders. Thus, to prove their loyalty they became stubborn with their idolatry.
- Secondly, success of **Islam was a threat to their economy and pride** in Arabia. With the possession of Kaabah the Quraish earned many fortunes due to the visit of Jews, Christians and idolaters from all around Arabia. Their businesses in fairs also proved beneficial due to these visitors. If Islam succeeded the possession of Kaabah would no longer remain with them thus it would've stabbed the back bone of their economy.
- Also due to their gods and goddesses they kept inside Kaabah they were granted immunity and favor from robbers and looters of caravans who never raided their caravans.
- Lastly, **acceptance of Islam and its establishment would harm their social prestige**. The Quraish had established themselves as superior in society and became heads by mainly oppression. They mistreated poor and slaves, degraded women and buried their daughters etc. By the acceptance of Islam they had to quit these false practices and consider themselves as equal to all those they had been oppressing.

## EVENTS LED UP TO FIRST MIGRATION

(a) Give description of the events that led up to the migration to Abyssinia. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION) Write three lines on silent preaching.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (OPEN PREACHING) See page # 9 for this paragraph

PARAGRAPH # 3 (PERSECUTION OF QURAISH) See page # 9 for this paragraph

PARAGRAPH # 4 (MIGRATION TO ABYSSINIA) Discuss events till the escape of 2<sup>nd</sup> batch.

Q (b) Suggest major reasons of migration to Abyssinia? [4]

- There were several reasons for the first migration of Islam.
- Firstly, Muslims who had been living miserable lives under the aggression of Quraish wanted relief. In order to have peace in their life and end up the series of persecution migration seemed the best solution.
- Secondly, these Muslims also wanted to follow and practice the religion they accepted freely. This was not possible without leaving the land of Makkah thus they moved to Abyssinia.
- Thirdly, the life of many followers was under threat as the Quraish had already taken the lives of many followers who refused to renounce the new faith. Therefore, to save their life these people had to leave Makkah.
- Lastly, it was the order of Allah to move on and leave the city of Makkah. Instructions of Holy Prophet (PBUH) were followed and Abyssinia was opted for this.

## MIGRATION TO ABYSSINIA

Q (a) Describe the events of migration to Abyssinia, the Hijra [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- Since Prophet (PBUH) invited Makkans generally towards the new faith the Makkans targeted Prophet (PBUH) and his followers with harshness.
- Give one example of persecution on Prophet (PBUH).
- Give one example of persecution on followers.
- The persecution kept on increasing and the soil of Makkah became extremely threatening for the newly converts especially the poor.
- All eyes were on Prophet (PBUH) and his next command to deal with such severe torture.

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS + DIALOGUE WITH NEGUS)

- The Prophet (PBUH) then received the revelation of Al-Zumr in which the followers were ordered to migrate. It states: "Good is for those who do good in this world, and Allah's earth is spacious; only those who are patient receive the reward fully, without reckoning. (39:10)
- Prophet (PBUH) after this Divine order asked his followers to move towards Abyssinia.
- Prophet (PBUH) knew that the ruler of Abyssinia, Ashamah who had been entitled as Negus, would support these emigrants because he was a just ruler.
- Therefore the first batch of Muslims which included 12 men and 4 women migrated to Abyssinia.
- This group also had Prophet (PBUH)'s senior companion and son in law, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and his wife Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ) who was Prophet (PBUH)'s daughter.
- The Quraish attempted to pursue this group to arrest them but they had already boated safely for their destination.



- These emigrants were welcomed warmly and found a safe place under the administration of Negus.
- Therefore soon, another batch of Muslims led by Hazrat Jaffar bin Abu Talib consisting 83 men and 19 women migrated to Abyssinia.
- This vexed the Quraish so much so that they decided to take serious measures against the followers.
- For this Abu Sufyan sent Amr bin Al Aas and Abdullah bin Rabi'ah to bring the emigrants back.
- They carried rich bribes and gifts with them and presented them to Negus after reaching there.
- Afterwards they demanded Negus to handover their runaway slaves.
- Negus replied in affirmation in exchange of his runaway slaves.
- But when Quraish demanded the free men as well whom they called rebels in religion, Negus got hesitant and said that he would decide this after hearing them.
- The emigrants were called upon in Negus' palace. These included Hazrat Uthman bin Affan, Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutallib and Hazrat Jaffar bin Abu Talib also.
- When on arrival of Negus, Muslim didn't bow; he inquired the Muslims why didn't they bow? Didn't they bow to their apostle Mohammad (PBUH)?
- Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) responded to this and said that they only bow to God as Mohammad is a man.
- When Negus asked about the miracle of Mohammad (PBUH) like miracles of Jesus if he is the messenger of God Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) replied his miracle is the book, The Quran.
- Negus didn't get satisfied with this response and was about to hand the emigrants over to Quraish. Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) made the plea that they were told by Mohammad (PBUH) that no man was wronged under his (Negus') administration.
- Negus asked why Mohammad had sent them to him. Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) replied because of his justice and his belief in One God.
- He (RZ) continued by saying that Allah speaks to Mohammad (PBUH) like He spoke to Abraham (AS), Noah (AS), Jesus (AS), Moses (AS) etc.
- Hearing this, Negus said: *"What Christ said and what Mohammad said is like two rays from the same light"*.
- Noticing that the speech of Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) touched the heart of Negus, Amr bin al Aas intervened and tried to provoke Negus that these Muslims say blasphemy about Jesus.
- Negus strictly asked Muslims what Quran says about Jesus.
- Hazrat Jaffar (RZ) then recited verses 16-21 of Surah Maryam. These verses mentions about the glad tidings given to Hazrat Maryam (AS) by Hazrat Jibrail (AS) in her solitude that she would become a virgin mother of God's messenger by His command.

