

Topic: Life in Makkah

Migration to Abyssinia

Q (a) Give an account of the migration of the early Muslims to Abyssinia. [10]

Answer Structure		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reference of Persecution. ▪ Increase in Persecution. ▪ 1st Batch. (Rajab, 5th Year of Prophethood. ▪ A rumor and return of some members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2nd Batch (Shawwal, 5th Year of Prophethood) ▪ Quraysh delegate to ask Muslims' expulsion. ▪ Bribery and Manipulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quraysh and Muslims in courtroom of Negus. ▪ Jafar's speech and recitation of Surah Maryam. ▪ Negus' verdict.

Answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Years of horrible persecution started right after open preaching. <input type="checkbox"/> Slaves and poor were soft targets. <input type="checkbox"/> Some Muslims felt that they might not resist this torture and this could affect their faith and life. Allah (SWT) allowed Muslims to migrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> “...O you servants of Mine who believe, have fear of your Lord. A good end awaits those who did good in this world and Allah's earth is spacious” [39:10] <input type="checkbox"/> In the month of Rajab, 5th Year of Prophethood, 12 men and 4 women left for Abyssinia. <input type="checkbox"/> Some Notables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Uthman bin Affan (RA) and his wife Ruqayya (RA) ❖ Abdul Rehman bin Auf (RA) ❖ Zubair bin Awwam (RA) ❖ Umm-e-Salma (RA). <input type="checkbox"/> They used 2 vessels, left from the port of Shu'aibah situated nearby Jeddah. <input type="checkbox"/> Quraysh sent some men to stop them but they had already left. <input type="checkbox"/> As'hamah the king of Abyssinia (whose title was Negus) was a very just ruler. He welcomed Muslims and allowed them to stay in Abyssinia as long as they want. <input type="checkbox"/> Incident of recitation of Surah Najam and leaders of Quraysh prostrating. <input type="checkbox"/> Some of the member of first batch returned after listening to a rumor that whole Makkah has embraced Islam. But upon return they found out that news was untrue. Now situation got worse for them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> In the same year Prophet (PBUH) allowed Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia once again. <input type="checkbox"/> As people had heard about nice treatment and justice of Negus, this time number rose to 101. 83 men and 19/18 women migrated. <input type="checkbox"/> Some notables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA) and his wife Asma (RA) ❖ Umm-e-Habiba bint Abu Sufyan (RA) ❖ Abdullah bin Masud (RA). <input type="checkbox"/> Quraysh sent Amr bin Aas and Abdullah bin Abu Rabi'ah to ask their expulsion. They brought precious gifts to bribe the ministers and counselors of Negus. <input type="checkbox"/> Quraysh claimed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of them are slaves and according to the tradition of Arab, they should be returned to their masters. • They are infidels as they abandoned the religion of forefathers.

- They have destroyed Makkah society by making blood relatives fight and hate each other.
- In return, Jafar bin Abu Talib (RA) delivered a speech in which he gave a glimpse of period of period of illiteracy and how Prophet's (PBUH) teachings transformed believers into better human beings. He destroyed all false claims of Quraysh.
- Quraysh then used another trick and asked Negus to inquire Muslims' belief about Jesus Christ in order to create misunderstanding between Muslims and Negus (who was a Christian). Hazrat Jafar (RA) recited Surah Maryam and asserted Islamic belief about Jesus. Negus replied:
 - "Jesus was nothing more than what Jafar said about him"
 Negus also about Quranic verses that were recited in front of him:
 - "These verses and Bible are rays of the same Light"
- Quraysh delegate had to return unsuccessful and Muslims were allowed to stay in Abyssinia with full protection. They lived peacefully until they joined Muslims in Madinah.

Q (b) Why did the people of Makkah pursue Muslims? [04]

Answer

- This migration challenged Quraysh's authority. Quraysh attempted to stop them but they could not get them.
- Quraysh could not see Muslims living in peace and protection.
- As guardians and caretakers of Makkah Quraysh had influence and respect across the Arab and effortless earnings by pilgrims and other sources was cherry on top. They feared that Islam would spread further if Muslims were given chance to live a peaceful and tension free life. That would eventually finish Quraysh's Spiritual, Political and Economic superiority over Arab.

