

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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# ISLAMIC STUDIES

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### 3. Life History of Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from Migration up to death. (Madni Life)

1. Brotherhood

2. Charter of Madina

# The Brotherhood (مواخات)

- The emigrants from Makkah had come in empty-hands conditions
- They left each & every thing
- Survival problem
- Prophet decided to solve this by forming a bond of brotherhood
- Ordered Hazrat Anas bin Malik (رضى الله عنه) to gather Ansar & Muhajreen
- Prophet (ﷺ) made the brother to each other
- Just like real brothers

# The Prophet (ﷺ) Preached Muslims at the time of

## Brotherhood (مواخات)

- Believers shall not leave any needy among them.
- Whosoever is rebellious or spreads enmity, the hands of every one shall be against him, even he be his son.
- A believer shall not kill his brother.
- The believers are supported by each other.
- The believers may not help a criminal nor give refuge. Those who give refuge shall have anger of Allah on the Day of Resurrection.
- When believers differ any matter, they must refer to Allah and Muhammad (ﷺ).

# Brotherhood (مواخات)

Muhajreen (Immigrants)	Ansar (Helpers)
Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Kharja bin Zaid (رضى الله عنه)
Hazrat Umar (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Utban bin Malik (رضى الله عنه)
Hazrat Usman (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Auos bin Sabit (رضى الله عنه)
Hazrat Abu Ubedah bin Jarrah (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Saad bin Muaz (رضى الله عنه)
Hazrat Musab bin Umair (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (رضى الله عنه)
Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Huzaifa bin Yaman (رضى الله عنه)
Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (رضى الله عنه)	Hazrat Saad bin Rabiaa (رضى الله عنه)

# Benefits of Brotherhood (مواخات)

- Just like real brothers
- Hazrat Saad bin Rabiaa (رضى الله عنه) was bonded with Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (رضى الله عنه)
- Established economically
- Socially
- Educationally
- morally



# Charter of Madina (ميثاق مدینہ)

- In the outskirts of Madina there were three Jewish tribes
  - 1. Banu Quanuqua                      2. Banu Nuzair
  - 3. Banu Quraiza
- They were living in strong fortresses & were very strong in Man-power & economically
- Two main tribes of Ansars
  - Aus
  - Khazraj
- They had enmity & fought many times, after Battle Biaas become very weak

# Charter of Madina (ميثاق مدینہ)

## ➤ Security Problem

- When prophet reached Madina, his first task was to secure Madina from Internal & External threats.
- Charter between Jews of Madina & Muslims of Madina i.e. Known as Charter of Madina, the first charter of Islam.

# Main Points of the Charter of Madina

▶ The system of Blood-money & sacrifice would continue

خون بہا اور فدیہ کا طریقہ جو پہلے سے چلا آتا تھا اب بھی قائم رہے گا۔

▶ The Jews will have religious freedom & no one will hamper them in the performance of their religious duties

یہود کو مذہبی آزادی حاصل ہوگی، اور ان کے مذہبی امور سے کوئی تعارض نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

▶ Jews and Muslims will maintain friendly relationship

یہودی اور مسلمان باہم دوستانہ برتاؤ رکھیں گے۔

# Main Points of the Charter of Madina

▶ No party will give refuge to Quraish

کوئی فریق قریش کو امان نہیں دے گا

▶ If Jews or Muslims become involved in war, one party will come to aid of other.

یہود یا مسلمانوں کو کسی سے لڑائی پیش آئے گی تو ایک فریق دوسرے کی مدد کرے گا۔

▶ If Madina is attacked both parties will participate in the defense of Madina

مدینے پر کوئی حملہ ہوگا تو دونوں فریق مدینے کا دفاع کریں گے۔

# Main Points of the Charter of Madina

► If a party concludes peace with a third party, the second party will be included in the truce, however religious wars are exempted from this condition

کسی دشمن سے اگر ایک فریق صلح کرے گا تو دوسرا بھی شریک صلح ہوگا، لیکن مذہبی لڑائی اس سے مستثنیٰ ہوگی۔

► If any dispute arises b/w the parties, it shall be referred to Muhammad (ﷺ) the Messenger of Allah.

اگر آپس میں کوئی جھگڑا ہوتا ہے تو اس کو (فیصلے کے لیے) محمد ﷺ کی طرف منتقل کیا جائے گا۔