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (VERDICT OF NEGUS)

- On recitation of these verses of Quran, the whole atmosphere of Negus' palace became very emotional that everyone there was crying hearing the voice of Hazrat Jaffar (RZ).
- Negus then came forward and drew a line on the ground said: *"The difference between us and you is no bigger than this line"*.
- Turning to Quraish, he said that not even for mountain of gold I would give them up to the Quraish.
- After this, Negus announced a peaceful stay for emigrants in Abyssiniya as long as they wished.

Q (b) Why did the people of Makkah pursue Muslims? [4]

- The people of Makkah pursued Muslims for various reasons.
- Initially when after open preaching Islam gained some strength their hatred to this new religion was immediately assessed by their cruel treatment to Prophet (PBUH) and his followers.
- They implemented every possible way to destroy Muslims and this newly growing faith.
- When Muslims escaped from their cruelties and went to Abyssinia they tried their level best to bring them back.

This is due to their insecurity from Muslims. They felt threatened of losing their prestige and power in Makkah with the success of Muslims. They knew that the increase of Muslims in number would directly affect their religion as Islam was totally against Polytheism. Since Kaabah was sacred for Muslims as well therefore the moment Muslims came in power their idols would be harmed inside Kaabah and they would also lose the possession of Kaabah. With the possession of Kaabah their economical stability would also be harmed as they wouldn't be able to gain benefits from the fairs they conducted for pilgrims. Thus, they pursued Muslims so that Islam wouldn't flourish and affect their religious and economical establishment in the center of Arabia.

Q (b) Explain significance of migration to Abyssinia? [4]

The migration to Abyssinia is significant in different ways. It was the first migration Muslims made for the cause of Islam and its establishment. It was the first political measure made by Prophet (PBUH). This brought the idea of Prophet (PBUH) becoming leader of Muslim. Hence the idea of separate Islamic state and Prophet (PBUH)'s leadership over it came from this migration. This migration also brought relief to the followers who had been suffering in Makkah. Now in Abyssinia under the administration of Negus they can worship openly and practice religion freely. Moreover, lives of followers were also saved which were under the threat in Makkah.

## MOHAMMAD (PBUH)'S VISIT TO TA'IF

Q (a) Give description of Prophet (PBUH)'s visit to Al-Ta'if. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (CAUSES)

Mohammad (PBUH) had been teaching the people of Makkah for ten years. In these ten years they not only stubbornly refused to accept the monotheistic faith, but also made his and his followers' life vulnerable. Therefore, preaching Islam in Makkah wasn't progressive and growing anymore. After their cruelty of Boycotting Banu Hashim for three years, Prophet (PBUH) had lost two of his greatest supporters Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija (RZ) in the tenth year of prophethood. Thus naming the year due to Mohammad (PBUH)'s grief the year of mourning/grief. These deaths not only took away his beloved relations but also his moral support and security. After the death of Abu Talib, who provided clan support to him, Abu Lahab became the head of clan who was the enemy of Mohammad (PBUH). The tribal security that Abu Lahab provided was of name only and Mohammad (PBUH) was tortured very often by Makkans. So, for the lack of security Mohammad (PBUH)'s continuation of mission in the land of Makkah wasn't safe.

Moreover, Mohammad (PBUH) also wanted to spread Islam elsewhere and beyond the boundaries of Makkah. Therefore, he decided to visit the land of Taif for the purpose of inviting its residents towards Islam.

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS)

Taif is an oasis city sixty kilometers from Makkah. The residents of Taif mostly belong to the second largest and strongest tribe of Arabia i.e. Banu Thaqeef. These people were also idol worshipper who worshipped the idol Lat (one of the two senior most idols of the Arabian polytheists). To attain better response in his mission and to seek a place of security Mohammad (PBUH) visited Taif on foot, a few days journey to the northeast of Makkah. He was accompanied by his freed slave Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ).