Q (b) What was the importance of making this migration at that time? [4]

Q (b) What was the significance of this migration for the early Muslim community? [04]

Answer

- Muslims could flee Quraysh's persecution that had hindered them from practicing their religion freely.
- Muslims got the chance to show case the power of Islamic morals and teachings in order to inspire people of Abyssinia and spread Islam internationally.
- Just because of this migration Negus of Abyssinia accepted Islam.
- Muslims tested their diplomatic efforts as they halted Makkah's effort when they requested Negus to expel Muslims back to Makkah. This was a huge diplomatic victory of Islam and Muslims that helped him further in their international relations.



Topic: Life in Makkah

Boycott of Banu Hashim

Q (a) Give a detailed account of Quraysh’s boycott of Banu Hashim. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Islam of Umar and Hamza (RA) gave new hope to Muslims. ▪ Quraysh went for a final push when they could not stop Gradual Spread of Islam. ▪ Gathering of Quraysh Notables and decision of Boycott. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Except Abu Lahab Banu Hashim and Banu Abdul Muttalib were expelled from their houses. ▪ Shaib-e-Abu Talib. ▪ Most Horrible 3 years. ▪ Intensity of Boycott and Height of Quraysh cruelty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incident of Mansoor bin Ikrimah. ▪ Uprising against Boycott. ▪ Hasham bin Amr and others. ▪ Termites ate the agreement. ▪ End of Boycott (619 AD/ 10th YOP).

Answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Conversion of Hazrat Hamza and Umar (RA) gave new hope to Muslims and uplifted their morale because they were bravest and very influential people of Makkah. ❑ When Quraysh could not stop the gradual spread of Islam even after mental and physical torture, they went for a final push against Muslims. ❑ 616 AD (7th Year of Prophethood) notables of Quraish belonging to all major clans of Quraish gathered and decided to boycott Banu Hashim and their supporters socially and economically. The agreement was written by Mansoor bin Ikramah and later a copy of agreement was hung inside Holy Kaabah in order to legitimize this cruelty.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ All Muslims, whether they belonged to Banu Hashim or not and all members of Banu Hashim and Banu Abdul Muttalib, whether they were Muslims or not, were expelled from their houses. Abu Lahab was the only Hashemite who left Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and chose oppressors’ side. ❑ They all decided to stay at Shaib-e-Abi-Talib which was property of Abu Talib. It was located in a rocky region in outskirts of Makkah. ❑ The boycott was so intense. No one was allowed to keep any type of relationship with Banu Hashim. No one was allowed to do any type of Business with them. ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions faced toughest days of their lives. Kids would cry because of malnourishment and they had to eat grass and skins of animals. Saad bin Abi Waqas says: 📖 “during a night my foot touched a wet thing, I picked it up and ate without investigating what it is” ❑ Abu Lahab would order all the traders to sell double price of everything if any member of Banu Hashim comes to buy. Life was ruthless for believers and their only crime was to believe in one God.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Finger of Mansoor bin Ikramah (Who wrote the agreement) got paralyzed. That was the 1st sign that made Quraysh rethink about their cruelty. ❑ Hasham bin Amr was the first one who started agitation against this cruel agreement. At first, he along with Hakeem bin Hazaam started sending food to Banu Hashim secretly. Zuhair bin Umayyah (cousin of Holy Prophet) joined them in this cause. They convinced Mu’im bin Adi, Abul-Bukhtari and Zam’aa bin aswad to oppose this boycott. They raised their voice in next meeting of Quraysh notables, a lot of people were touched by their notion. ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was informed that that hanged agreement inside Kaabah has been eaten by



terminals except Allah's name has been spared. Abu Talib informed this to Quraysh, they agreed to end this boycott if this was true and when they checked except word 'Allah' whole document was blank.

