



مركز أصول العبء الملبجؤى الرعوى



**MUHAMMAD**  
The Messenger of Allah

# PERSECUTION & HIJRA

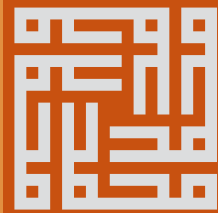




بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of allah the most beneficent most merciful





**MUHAMMAD**  
The Messenger of Allah

## PERSECUTION & HIJRA



مركز أصول الداعية العالمية للدعوة

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## Mention

Terminology used in this series of Boolets.

(Taken from Sheik Mahmoud Murad's book 'Common mistakes in Translation')

**Rubb:** Some prefer to translate the term 'Rubb' into 'Lord.' Beside the fact that the latter is a Biblical term referring to the alleged lordship of the slave of Allah, Prophet Jesus, the word 'lord' which is limited to 'master', 'chief', 'proprietor', or 'ruler', can never convey the conclusive signification of the term 'Rubb'. Among other signification, the term 'Rubb' means, the Creator, the Fashioner, the Provider, the One upon Whom all creatures depend for their means of subsistence, and the One Who gives life and causes death.

**Deen:** The word translated as religion is 'Deen', which in Arabic commonly refers to a way of life, which is both private and public. It is an inclusive term meaning: acts of worship, political practice, and a detailed code of conduct, including hygiene or etiquette matters.

**Sal'lal'laahu a'laihi wa sal'lam** ﷺ: 'peace be upon him'. This translation is incorrect; the correct translation is, 'may Allah exalt his mention, and render him and his household safe and secure from every derogatory thing'.

## BOOKLET 2

This booklet is second in a series of publications based on a book titled "Muhammad The Messenger of Allah". Each booklet treats an aspect of the Prophet's life, deeds and teachings and aims to provide a better understanding of Islam.





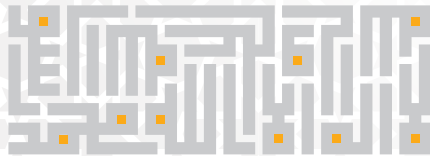
## INTRODUCTION

All praise is due to Allah, the Rubb of the two worlds, and may Allah exalt the mention of his Prophet, and render him and his household safe and secure from all the derogatory things.

Under this title, this booklet concentrated on the difficult times that faced Muhammad and his few followers in Makkah at the start of the Da'wah.

The booklet said that Quraish who considered themselves the noblest tribe in the Arabia refused to accept that all people are equal as the Dean of Islam says. Furthermore, the Dean of Islam did not only call on them to worship Allah alone. It prohibited them from customs they used to practice in their life, things they considered pleasurable, such as fornication and gambling. The

call of Muhammad told them that there was no difference between people except through piety.



But Quraish who believed that they were the noblest tribe wonders, how the noblest tribe among Arabs would stand to be treated equally with slaves.

The booklet says, they adamantly refused to accept Islam. They harmed the messenger of Allah and tortured his followers. They described him as crazy, a sorcerer and a liar.

The Booklet says that the prophet was not deterred by this harsh treatment. He went on preaching his Da'wah and met with tribes that used to come to Makkah for Hajj.

He held meetings with those tribes and invited them to embrace Islam. With Allah's help a few people from Yathrib, (today Madinah) embraced Islam and invited the prophet to come to Madinah and pledged to support him.

The prophet ordered his followers to migrate to Madinah After all the hardships that the Muslims of Makkah faced at the hands of Quraish. Hence, Madi-





From there the Messenger of Allah fought his first battle against Quraish, his own people who expelled him from Makkah.

nah became the capital of the Islamic state and the point from which the Da'wah spread.

As the booklet shows, the people of the Madinah were greatly they loved him more than they loved themselves.

The booklet describes how the prophet settled there and started teaching people Quranic recitation and Islamic Jurisprudence.

The booklet says that from there the Messenger of Allah fought his first battle against Quraish, his own people

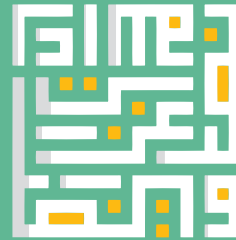
The Booklet says that when Quraish learnt that the Da'wah of Islam was spreading fast from Madinah they fought with the prophet the battle of Badr. Although that battle was unequal, because it took place between two unequal groups in preparations and weapons. The Muslims were only 314, whereas the enemy was 1000 strong. Allah gave the prophet and his companions their first victory over the infidels.

who expelled him from Makkah. That was the battle of Badr.

But after eight years of preparation the prophet was able to prepare an army of 10,000 and headed towards Makkah and conquered it.

With this he defeated his own people who had harmed him and tortured his companions in every way.

The booklet concludes with a testimony by the famous Irish author, Bernard Shaw who said, (I have studied this wonderful man, and in my opinion, far from being an anti-Christ, he must be called the Savior of humanity).