- He was expecting a better response of his preaching as compared to Makkans.
- On reaching Taif he first went to the leaders of Taif. These were three brothers Abd Yalil, Masud and Habib.
- On hearing the invitation of Prophet (PBUH), their response was not indifferent from Makkans. They stubbornly refused to accept his teachings. Not only this they also insulted Prophet (PBUH) and later to boost Prophet (PBUH)'s departure they sent street hooligans to harass him.
- Mohammad (PBUH) stayed in Taif for ten days and delivered the message of Islam to all of the noble people, one after another, but all to no avail.
- To hasten the departure of an unwelcome visitor, the street hooligans and other residents hooted on Mohammad (PBUH), tried to strangle him and laughed at him.
- They also pelted stones on Prophet (PBUH)'s feet; whenever he raised his feet they stoned him and forced him to flee from the city.
- His feet became so injured that his shoes got filled with blood, the Prophet (PBUH) sat down due to pain. The cursed hooligans helped him to stand back.
- Then just as Prophet (PBUH) raised his feet they pelted stones on him and laughed.
- Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) tried to shield Prophet (PBUH) and came in front of him. He also got badly hurt and his head was wounded.
- Both Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Zaid (RZ), retreating from this mob, took refuge in an orchard which belonged to a Jew.
- Mohammad (PBUH) who was wounded and oppressed turned to Allah in prayer; to express his distress and to seek Allah's aid.
- Having compassion and mercy on the wounded, Rabiah's two sons and a slave, Addas who was a Christian, were sent with a tray of grapes.
- The Christian boy belonged to the city of Hazrat Yunus (A.S). On hearing about Hazrat Yunus (A.S) from Mohammad (PBUH), Addas anxiously asked if Mohammad (PBUH) knew anything about Hazrat Yunus (A.S). Prophet (PBUH) remarked: *"He is my brother. He was a Prophet & so am I"*.
- Thereafter, Addas paid homage to Prophet (PBUH) and kissed his head, hands and feet.
- The two, Mohammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Zaid (RZ), relaxed there and nursed their wounds.
- On the way back, the archangel Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) and angel of mountains came to Mohammad (PBUH) greeted him and said: *"O Mohammad! Order what you wish, If you like, I will let Al-Akhshabain (the two mountains) fall on them"*.
- Rather than taking revenge Mohammad (PBUH) showed great model of mercy and forgave the people of Taif. He said:  
*"No, I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah Alone, and will worship none besides Him". (Agreed)*

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (CONVERSION OF JINNS)

- Later when he journeyed back towards Makkah, on his way he halted for the performance of prayer.
- A company of Jinns there heard his recitation while performing prayer.
- They converted to Islam hearing the heart touching recitation of Holy Quran by Prophet (PBUH). Before this they were Jews. They also informed about Mohammad (PBUH) to their tribes.
- The incident of Prophet (PBUH)'s encounter with them and their conversion is also mentioned in Surah Jinn (72) of the Holy Quran.
- On reaching Makkah, Mohammad (PBUH) went to cave Hira and sent messengers to strong members of the city of Makkah seeking their security and protection to enter Makkah.
- He received an expected response from, a notable in Makkah, Al-Mutim bin Adi who offered protection and protocol to Prophet (PBUH) till his home.
- Allah's Messenger never forgot Mutim's favor. At the conclusion of the battle of Badr, the Prophet (PBUH) said: *"If Mutim were living and had asked me for the release of these rotten people, then I would have given them to him."* (Bukhari)

Q (b) What lessons can Muslims today learn from the Prophet (PBUH)'s conduct in the incident of Al-Taif? [4]

Muhammad (PBUH) set a unique example of patience, preservance and of cooperative attitude while preaching the religion at Al-Taif.

By visiting Taif Mohammad (PBUH) attempted to find realistic solution of his difficulties in Makkah. This shows us his steadfastness. We learn by this that if in the way of Allah we encounter difficulties we should not loose hope and remained firm and unshaken with our faith.

In his attempt of preaching at Taif he did not try to resist the people when they rejected him. This shows us his patience while preaching. Thus, while preaching Muslims should also remain patient and answer relevant questions humbly during the process.

The Prophet (PBUH)'s response to cruelty and stubbornness of Al-Taif teaches us the lesson of Mercy and Forgiveness. This means that we have to have control on our temperament and be merciful and forgiving to the fellow beings even if they commit mistakes.