- Finally, in 619 AD (10th Year of Prophethood) this cruel boycott ended.
- Abu Talib along with his family members reached out Kaabah, held cover of Kaabah and prayed for wrath of Allah upon all those who made their lives miserable.

Q (b) What lessons do Present Muslim communities learn from this Boycott? [04]

Answer

- A very important lesson of Boycott of Banu Hashim is that loyalty is a matter of character not relationship. The way Prophet's (PBUH) Uncle Abu Lahab sided with Quraysh and betrayed family should be an eye opener for people.
- Muslims learn that difficulties come when your aim is high, but difficulties should not shake our will power. The way Muslims remained steadfast throughout 3 years of Boycott, was exceptional.
- Hasham bin Amr and other Makkans who played their role to end this horrible boycott, teach Muslims a lesson that people are basically good. One can find goodness as soon as He is honest and pure inside.

UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence



Topic: Life in Makkah

Israa and Mairaj

Q (a) Write an account of the Prophet's (PBUH) Night Journey and Ascension [Isra Wa Mai'raj]. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1 (The Night Journey)	Para 2 (Ascension)	Para 3 (Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A brief starter. ▪ 27th Rajab, 11th Year of Prophethood. ▪ Prophet's (PBUH) journey from Makkah to Jerusalem on Burraq. ▪ Places where He stopped and what He saw. ▪ Prophet (PBUH) led all prophets in prayer. ▪ 3 Cups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ascension through 7 heavens accompanied by Gabriel. ▪ Meeting with different Prophets. ▪ 7th Heaven, Ibrahim (AS), Bait-ul-Mamoor, Sidra-tul-Muntaha. ▪ Heaven and Hell. ▪ Meeting with Allah. ▪ Prayers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quraysh mockery and taunting. ▪ Abu Bakr 'Al-Siddeeq' (RA) ▪ Test (The Caravan) ▪ Quraysh's arrogance.

Answer

- ❑ 10th year of Prophethood: Prophet (PBUH) lost Khadija (Biggest moral and financial supporter) and Abu Talib (Tribal Protector)(Year of grief).
- ❑ Interval of Revelation: Revelation stopped for some time.
- ❑ Unsuccessful attempt to preach Islam at Ta'if.
- ❑ To uplift His morale and console Him, Allah blessed Him with Isra and Mairaj in 11th Year of Prophethood, 27th Rajab.
 - 📖 Ref: "Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al- Aqsa..." [17:1]
- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) was woken up by Jibrail (AS) at Umm-e-Hani's (RA) place and taken to Hateem, the same incident that happened with him in his childhood happened again. His chest was split and heart was taken out and fixed back after being washed by Zamzam.
- ❑ An animal called Buraq was brought that was larger than donkey and smaller than horse. It is written in Bukhari about its speed:
 - 📖 "The animal's step reached the farthest point within the reach of the animal's sight."
- ❑ Gabriel guided Prophet (PBUH) to stop and offer prayer at 4 points:
 - 📍 Yathrib (Madinah) Gabriel mentioned that you will migrate to this place.
 - 📍 Sina (Where Allah talked to Musa AS)
 - 📍 Madyan (where Hazrat Shoaib AS was designated)
 - 📍 Bet-ul-Lahm (Birthplace of Jesus AS)
- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) saw some people in luxury, upon asking He was told by Gabriel that they are the ones who strive hard in the way of Allah.
- ❑ Then he saw some people in miserable condition, He was told that they are backbiters, Beneficiaries of Interest, Characterless people and other sinners.
- ❑ He reached Jerusalem and led all Prophets in prayer. This confirmed his leadership and superiority over all Prophets.
- ❑ Gabriel brought 3 cups full of Milk, Water and Vine. Prophet (PBUH) had to choose one, He chose milk. Upon asking He was told that if you had chosen vine, your nation would go astray. If you had chosen water your nation would be destroyed by disasters. Your choice milk is symbol of success and purity.



