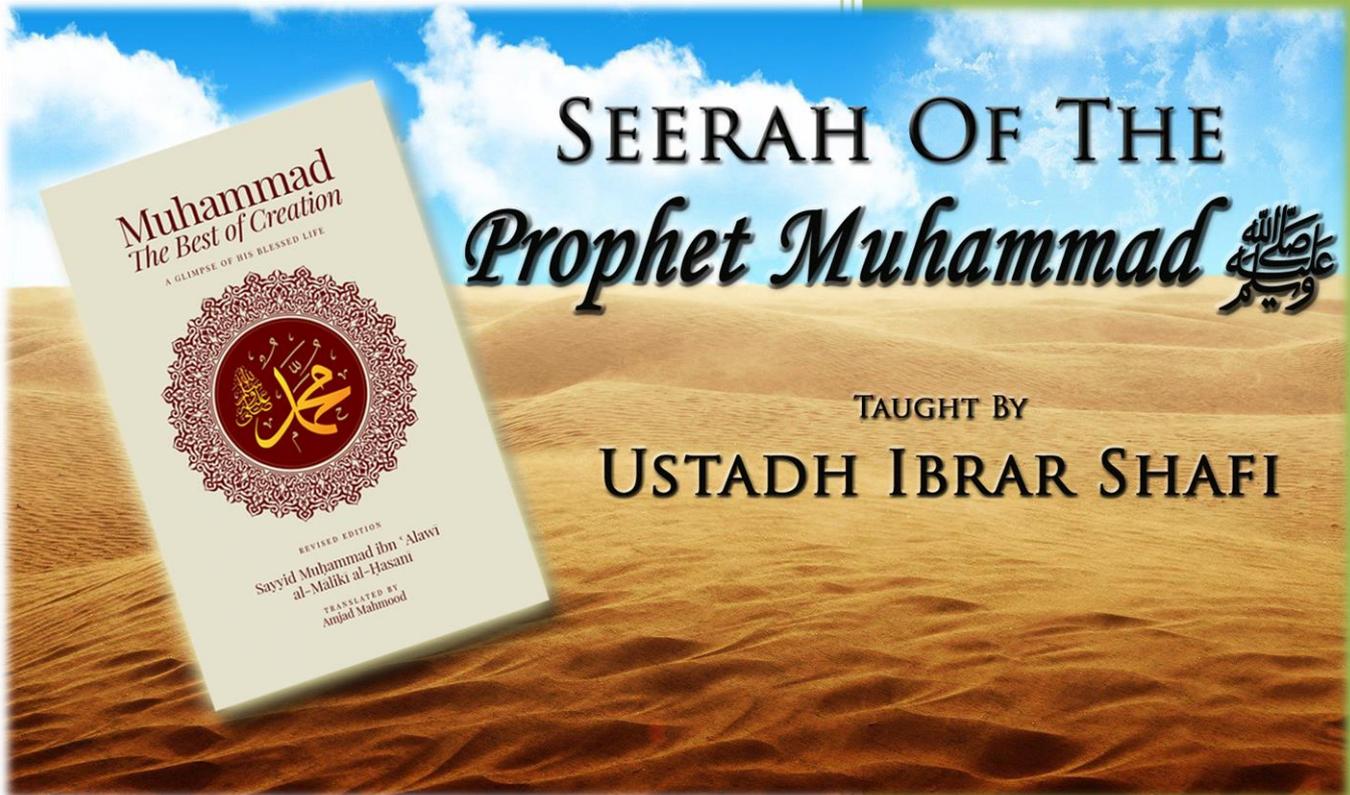


2017

JOURNEY THROUGH THE SEERAH



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Videos On

[Youtube.com/AhleSunnaTV](https://www.youtube.com/AhleSunnaTV)

Lecture 4 Notes

The First Hijrah to Abyssinia

In the 5th year after the declaration of Prophethood, the first migration (first Hijrah) took place. The believers migrated to Habasha (Abyssinia), modern day Ethiopia to seek refuge, which was ruled by the Christian king Najāshi (**As-hamah**). The Prophet [ﷺ] chose Habasha as the place to migrate to because the natives were among the people of the book hence they would understand the persecution of the believers. King Najāshi was also a just king and he would welcome them. It is said that 11 men and 4 women made this initial migration, including Sayyiduna Uthman, (the third caliph), Sayiduna al-Zubayr ibn Al-Awwām, son of the Prophet's aunt Sayyidah Safiyyah, making him a cousin of the Prophet [ﷺ] and Sayyiduna Mus'ab ibn 'Umair (may Allah be pleased with them all). A rumour spread that the Makkans had embraced Islam and this led to some of the believers returning back only to realise that this was false.

The Second Hijrah to Abyssinia

Scholars report 83 men and 18 women had migrated to Habasha by the end of the second migration. Amongst these companions was Sayyiduna Ja'far ibn abi talib (may Allāh be pleased with him).

The Quraysh were not content that the Muslims had left Makkah and wanted vengeance. 'Amar ibn al-'As (who would later become Muslim) visited Najāshi and his bishops with gifts and told them that slaves had rebelled and escaped Makkah and taken up residence in their lands. Najāshi wanted to hear from the Muslims themselves. Sayyiduna Ja'far was the spokesperson and he exposed the truth about the evils of the mushriks among the Quraysh. Ja'far also began to recite from Surah Maryam, knowing full well of the Christians reverence for the mother of Sayyiduna Isa (peace be upon him) and thus Najashi accepted them.