Moreover, he attempted to understand the people's ignorance of who he was and what he said. He did not try to impose or force his will. (Suggest an Action)

## THE BOYCOTT

Q (a) Describe the events relating to the Boycott of Banu Hashim and others. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (CAUSES)

- In result of Prophet (PBUH)'s general announcement of religion Islam, the Quraish started torturing Muslims especially the poor and slaves.
- The cruelties of Quraish in persecuting got so intened that it became very difficult for the followers of Prophet (PBUH) to reside in Makkah anymore. Moreover, their lives were also in danger.
- Prophet (PBUH) on receiving revelation from Allah ordered his followers to migrate to Abyssinia.
- Thus, Muslims migrated in two batches, one after another. When Quraish tried to pursue them and bring them back, they remained unsuccessful in that due to Negus' support for Muslims.
- This caused insecurity among the Quraish and they thought that Mohammad (PBUH) was planning an attack on them to invade Makkah.
- Quraish could not harm Mohammad (PBUH) much due to his clan's support for him as Abu Talib uncle of Prophet (PBUH) and the leader of strong clan Banu Hashim had full support for him.
- They were also hesitant to take strict measures against Mohammad (PBUH) and others as two strong members Hazrat Hamza (RZ) and Hazrat Umar (RZ) had embraced Islam.

### (PARAGRAPH # 2 (THE BOYCOTT))

- ~~The Quraish held a meeting in Khaif Banu Kinana and agreed to form a hostile restriction and boycott to both Bani Hashim and Bani Al-Mutallib.~~
- It was a social and an economical Boycott from all the other clans of Makkah. In it no clan of Makkah was allowed to keep marriages or any kind of social relationship with Banu Hashim. They were also not allowed to conduct business with them.
- This agreement was signed by around 40 tribal head of Quraish and then hung on the wall of Kaabah. It is reported that many tribes were forced to go for this brutal act.
- Due to social and economic Boycott, the Hashmites retired to the rock-bounded property of Abu Talib. This was situated in the outskirts of Makkah and was called Shib Abi Talib.
- The members of Bani Hashim, Bani Mutallib and other followers were included in these restrictions.
- Abu Lahab was not included in this exile as he was the blood thirsty enemy of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) so he was granted exception.

- For the next three years, they all lived a miserable life in Shib Abi Talib. They remained hungry and thirsty most of the time. At different occasions they had to eat even leaves and leathers to survive. The valley through out the day echoed with the weeping of children who cried due to lack of food.
- Hazrat Saad ibne Abi Waqqas (RZ) reported, once they found leather which they washed and boiled and then had it due to the lack of food.
- At times, when these Muslims tried to buy food from the caravans coming towards Makkah from outside, Abu Lahab intervened and bought the food by offering higher prices.
- So they bought food in 4 holy months in which no enmity was allowed in Arab.
- The food was also often brought to them by some generous people who mercifully helped these sufferers. Among those helpers were also Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s relatives and clan members.
- During this Boycott, Prophet (PBUH) tried to preach Islam at the famous fair of Ukaz. Abu Lahab made these attempts useless by shouting and abusing his nephew. In result of this, foreigners dispersed noticing that he didn't even have support from his own clan.
- Therefore, during these three years Islam couldn't really progress as it did before.

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (LIFTING OF THE BOYCOTT)

- Some Makkans got touched with the sufferings of Banu Hashim for the long three years therefore they attempted to end this inhumane act.
- Negotiations started between Abu Talib and Quraish. The Quraish demanded him to handover his nephew. Abu Talib told them he would hand him over if they prove his nephew wrong. He asked them to see the agreement they had hung on the wall of Kaabah. Abu Talib said Allah informed his nephew that the agreement had been eaten by termites, which was considered as a sign from Allah to end this boycott.
- When Quraish opened the doors of Kaabah, they found the parchment already eaten.
- Thus, considering this as the sign from Allah, they lifted the boycott in 619 A.D.
- Soon after the boycott was lifted in the same year Prophet (PBUH) lost the two most important people in his life; his uncle Abu Talib and his wife Hazrat Khadija (RZ).
- The Prophet (PBUH) was struck by grief due to this loss.
- Therefore the year 619 A.D is also known as the year of grief.

## MAIRA'J - THE ASCENT

- (a) Give an account of the Prophet (PBUH)'s night journey and ascension [Isra wa- Mairaj]. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- After the traumatic experience of the Boycott, shocks of death of his beloved wife and uncle and cruel treatment of Taif, Prophet (PBUH) was deeply grieved and disappointed.
- He was longing for some comfort which happened in the form of remarkable and eventful night journey to Jerusalem called Al-Isra' and the ascent to heaven in the same night called Al-Mira'j
- This journey is described in Quran in verse number one of Surah Isra: "*Glory to Him who carried His servant from the sacred Mosque to the farthest Mosque ..... in order that we might show him some of Our signs*" (17:1)

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS OF ISRA' AND MAIRA'J)

- The Prophet (PBUH) himself gave vivid details about the journey and the ascent.
- Many traditions of Prophet (PBUH) elaborate this journey and events that happened in its duration.
- The events of journey began with the visit of Angels to Prophet (PBUH) while he was lying at Kaabah.
- They came and cut his body open from the top of chest and took out his heart.