- ❑ This part of journey is called Isra (The Night Journey)
- ❑ Now this part of journey that starts from this point is called Mai'raj (Ascension)
- ❑ He used a Ladder or the Same Buraq for ascension. He was welcomed at all heavens by guardian angels. Met with Adam (RA) on the lowest heaven, Yahya and Jesus (AS) on 2nd heaven, Yusuf (AS) on 3rd, Idrees (RA) on 4th, Haroon (AS) on 5th, Musa (AS) on 6th and Ibrahim (AS) on the 7th one.
- ❑ He visited Bait-ul-Mamoor, Kaabah of Angels which is encompassed by 70 thousand angels on daily basis. Then He reached Sidra-tul-Muntaha (The Lote Tree). This place marks the ending point of seventh heaven and no creation can pass this point.
 - 📖 Ref: "At the Lote Tree of the Utmost Boundary" [53:14]
- ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was given a chance to have a glimpse of Paradise and Hell and Then to meet Allah (SWT)
 - 📖 Ref: "Then he approached and descended, and was at a distance of two bow lengths or nearer. And he revealed to His Servant what he revealed." [53:8-10]
- ❑ He was given prayers as gift of Allah.
- ❑ He then descended back to Makkah. When he entered his room his bed was still warm and the hasp was still moving.
- ❑ Quraish response was as expected. They laughed and mocked Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- ❑ Quraysh tried to manipulate Abu Bakr (RA) by approaching him before Prophet (PBUH) and playing with his mind. But he disappointed them by believing in Prophet (PBUH) without any research or giving it a single thought. Therefore, He was given the title of "Al-Siddeeq" (The Testifier of Truth)
- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) told them about their trade caravan that was stuck in between coming back from Syria and prophet predicted its arrival date. And the caravan entered Makkah the same day Prophet (PBUH) predicted. When Quraysh asked the caravan about if they lost anything in the way, they accepted it.
- ❑ Quraysh were spellbound but still they did not believe in Holy Prophet (PBUH) and called it magic.

Q (b) Explain the importance of this journey to the Prophet (PBUH) himself. [04]