Amar ibn al-'As tried one final time to change Najashi's mind by telling him that the Muslims belief in the Prophet Isa (peace be upon him) is different to the Christians such as the belief that he is a Prophet of Allah, not the son of god etc. Najāshi had affirmed the belief of the Muslims and then sent Amar ibn al-'As back to Makkah along with his gifts. Sayyiduna As-hamah, the Najāshi king of Abyssinia later embraced Islām.

Abu Bakr siddique had seriously contemplated leaving Makkah due to the persecution but was persuaded to remain by ibn al-Dughanna, under his protection. The Quraysh added a condition for him to stay which was that he cannot preach the dawah of Islam publically as they recognised his amazing wisdom which would have a profound effect on people. He eventually absolved himself of the protection of ibn al-Dughannah.

Two Significant Conversions

The 6th year after the declaration of Prophethood saw two major conversions that would prove to be a major blow to the muskriken of Quraysh. The first was Sayyiduna Ameer Hamza (may Allah be pleased with him) who was known for his bravery and hunting. One day whilst at the Ka'bah, Abu Jahl had severely insulted the Prophet [ﷺ]. A slave girl had overheard this and told Sayyiduna Hamza who later came and struck Abu Jahl for his insults telling him he had embraced Islām. In order to prevent an outbreak of warfare due to getting physically struck, Abu Jahl owned up to his wrongdoing.

The next major conversion was Sayyiduna Umar, who is best known as the second caliph of the believers. He had been such a staunch opponent of Islam. One day he'd decided that he was going to kill the Messenger of Allah. On his way he ran into Nu'aym ibn Abdillah (Allah be pleased with him) who began to talk to him. When Nu'aym found out that 'Umar wanted to kill the Prophet; he told 'Umar that maybe he should speak with his sister first (inferring that she became Muslim).

When he came near his sister's house he heard the recitation of the Qur'an. Upon entering he asked his sister and her husband Sa'eed ibn Zaid (Allah be pleased with him) **"Have you left the faith of your forefathers?"** He then began to attack his sister and her husband. Upon seeing blood of his sister; compassion entered into his heart and he stopped. He apologized to his sister and her husband, and requested to read the words of the Qur'an. Upon this request his sister said **"you are not clean, go wash yourself."** Upon reading the verses of Surah Ta ha (other narrations mention Surah Hadeed); Islam began to enter his heart again.

Now 'Umar ibn Al Khattab returned on his plan to visit the Prophet. While he made the stop at his sister's house; Nu'aym ibn Abdullah went and warned the Prophet and his companions of Sayyiduna 'Umar's intentions. When Sayyiduna 'Umar got to the house with his sword in hand, Sayyiduna Hamza ibn Abdul Mutallib (Allah be pleased with him) said, **"If he wants good, we will treat him good, and if he doesn't then I will kill him with his own sword."** When 'Umar entered, the Prophet ﷺ grabbed 'Umar by the collar and shook him; then asked him, **"O Ibn Al Khattab, Why have you not accepted Islam?"** 'Umar (Allah be pleased with him) responded with the shahadah.

The Muslims that were hiding began proclaiming Allahu Akbar (Allah is the greatest). After years of no outward protection for Islam, from that moment on the Muslims began practising Islam more openly.

The Boycott

From the 7th to the 10th year after the proclamation of Prophethood, the Muslims suffered a complete boycott (**hisaar**) in the canyon of Abū Tālib. The Muslims were prevented from receiving food or water for 3 years, Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib were all boycotted and no one was allowed to make contact with them or marry into them or allow them to marry from them. Muslims had to tie stones on their stomach just to prevent it expanding due to hunger. Whenever traders from outside of Makkah would arrive, the Muslims tried to do what little trade deals they could negotiate with them but Abu Jahl would tell the traders to raise their prices.

In the 10th year after the declaration of Prophethood, the boycott was broken - 8 months later Abū Tālib died. 3 or 5 days later Sayyidah Khadijah passed away. This was the year of sorrow.

Following this, the journey to Ta'if occurred. Ta'if is a region that is 60 miles or so to the south east of Makkah. The Prophet ﷺ went to Ta'if with Zaid bin Harithah in order to invite the residents to Islam. But the locals had attacked the Holy Prophet ﷺ instead, including pelting them with stones.

The Isra wal Mi'raj (the night journey from Makkah to Baytul Muqaddas in Jerusalem and the ascension through the heavens) occurred either on the 10th or the 12th year after the declaration of Prophethood. The Prophet ﷺ saw Allah during the Mi'raj without encompassment or modality.

Our belief is that Allah is not a body, nor does He occupy time and space.

In the 11th year - 6 people from the Khazraj tribe of Madīnah embraced Islām at 'Aqabah in Minā during the Hajj season

In Madina, the two tribes of Aws and Khazraj had heard of the Prophet ﷺ already from the Jewish community.

In the 12th year after Prophethood was declared, 12 people from Madinah (both from the tribes Aws and Khazraj) became Muslim and pledged the first oath of allegiance (bay'ah).

In the 13th year after proclamation of Prophethood, the second Hijrah to Madinah occurs. The Muslims of the tribes of Aws and Khazraj made a pledge to unite and support and protect the Prophet ﷺ. This marked the first time of there being outward support for the protection and spread of Islām. 73 men and 2 women pledged the second oath of allegiance pledging to sacrifice all for the Messenger of Allāh.