Then a gold tray of belief was brought and his heart was washed and was filled with Belief and then his heart was returned to its original place.

Then a white animal was brought which was smaller than a mule and bigger than a donkey called Al-Buraq.

Riding on it he was taken to Jerusalem accompanied by Gabriel.

In his way Prophet (PBUH) performed prayer at different places which were introduced to him; Yathrib where he migrated later; on Mount of Tu'r from where Hazrat Musa (A.S) communicated with Allah; at Bait ul Ham where Hazrat Isa (A.S) was born.

Reaching Jerusalem Prophet (PBUH) tied his ride i.e. Al-Buraq on the same significant pole where previous Messengers used to tie their rides on their visit to the Holy mosque.

After that Gabriel brought vessels water, milk and alcohol to him.

Prophet (PBUH) picked the vessel of milk and drank from it. On this Gabriel said *"You have been guided to the fitrah. If you had taken the vessel of water your nation would have been perished, if you had taken the vessel of alcohol your nations would have gone astray."*

After that all the messengers were sent there and Prophet (PBUH) led them in prayer.

Gabriel asked Prophet (PBUH) if he knew who his followers in prayer were. On inquiry of Prophet (PBUH) he was told that they all were those messengers of Allah who were sent before him.

The Prophet (PBUH) again rode on the Buraq. Soon they reached the lowest heaven, where after the confirmation of Gabriel, the door of heaven was opened for Prophet (PBUH) & he was welcomed in.

On the first heaven Prophet (PBUH) saw Hazrat Adam (A.S) with whom he exchanged greetings and moved to the other heavens.

The same process of opening of heavens' door was repeated on every sky where Prophet (PBUH) was welcomed and met different messengers of Allah with whom he exchanged greetings. To the second heaven, he met Hazrat Yahya (A.S) and Isa (A.S), on the third heaven he met Hazrat Yousuf (A.S); on the fourth heaven he met Hazrat Idris (A.S), on fifth heaven he met Hazrat Haroon (A.S), on the sixth heaven he met Hazrat Musa (A.S) and on the seventh heaven he met Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).

Different signs were then shown to Prophet (PBUH) in which he saw rivers of Neil, Euphrates and Kauthar.

Prophet (PBUH) also saw an old woman who called upon Prophet (PBUH), Gabriel suggested Prophet (PBUH) not to reply her. Later Prophet (PBUH) was told that the old woman was Satan who was trying to tempt him; if he had answered him; his nation would have been lost in worldly luxuries.

Gabriel then accompanied Prophet (PBUH) to the tree named Sidratul Muntaha in Quran.

Prophet moved forward and spoke to Allah directly.

Here revelations of Surah Baqarah revealed on Prophet (PBUH) making 50 prayers obligatory.

When Prophet (PBUH) on his way back he was asked by Hazrat Musa (A.S) about the obligations. When Prophet (PBUH) told him he suggested Prophet (PBUH) to go back and request for concessions. This process of requesting God for concessions repeated several times until 5 prayers were made obligatory and his followers were granted bounties of 50 prayers on performing five.

When even after this Prophet (PBUH) was suggested to go back by Hazrat Musa (A.S) he replied *"I have asked my Lord till I am ashamed to face him"* (Bukhari)

The Prophet (PBUH) was then shown the heaven and hell and then he was brought back to Makkah.

### PARAGRAPH # 3 (MAKKANS REACTION)

Next morning when Prophet (PBUH) shared his experience with the Makkans, he was mocked by Abu Jahal that Mohammad claim to have covered the journey of two months in one night.

Prophet (PBUH) to silence these non-believers gave them the vivid details of their caravan he was on the way back to Makkah.

Later, when Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was told about his friend's claim, he went to Prophet (PBUH) and asked him as where he had been last night.

Prophet (PBUH) told him about his journey to Jerusalem. As Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) had visited Mosque of Jerusalem he asked Prophet (PBUH) about the signs of Mosque.

Prophet (PBUH) told him about all the signs and location on which Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) assured Prophet (PBUH)'s claim.

Q (b) Explain significance of this journey? [4]

The event of Al-Matraj is significant in different ways.

Firstly, Prophet (PBUH) received comfort & was consoled by experiencing this remarkable journey which delighted him afterwards.

Moreover, Prophet (PBUH)'s heart was filled with belief in extreme that no matter what His God would never leave Him. His direct communication with God also filled him with joy.