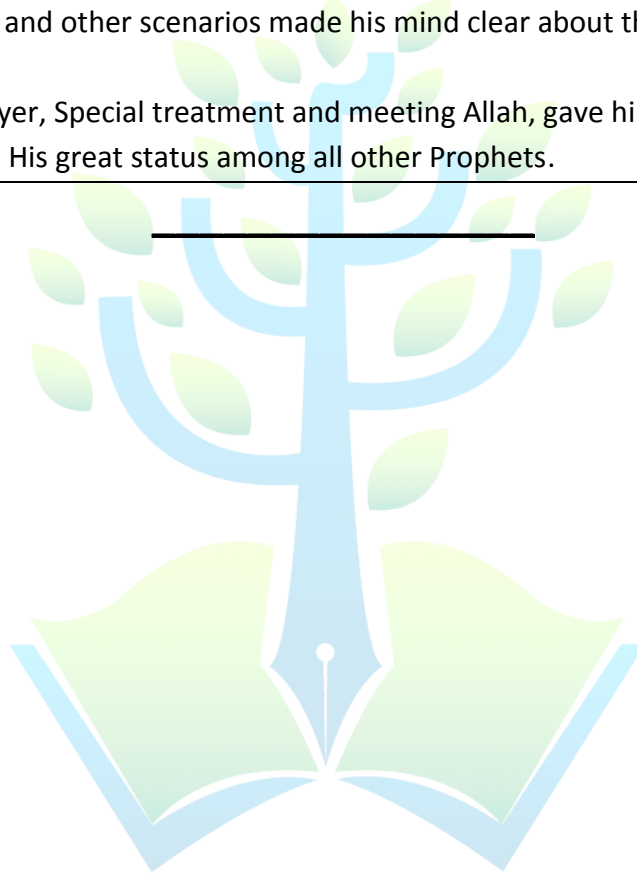
Points to be covered

- ❑ It was year of grief; Prophet (PBUH) had lost Khadija (RA) and Abu Talib who were his biggest supporters. Allah assured His support and consoled Prophet (PBUH) through Isra and Mairaj.
- ❑ After spending 10 years there was no tangible outcome from Quraysh. Quraysh mocked him that Allah has left him alone. Allah met Him in person which is a rare distinction and assured Him that Allah will never leave Him alone.
- ❑ Mairaj gave him spiritual strength, meeting with Allah, receiving special gifts, observing Heaven and Hell and above all getting confirmation of his leadership over all Prophets boosted his morale.
- ❑ The way his companions especially Abu Bakr (RA) responded and believed in Mai'raj without asking for proofs, reflects the trust and belief of His companions which gave Him more strength.

Q (b) How did this journey help the Prophet in his mission? [4]

Points to be covered

- Quraysh had been persecuting and opposing Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) for a decade and were not ready to accept His message. Isra and Mai'raj gave motivation to continue His mission despite very limited outcome from Quraysh.
- During interval of Revelation, Quraysh mocked Him that Allah has left Him alone. Isra and Mai'raj comforted Him and He got the reassurance that Allah will never leave Him alone.
- Observing heaven and hell and other scenarios made his mind clear about the Do's and Don'ts for his Ummah.
- Leading all Prophets in prayer, Special treatment and meeting Allah, gave him more confidence, boosted His morale and He realized His great status among all other Prophets.



UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence



03102855225



@umarkhan313



sirumarkhan@gmail.com

YouTube /umarkhan313



UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence

Topic: Life in Makkah

Visit to Ta'if

Q (a) Describe the events of the Prophet's visit to Ta'if. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1 (Background)	Para 2 (Events)	Para 3 (Back to Makkah)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persecution and Opposition. ▪ Death of Abu Talib & Khadijah (RA) and Prophet (PBUH) losing tribal protection. ▪ Decline in conversion to Islam & Prophet's (PBUH) attempt to find more sensible audience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Journey to Ta'if. ▪ Invitation to leaders of Tha'if and their rejection. ▪ 10 days stay and constant preaching. ▪ Bandits of Ta'if & Stone pelting. ▪ Severe injuries and blood loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refuge at orchard of Utbah and Shaybah. ▪ Addas. ▪ Angel's offer to destroy Ta'if. ▪ His response. ▪ Mut'im bin Adi's protection.

Answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ When Quraysh felt that they would lose their spiritual, political and economic superiority over Arab if they accept Prophet's (PBUH) message, they turned against Him. They targeted Him and his followers with inhuman persecution and torture. ❑ Death of Abu Talib and Khadija in 10th year of Prophethood/619 AD left Prophet (PBUH) vulnerable to Quraysh cruelty and evil plans. ❑ Quraysh's arrogance was at its highest as they were not ready to listen to a single word from Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). So, Prophet (PBUH) decided find better audience who could listen and accept His message. ❑ In Shawwal 10th year of Prophethood/May-June, 619 AD Prophet (PBUH) headed towards Ta'if a city 60 kilometers northeast of Makkah accompanied by His free slave Zaid bin Haritha (RA). Ta'if was home of a very powerful and influential tribe of Arab called Tha'if. ❑ He approached the three brothers Abd Yalil, Mas'ud and Habib sons of Amr bin Umair Tha'qfi, who were the leaders and most influential people of valley. Contrary to Prophet's (PBUH) expectations, their response was not much different from Quraysh. Their replies were as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📖 "He is tearing the cloths of Kaabah if Allah has sent you as a messenger" 📖 "Has not Allah found someone else to entrust him with His message?" 📖 "I swear by Allah that I will never speak to you...." ❑ He then diverted His attention towards other people of Ta'if and spent 10 days in constant preaching but unfortunately their response was even worse. He was rejected, mocked, abused and tortured by the people of Ta'if. ❑ Bandits of Ta'if were instructed to hoot and pelt stones on him. They kept beating him until Prophet's (PBUH) shoes were filled by blood. Zaid (RA) also took some serious hits and wounds while trying to protect Holy Prophet (PBUH). The ruthless crowd chased Him out of city, as He tries to sit down due to weakness, they would immediately compel Him to stand and continue the pelting. He sustained serious injuries; His blood flowed down His legs and filled His shoes. ❑ When Prophet (PBUH) and Zaid (RA) escaped the torture and stone pelting, they took refuge in an orchard in outskirts of Ta'if. Prophet (PBUH) prayed with these emotional words:

📖 "O Allah! To you alone I complain of my weakness, my insufficient ability and my insignificance before people....."

- ❑ The orchard was owned by Utbah and Shaybah who were comparatively better human beings than Quraysh's other leadership. When they saw Prophet (PBUH) wounded and helpless, they sent their slave Addas with a plate of grapes to offer Prophet (PBUH).
- ❑ Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) started eating with the name of Allah which touched Addas. Upon asking Prophet (PBUH) got to know that he belongs to Nineveh the city of Younus (AS), Addas asked that how does Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) know about Younus, Prophet (PBUH) replied:
 - 📖 "He is my brother. He was a Prophet and so am I"
- ❑ In response to this Addas paid homage to Holy Prophet (PBUH) and kissed His head, hands and feet and embraced Islam.
- ❑ Gabriel and the Angel of mountains came and asked to crush whole Ta'if between mountains. Prophet (PBUH) turned down the offer and said:
 - 📖 "No, I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah alone"
- ❑ Upon coming back to Makkah Prophet (PBUH) requested Mut'im bin Adi to give Him protection. Mut'im responded positively as he was one of the nicest people of Makkah. He brought Prophet (PBUH) to Haram where He encircled Kaabah, kissed the Blackstone, offered prayer and went back to home. During this whole time Mut'im and his sons who were armed to teeth were guarding Him from Quraysh.

Q (b) What do Muslims learn from the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) conduct in this event? [04]

Answer

- ❑ He did not give up after Quraysh negative response instead he looked for other options and went Ta'if to preach. Muslims learn the importance of persistence and dedication.
- ❑ The way he showed steadfastness in facing humiliation and beating from people to Ta'if teaches Muslims to be tolerant and courageous while facing difficulties for the right cause.
- ❑ After being beaten and humiliated he forgave them and refused the option of revenge which teaches Muslims the ultimate lesson of forgiveness and compassion.
- ❑ He demonstrated his confidence with his expectation that next generation of Ta'if will accept Islam which teaches Muslims to have good expectations and pray for their enemies.

UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence



Topic: Life in Makkah

Pledges of Aqabah
(Spread of Islam in Yathrib)

Q (a) Give an account of the events surrounding the Pledges of ‘Aqaba and the main details in them. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1 (Starter & 1 st Conversion)	Para 2 (1 st Pledge of Aqabah)	Para 3 (2 nd Pledge of Aqabah)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A brief starter mentioning deaths of Abu Talib and Khadija and incident of Ta’if and that Prophet (PBUH) was disturbed. ▪ Ayas bin Muaz (RA). ▪ The conversion of 6 pilgrims of Khazraj tribe and their promise to spread Islam in Makkah. (11th YOP/620 AD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st Pledge of Aqabah (12th YOP/621 AD). ▪ Participants. ▪ Content. ▪ Preachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2nd Pledge of Aqabah (13th YOP/622 AD). ▪ Participants. ▪ 12 In charges. ▪ Their invitation to Prophet (PBUH). ▪ Permission of migration.