ولينصرك الله نصراً عزيزاً

And Many God Aid You With A  
Mighty Victory (Al-Fath 48:3)







## PERSECUTION AND HIJRA

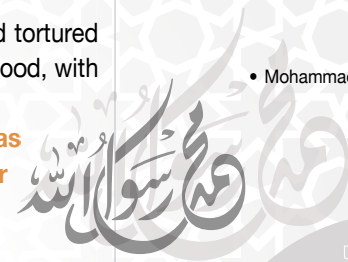
The Deen of Islam is a complete way of life, which deals with religious, political, economical and social affairs. Furthermore, the Deen of Islam did not only call them to worship Allah alone, and to forsake all idols and things they worshipped; rather, it prohibited them from things they considered pleasurable, such as consuming interest and intoxicants, fornication, and gambling. It also called people to be just and fair with one another, and to know that there was no difference between them except through piety. How could the Quraish [the noblest tribe amongst Arabs] stand to be treated equally with the slaves!! They did not only adamantly refuse to accept Islam; rather, they harmed him and blamed him, saying that he was a crazy person, a sorcerer and a liar. They blamed him with things they would not dare to have blamed him with before the advent of Islam. They incited the ignorant masses



against him, and harmed him and tortured his companions. Abdullah b. Masood, with whom Allah is pleased, said:

**'While the Prophet (ﷺ) was standing up and praying near the Ka'bah, a group of Quraish were sitting in their sitting place, one of them said: 'Do you see this man? Would someone bring the dirt and filth and bloody intestines from the camels of so and so, and wait till he prostrates, and then place it between his shoulders? The most wretched amongst them volunteered to do it, and when the Prophet (ﷺ) prostrated, he put the filth between his shoulders, so the Prophet (ﷺ) stayed in prostration. They laughed so hard that they were about to fall on each other. Someone went to Fatimah, with whom Allah is pleased, who was a young girl, and informed her of what had happened. She hurriedly came towards the Prophet and removed the filth from his back, and then she turned around and she cursed the Quraishites who were sitting in that sitting.'** (Bukhari #498)

• Mohammad (ﷺ)



The Quraish did not only adamantly refuse to accept Islam; rather, they harmed him and blamed him, saying that Muhammad (ﷺ) was a crazy person, a sorcerer and a liar.



Muhammad ﷺ called the many tribes that came to Makkah for Hajj to Islam. A few believed from the people of Yathrib, which is known today as Madinah.

Muneeb al-Azdi said: 'I saw the Messenger of Allah in the Era of Ignorance saying to people:

**'Say there is no god worthy of being worshipped except Allah if you would be successful.'** There were those who spat in his face, and those who threw soil in his face, and those who swore at him until midday. Whenever ascertain young girl came with a big container of water, and he would wash his face and hands and say: **'O daughter do not fear that your father**

Urwah b. az-Zubair said, 'I asked Abdullah b. Amr al-Aas to tell me of the worst thing the pagans did to the Prophet ﷺ and he said:

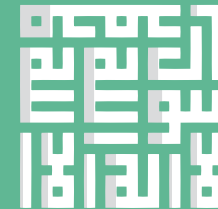


**will be humiliated or struck by poverty.'** (Mu'jam al-Kabeer # 805)

**'Uqbah b. Mu'ait approached the Prophet while he was praying near the Ka'bah, and he twisted his garment around his neck. Abu Bakr, with whom Allah is pleased, hurriedly approached and grabbed Uqbah's shoulder and pushed him away saying: 'Do you kill a man because he proclaims Allah as his Rubb, and clear signs have come to you from your Rubb?'** (Bukhari 3643)

These incidents did not stop the Prophet ﷺ from giving Da'wah. He called the many tribes that came to Makkah for Hajj to Islam. A few believed from the people of

• Muhammad ﷺ



لا إله إلا الله  
محمد رسول الله

There Is No God  
But Allah And  
Muhammad Is The  
Messenger Of God



Muhammad ﷺ called the many tribes that came to Makkah for Hajj to Islam. A few believed from the people of Yathrib, which is known today as Madinah.



Yathrib, which is known today as Madinah, and they pledged to support him and help him if he chose to go with them to Madinah. He sent with them Mus'ab b. Umair, with whom Allah is pleased, to teach them the principles of Islam. After all the hardships that the Muslims of Makkah faced from their own people, Allah allowed them to migrate from their city to Madinah. The people of Madinah greeted them and received them in a most extraordinary manner. Madinah became the Capital of the Islamic state, and the point from which the Da'wah was spread.

The Prophet ﷺ settled there and taught people Qur'anic recitation and Islamic Jurisprudence. The inhabitants of Madinah were greatly moved and touched by the Prophet's manners. They loved him more than they loved their own selves; they would rush to serve him, and spend all they had in his path. The society was cohesive and its people were rich in terms of !man (Faith) and they were extremely happy. People loved each other, and true brotherhood was apparent amongst its people.