Secondly, the Prophet (PBUH)'s superiority over other messengers was shown when he led them in prayers at al-Aqsa, also when he reached place where no one had ever reached i.e. after the boundary of Sidrat ul Muntaha.

Thirdly, the gift of prayers which is the way of communicating with God was given to Him & His followers.

Lastly, this event also proved the fact of Gods power & will that nothing is impossible for Him.

## EVENTS LED UP TO MIGRATION TO MADINAH

Q (a) Describe the events that immediately led up to the Prophet (PBUH)'s migration, the hijra. [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (CAUSES)

- Since the event of Mount Sufa when Prophet (PBUH) started openly preaching, he and his follower were treated harshly and faced bitter persecution by the people of Makkah.
- Some of his followers found a place to dwell freely and successfully escaped from the sufferings in Makkah. They went to Abyssinia where Negus supported them and allowed them to live freely.
- But this did not end the hardships of those who were left in Makkah.
- The Quraish who were annoyed on not being able to bring the emigrants back, boycotted those who were in Makkah specially the clan of Mohammad (PBUH).
- The boycott lasted for three years. During this Boycott the Muslims suffered greatly. Eventually, it was lifted by the support of some generous people of Makkah.
- After this boycott Mohammad (PBUH)'s wife Hazrat Khadija (RZ) and uncle Abu Talib died in 619 A.D. The death of his uncle made him defenseless in Makkah.
- So due to lack of security in Makkah, he tried to receive favorable response of his preaching efforts from the people of Banu Thaqeef who resided in Al-Taif.
- At Taif, he received cruel response therefore he sought acceptance by preaching at fairs in Makkah like inviting the pilgrims of Madinah.
- Finally he started receiving acceptance and support.
- In 11<sup>th</sup> year of prophethood, a small group from Yathrib of 6 men listened and accepted his preaching.
- The next year i.e. the 12<sup>th</sup> year of prophethood, 12 people came and met him at the valley of Aqaba. They accepted faith and swore allegiance to him that they would abstain from drinking, gambling, idol worshipping, killing of children and all sinister activities. This is called the first covenant of Aqaba.

They were also given responsibility of preaching the message of Islam in Yathrib. For their assistance Prophet (PBUH) sent two of his companions.

This proved beneficial and resulted in acceptance by many more.

The following year i.e. 13<sup>th</sup> year of prophethood, 75 men from Yathrib came and tied in an agreement but the covenant extended this time. It was agreed that Muslims of Yathrib would protect and help Prophet (PBUH) against all terms. They were also assured of paradise for keeping the oath.

This is called the 2<sup>nd</sup> covenant of Aqaba.

After this pledge, the people of Yathrib invited Prophet (PBUH) and his followers to their city under their protection.

#### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS)

After being invited, Mohammad (PBUH) gradually sent Makkah Muslims north to Yathrib. 100 families of followers migrated secretly.

The Prophet (PBUH) instructed Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to stay back and wait for Divine orders for Prophet (PBUH)'s migration.

Meanwhile, when Quraish became aware of Muslims escape, they held a meeting in their assembly hall Dar-ul-Nadwa. In this meeting they made a plan to assassinate Mohammad (PBUH) with the support of all clans residing in Makkah. They decided that one man from each of eleven tribes would assassinate Mohammad (PBUH) by simultaneous attack so that Bani Hashim wouldn't be able to take revenge of his blood.

But the Prophet (PBUH) was informed about their plan and received a divine instruction to migrate.

*"Remember how the unbelievers plotted against thee, to keep thee in bonds, or slay thee, or get thee out (of thy home). They plot and plan, and Allah too plans, But the best of planners is Allah"* (8:30) Al-Anfal

When the Quraish surrounded his house, he left his home unnoticed by throwing dust on their faces.

This is the Hijra of Holy Prophet (PBUH) to Yathrib.

He departed with his childhood friend and senior companion, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ).

While leaving, he left Hazrat Ali (RZ) in his bed in order to return the items people of Makkah had left with him.

The Quraish got dumbfounded on finding Hazrat Ali (RZ) in place of Mohammad (PBUH). They felt furious on their miscarried attempt and announced a reward of 100 red camels to bring Mohammad (PBUH) and his companions back alive or dead.

#### PARAGRAPH # 3 (JOURNEY TO YATHRIB)

Hearing the news about their search both of them stayed at cave Saur for three days. There then they continued the journey and after halting at Quba and Bani Salim's quarters, they eventually reached the outskirts of Madinah where they received a warm welcome.

Q (b) Explain the importance of pledges of Aqaba to the Prophet (PBUH) in the period leading up to migration. [4]

The pledges of Aqaba were very important to Prophet (PBUH) in order to provide him security and hope for the success of his mission.

Firstly, after the death of Abu Talib Prophet (PBUH) lost tribal support in Makkah and it became more threatening for him when Abu Lahab another uncle but also his enemy became the head of the clan.