Answer

- Prophet’s (PBUH) depression over the death of Abu Talib and Khadijah.
- Unsuccessful attempt to preach at Ta’if.
- Decline in conversion rate in Makkah.
- Arrogance of Quraysh.
- In 11th year of Prophethood some pilgrims from Khazraj tribe of Yathrib visited Makkah. Prophet (PBUH) as per his habit visited them and presented Islam. Upon realizing the truthfulness of Islam, they embraced it. There were 6 people:

1) As’ad bin Zaraarah (RA)	2) Auf bin Harith (RA)	3) Rafay bin Malik (RA)
4) Qatbah bin Amir (RA)	5) Uqbah bin Amir (RA)	6) Jabir bin Abdullah (RA)

 These people worked really hard and preached Prophet’s (PBUH) message with full dedication. And this was their sheer hard work and dedication that resulted in Pledges of Aqabah.
- In 12th year of Prophethood / 621 AD 12 Madinians approached Prophet (PBUH) a place called ‘Aqabah’ near Mina.
- 5 of them were same as previous year, Jabir bin Abdullah couldn’t come. others were:

1) Muaz bin Harith (RA)	2) Zakwaan bin Ab Qais (RA)	3) Ubaadah bin Samit (RA)
Yazeed bin Salabah (RA)	5) Abbas bin Ubadah (RA)	6) Malik bin Tahaan (RA)
7) Uwaim bin Saaedah (RA)		
- This Pledge is called 1st Pledge of Aqabah. The basic content of this pledge was about worshipping one God, not stealing, not committing adultery, not killing their children, not slandering or disobeying the Prophet.
- Prophet (PBUH) sent **Abdullah bin Umm-e-Maktoom** (RA) and **Mus’ab bin Umair** (RA) with these people to teach and spread Islam. They stayed at **As’ad bin Zararah’s** home. Because of their efforts, notables of tribe Aus Usaid bin Hudhair and Saad bin Muaz also embraced Islam.
- In 13th year of Prophethood / 622 AD approx. 75 Madinians led by Mus’ab bin Umar (RA) came and pledged at Aqabah.
- Some Notables were:

Ubayy bin Ka’ab (RA), Ma’az bin Jabal (RA), Ubadah bin Samit (RA), Asma bint Amr (RA)

- ❑ This Pledge is called 2nd Pledge of Aqabah.
- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 “ I invite you towards Allah and Islam”
 - Then He recited some verses of Holy Quran.
- ❑ The basic content of this pledge was about to listen to and obey the Prophet, to spend in plenty as well as scarcity, to enjoin good and forbid evil, fear no one but Allah and defend the Prophet if he needs it.
- ❑ Saad bin Zararah (RA) asked Ansar:
 - 📖 “Do you know that you’re giving pledge about? It is a war against Arab and Non-Arabs, Humans and Jinns.
 - Ansaar replied:
 - 📖 “Yes! We are giving pledge about this”
- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) appointed 12 in charges among them who were responsible for spreading Islam among their tribes and in Madinah generally. Gabriel would point out towards people and Prophet (PBUH) would designate in charges.
 - 1) As’ad bin Zararah. 2) Abdullah bin Rawaha. 3) Saad bin Rabee. 4) Rafay bin Malik.
 - 5) Abdullah bin Amr. 6) Baraa bin Ma’roor. 7) Saad bin Ubaadah. 8) Munzir bin Amr.
 - 9) Ubaadah bin Samit. 10) Usaid bin Huzair. 11) Saad bin Khasmah. 12) Rifa’ah bin Abdul Munzir.
- ❑ These in charges along with other Muslims worked really hard and almost converted major population of Madinah to Islam. When they set up a strong foundation, they invited Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to Madinah.
- ❑ Prophet (PBUH) allowed companions to migrate after Allah’s permission. He migrated few days later along with Abu Bakr (RA).

Q (b) How were these pledges important for the future community of Muslims? [4]

Answer

- ❑ Pledges provided Muslim community a chance to live in peace and preach Islam with full throttle.
- ❑ Muslims spent 13 horrible years in Makkah facing Quraysh persecution and torture. Finally, migration gave them chance to get rid of Quraysh’s inhuman behavior.
- ❑ Teachings in pledges provided basics of Islam that will always be relevant and effective for Muslims till the day of judgement. For instance, the idea of not killing children, worshiping one God, love of Prophet (PBUH) etc.

UMAR KHAN
In Pursuit Of Excellence