All people in Madinah were equal; the rich, noble and poor, black and white, Arab and non-Arab - they were all considered as equals in the Deen of Allah.

All people were equal; the rich, noble and poor, black and white, Arab and non-Arab - they were all considered as equals in the Deen of Allah, no distinction was made among them except through piety. After the Quraish learnt of the Prophet's Da'wah and that it had spread, they fought with the Prophet ﷺ in the first battle in Islam, the Battle of Badr. This battle took place between two groups which were unequal in preparations and weapons. The Muslims were 314; whereas, the pagans were 1000 strong. Allah gave the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions their first victory over the infidels. After this battle, many battles took place between the Muslims and the pagans. After eight years the Prophet ﷺ was able to prepare an army 10,000 strong. They headed towards Makkah and conquered it, and with this he defeated his people, who had harmed him and tortured his Companions in every way.



The Prophet ﷺ was able to prepare an army 10,000 strong. They headed towards Makkah and conquered it.

They had even been forced to leave their property and wealth behind and flee for their lives. He decisively defeated them, and this year was called 'The Year of the Conquest.' Allah, the Exalted, says:

**(When the victory of Allah has come and the conquest, and you see the people entering into the Deen of Allah in multitudes, then exalt him with praise of your Rubb and ask forgiveness of Him. Indeed, He is ever accepting of repentance.)** [110:1-3]

He then gathered the people of Makkah and said to them:

**'What do you think I will do to you?' They answered: 'You will only do something favorable; you are a kind and generous brother, and a kind and generous nephew!' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Go - you are free to do as you wish.'** (Baihaqi #18055)

This was one of the main reasons why many of them accepted Islam. The Prophet ﷺ then



• Muhammad ﷺ

returned to Madinah. After a period of time, the Prophet ﷺ decided to perform Hajj, so he headed towards Makkah with 114,000 Companions and performed Hajj. This Hajj is known as 'Haj'jatul-Wa'daa' or the 'Farewell Pilgrimage' since the Prophet ﷺ never performed another Hajj, and died shortly after he performed it.

The Prophet ﷺ died in Madinah on the 12th day of Rabi Ath thani in the 11th year of Hijrah. The Prophet ﷺ was buried in Madinah as well. The Muslims were shocked when they learnt of his death; some Companions did not believe it! Umar, with whom Allah is pleased, said: 'Whoever says that Muhammad is dead, will beheaded!' Abu Bakr, with whom Allah is pleased, then gave a speech, and read the words of Allah:

**(Muhammad is not but a Messenger. Other messengers have passed away before him. So if he was to die or be killed, would you turn back on your heels to unbelief?**

'What do you think I will do to you?' They answered: 'You will only do something favorable; you are a kind and generous brother, and a kind and generous nephew!' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Go - you are free.'



The Prophet ﷺ continuously received the revelation there, until the Qur'an and the Deen of Islam were completed.

And He who turns back on his heels will never harm Allah at all; but Allah will reward the grateful.) [3:144]

When Umar, with whom Allah is pleased, heard this verse he stopped saying what he was saying, since he was very keen on applying the rules of Allah. The Prophet ﷺ was (63) years old when he died.

He stayed in Makkah for forty years, before being commissioned as a prophet. After being commissioned as a Prophet; he lived there for another 13 years in which he called people to Tawheed (true monotheism). He then migrated to Madinah, and stayed there for ten years. He continuously received the revelation there, until the Qur'an and the Deen of Islam were completed.

**40** ▶ Years In Makkah Before

**13** ▶ Years As Prophet

**10** ▶ Years In Madenah Monawarah

• Muhammad (pbuh)



George Bernard Shaw said:

'I have always held the religion of Muhammad in high estimation because of its wonderful vitality. It is the only religion which appears to possess that assimilating capability to the changing phases of existence which make itself appeal to every age. I have prophesized about the faith of Muhammad that it would be acceptable tomorrow as it is beginning to be acceptable to the Europe of today. Medieval ecclesiastics, either through ignorance or bigotry, painted Muhammadanism in the darkest colors. They were, in fact, trained to hate both the man Muhammad and his religion. To them, Muhammad was an anti-Christ. I have studied this wonderful man, and in my opinion, far from being an anti-Christ, he must be called the Saviour of humanity\*.



'I have studied this wonderful man, and in (means the prophet ﷺ) my opinion, far from being an anti-Christ, he must be called the Saviour of humanity\*\*

\* Encyclopedia of Seerah, for Afzalur Rahman.



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His lineage, Childhood and Prphethood

Persecution and Hijra

His Character Traits

The Prophet’s Ethical Code

Textual, Scriptural and Intellection on Testimonials of his Phrophethood

Intellectual Proofs on Testimonial of his Prophethood

Requirements of the Testimony

01

02

03

04

05

06

07