In tribal system of Arabia it's up to the head to grant security to one or take off his hand from a person. If security was assured by the head of clan then one was secured from the threats of other tribes hence other tribes respect this support and prevent war between clans.

Prophet (PBUH) when attempted to gain tribal support for his security his position became more vulnerable when the people of Taif responded cruelly.



- Prophet (PBUH) attempts on pilgrims then met with success and by the pledges of Aqaba he received support and security from another state. This support was different yet it came from a source that was willing to protect him.
- Since the idea of living in another state than Makkah came from these pledges therefore the pledges of Aqaba also gave hope to the Prophet (PBUH) and his followers of a better, free, secure and independent life in another state.

[4]

Q (b) Explain the importance of Muslims migration to Yathrib.

- Muslims migration to Madina in 622 A.D. proved important for the establishment of Muslims and Islam.
- Muslims were living a life full of sufferings and hardships in Makkah. The migration to Yathrib ended the hardships of persecution on believers. They finally got their independence and a safe land to worship freely. Moreover, Yathribites responded far better than Quraishites so the land of Madinah proved more suitable for preaching and acceptance of Islam.
- By the migration to Yathrib Prophet (PBUH) emerged as a leader of separate Muslim community. He ended up the hostility between the two resident tribes of Madinah Aus and Khazraj, not only this he also created a bond of brotherhood between the emigrants of Makkah and the residents of Madinah. This all resulted in peace and justice in a region and the agenda of establishment of separate Islamic state was also fulfilled.
- It was migration to Madinah which caused the building of 2 great mosques; mosque of Al Quba and Al-Nabi which are highly sacred worshipping places for Muslims.

## PROPHET (PBUH)'S EXPERIENCES IN CAVES

Q (a) Give a brief description of the Prophet (PBUH)'s experiences in caves. [2x5]

*The Prophet (PBUH) had two experiences in caves. His experience in the valley of Abu Talib during the Makkans boycott does not count.*

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (THE CAVE OF MOUNT HIRA):

- For this answer, see pages number 6-7. Exclude P1 and P3 and reduce length of P2 by cutting extra details.

### PARAGRAPH # 2 (THE CAVE OF THAWR):

- This incident took place in 622 A.D when Mohammad (PBUH) was 52 years old.
- Prophet (PBUH) after being invited by Yathribites ordered his followers to migrate who secretly migrated to Yathrib.
- On receiving Divine orders, Mohammad (PBUH) also departed with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) leaving Hazrat Ali (RZ) on his bed when Quraish surrounded his house to assassinate him.
- The Quraish reacted immediately on knowing their escape and announced the reward of 100 red camels to anyone who brought both of them back.
- When these two came to know by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s slave that they were being pursued, in order to save their lives, they hid in the cave of Thawr which was on the way to Yathrib.
- When they entered the cave, a spider by the command of Allah covered the mouth of cave by its web. The slave of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) erased the footprints of both from the entrance of the cave so that the pursuers wouldn't suspect they were inside.
- During their stay inside the cave, once when Prophet (PBUH) was resting on Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s lap, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was encountered by a snake who was reaching them. He placed his thumb on the hole from where the snake was coming. The snake bit him but he did not cry out. When Prophet (PBUH) got up by the tear which fell on Prophet (PBUH) due to Hazrat Abu Bakr

(RZ)'s pain, he placed his saliva on his wound. The wound was cured by the blessed saliva of Allah.

Eventually, the Quraysh came outside the cave thinking that the two could only be inside the cave. But when they came near the cave they saw two nesting birds and the cobweb at the mouth of the cave. They assumed that no one could have entered inside the cave since the eggs of pigeons and spider's web were unbroken.

Meanwhile inside the cave, when Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) came to know about the Quraysh arrival near the cave, he got scared and frightened to be caught. Mohammad (PBUH) reassured Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) by telling him God was with them. Quran mentions it in Surah Tauba

*"... The two were in the cave, and he said to his companion, 'Have no fear, for Allah is with us.'"*  
(9:40) Al Tauba

After a three days stay, they left the cave and moved ahead towards Yathrib where after couple of week's journey and halts, they finally appeared before the anxious awaiting people of Yathrib.

Q (b) Explain why one of these experiences was important in Islam? [4]

**Cave Hira:** The event of Cave Hira was of great religious importance for the initiation of Islam and career of the last messenger of Allah.

This was the occasion on which the final book of Allah, the Quran, was first sent down thus marking the beginning of guidance for humans, telling them how to live their life.

The occasion is also important for the change in society and the polytheistic religion established there. By this event came the light of monotheistic faith on people of Arab.

The event also changed Mohammad (PBUH) as he was granted with a new career. By this event it was confirmed that he was chosen for prophethood and to tell the people about the perfect and universal religion Islam hence the event changed the course of his life completely.

**Cave Thawr:** The stay in Cave Thawr proved important for the survival of Mohammad (PBUH) and Islam.

This stay ensured the safety of Mohammad (PBUH)'s and his companion's life who were pursued by their blood thirsty enemies.

His safety was also important for the survival of Islam because if Mohammad (PBUH) had been captured and God forbid assassinated Islam might have not been established in Yathrib.

As the success of his mission depended on his escape from the threats and sinister plans of Quraish therefore he left his hometown. This also teaches us the lesson that for the success of missions it is not necessary to respond force with force every time.

The event also tells us about the trust of Mohammad (PBUH) on his God and his companion. For his survival he trusted Allah and followed the instructions of taking shelter in cave Thawr even when the enemies came so close. He firmly believed his God will certainly save him from the enemies.

Moreover, Mohammad (PBUH) trusted his companion the way that his companion would remain loyal to him even if his life would be completely in danger.

The importance of this event is also evident by the fact that Quran also refers to this event.

## EMIGRATION TO MADINAH

(a) Describe the events of migration of Prophet (PBUH), the Hijra? [10]

### PARAGRAPH # 1 (CAUSES):

- The deaths of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) and Abu Talib left the Prophet (PBUH) defenseless in Makkah.
- His attempt of preaching at Taif also resulted disastrous so he invited dwellers of Yathrib who visited Makkah for pilgrimage.

- The Yathribites believed in him (PBUH) and the outcome of his preaching to them was the pledges of Aqaba they made in 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> years of prophethood.
- As a result of the 2<sup>nd</sup> pledge, Muslims, after being invited, then had a place to take shelter.
- Moreover, Prophet (PBUH) changed strategy of his work. Makkah soil wasn't fertile for his mission so he planned to use the opportunity.

#### PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS):

- The Prophet (PBUH) commanded Muslims to migrate.
- Makkah Muslims started migrating individually and in small groups.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Ali and Prophet (PBUH) were waiting for orders.
- The Unbelievers made a plan to kill Prophet (PBUH) at Darul Nadwa. (Mention the plan)
- A band of 11 men besieged Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s house. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was informed by Allah about the plan and received the orders to leave Makkah. The Quran says: "Remember how the unbelievers plotted against thee, to keep thee in bonds, or slay thee, or get thee out (of thy home). They plot and plan, and Allah too plans, But the best of planners is Allah" (8:30)
- Therefore in 622 A.D. Prophet (PBUH) managed to successfully escape Makkah.
- In the morning, the Makkans found H. Ali (RZ) in Prophet (PBUH)'s bed and were dumb-founded.
- Furiously, they announced the prize of 100 camels to bring Prophet (PBUH) and his companion alive or dead.
- Prophet (PBUH) and his companion took shelter in Cave of Saur (Briefly describe events of Thaur from P2 on pages number 23-24 )
- They then left the cave after three days and continued their journey towards Yathrib.
- Suraqah bin Malik tracked them in zig-zag route.
- He pursued them but his horse fell down thrice in this pursuit therefore he had to abandon this chase.
- They reached Quba where they stayed for two weeks. They founded a mosque in Quba and Hazrat Ali (RZ) also joined them there.
- They left Quba on Friday and on the way at the valley of Bani Salim Prophet (PBUH) offered Friday prayers. Then they continued their journey and eventually reached the outskirts of Madinah.
- Anxious awaited Yathribites gave him a hero's welcome.

#### PARAGRAPH # 3 (DISPUTE OF PROPHET (PBUH)'S HOSTING):

- On the basis of kneeling down of camel Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari's place and decided where the Mosque of Prophet would be built.

Q (b) Suggest three reasons why he decided to move from Makkah to Medina. [4]

- There were various reasons that led to the Prophet (PBUH)'s migration to Yathrib. Migration seemed the only solution for the survival of Muslims and Islam.
- Firstly, he was defenseless at Makkah and lacking the tribal support because Abu Lahab the head of his clan after Abu Talib's death was his enemy. Therefore, in order to save his life he decided to move from Makkah.
- Secondly, his attempts at persuading the people of Makkah to accept his teachings met with little success. The very few of Makkans who accepted Islam and became his followers were also living a miserable life under the persecution of Quraish. Since the people of Yathrib had assured their security and shelter for Prophet (PBUH) and his followers therefore for the success of his mission and peaceful life of Muslims he made a move to Yathrib.
- Thirdly, Holy Prophet (PBUH) wanted to establish a separate Islamic state. The recognition of his mission and acceptance as a religious leader by the people of Yathrib gave him hope of achieving this agenda thus he left his hometown and went to Yathrib which after his arrival named as Madina (Mina Nab).