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ISLAMIC STUDIES

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

1. Victory of Makkah

2.Last Sermon

Victory of Makkah کنے مگ

- ✓ Historical Background.
- ✓ Causes of attack on Makkah.
- ✓ Details.
- Generous behavior of Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) to the enemies of Islam & Muslims.

Historical Background:

- Muslims they left Makkah, their native place & migrated to Madina for sake of Allah, Prophet & Islam.
- But the LOVE & Attraction of Makkah was still present, why?
 - i. Muslims they left Makkah by force.
 - ii. They left their businesses & houses at Makkah.
 - iii.Many they left their Families, wives and children at Makkah.
- In Shawal 6th Hijrah, Prophet (ﷺ) saw in a dream that He had entered Holy Kaaba along with the companions and performing Ummrah. So in Zul-Qaad ذوالقعد Prophet (ﷺ) along with the 1400 companions moved towards Makkah with the intension of UMMRAH.

Historical Background:

- ✓ Quraish were not ready to allow them to enter Makkah.
- So Prophet (ﷺ) encamped at Hudabiyah on the border of Makkah for negotiation.
- Prophet (ﷺ) sent Usman (رضى الله عنه) to Makkah to talk with Quraish that Muslims have come only to perform pilgrimage and have no other purpose.
- ارض الله عنه) Rumors spread that Quraish has assassinated Usman
- Thus Prophet (ﷺ) took a solemn pledge of companions on His hand that revenge of Usman will be taken, which is known as Bait Rizwan (بيعتِ رضوان)
- When Quraish saw the determination and sprit of Muslims they agreed to conclude a treaty of peace with Muslims, which is known as treaty of Hudabiyah. This pact was written by Hazrat Ali (رضى الله عنه).

صلح حدیبیہ Treaty of Hudabiyah

Following were the terms on which both parties agreed.

- 1. The Muslims will not perform pilgrimage this time. Next year they will be allowed to do so, but they will not stay more than three days in Makkah.
- 2. Muslims will not bring arms except covered swords with them next year.
- 3. Whoever wished to join Muhammad (ﷺ) or Quraish in the treaty should have liberty to do so.
- 4. Any one who will go with Muhammad (ﷺ) without the permission of his guardian will be returned back but any of the followers of Muhammad (ﷺ) return to Quraish, will not be sent back.
- 5. War should be suspended for TEN years so that people might live in 8 peace.

Causes of Attack on Makkah

- 1. The terms of the treaty were violated by Banu Bakr (بنو بکر) who joined Quraish. They attacked Banu Khuzaa (بنو خزاعہ) who joined Muslims.
- 2. Prophet (ﷺ) gave them three options: Blood money/compensation, withdraw from Banu Bakr or declare the treaty as Null and Void.
- 3. In hast Quraish declared truce as NULL and VOID.
- 4. Prophet (ﷺ) ordered for preparation of WAR secretly.
- 5. Abu Sufyan the chief of Quraish tried for renewal of the pact and came to Madina to meet Prophet and companions but not successful.

March toward Makkah

- On the 10th Ramazan 8th of Hijrah Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) along with 10,000 soldiers marched towards Makkah.
- Due to secrecy, Quraish were neither fully awared nor fully prepared.
- When they reached very near to Makkah and encamped at a place known as Marr-al-Zahran مرالظهران, Prophet (ﷺ) ask all men to lit fire at night so that Quraish may be warned to take risk to fight with a very huge number of soldiers.
- Thus on the advise of Hazrat Abbass (رض الله عنه) Abu sufyan accept 10 Islam.

Conquest of Makkah

- The Prophet (ﷺ) announced that:
 - Whoever will lock the doors will be safe.
 - Whoever will seek shelter in the house of Abu Sufyan will be Safe.
 - Whoever will take refuge in the house of Allah, will be safe.
- When Muslims' army entered in the city:
 - No one took any revenge of past.
 - No house was robed.
 - No woman was insulted.
 - Enemies were pardoned.
- It was almost a peaceful conquest; except few were killed during fight and few were killed on the order of Prophet (ﷺ).

Conquest of Makkah

- After entering the city Prophet (ﷺ) offered prayers of thanks to Almighty Allah, who granted him great victory.
- After entering scared masque and Kaaba he purified Kaaba from idols.
- Prophet (ﷺ) recited the verse of Holy Quran:

<u>Translation:</u> And say: Truth has come and falsehood has disappeared. Surely falsehood is bound to disappear. (Bani-Israil 81)

- Finally addressed enemies of Islam & Muslims and asked them what kind of behavior today you expect from me? All they replied: You are the noble brother and the noble nephew.
- Prophet (showed very kind and generous behavior:

Prophet (ﷺ) Stayed 15 days and then return back to Madina.

The Farwell Sermon or The Last Sermon of Holy prophet (***)

Few details before Sermon:

- Hajj ordinated on Muslims in 9th of Hijrah, 300 Muslims performed Hajj under the leadership of Hazrat Abu-Bakr (رضى الله عنه)
- Next year, in 10th of Hijrah Prophet (ﷺ) intended to perform Hajj and its was announced widely.
- All Muslim were advised to move for Hajj, because of two purposes:
- i. Prophet (ﷺ) wanted to teach procedure of Hajj himself to all Muslims.
- ii. Prophet (ﷺ) wanted to give summary of Islam (His 23 years of struggle) in the shape of a sermon to all Muslims.
- Thus Prophet (ﷺ) gave a sermon on 9th of Zul-Hajj at ARAFAT before Zuhar prayer.

- 1. All praise to Allah, so we praise Him and seek His pardon and we return to Him. He grants us life and causes death & is powerful over every thing.
- 2. O people! Listen to my words, because I do not know whether I shall ever meet again here after this year.
- 3. O people! You are created from a male & a female hence you are brothers. No Arab is superior than Ajam & no Ajam is superior over Arab. The criteria of superiority is TAQWA.
- 4. All mankind is progeny (children) of Adam & Adam is made of clay. Behold! Every claim of privilege(source of pride), whether that a blood or property is under my heels except that of the custody of Kaba.

- 5. Behold! All practices of the days of ignorance are under my feet. The blood revenges are remitted. The first claim on blood, I abolish is of "Ibn Rabi'ah bin Haris bin Abdul Muttalib". Usury & Interest is forbidden, first I remit the amount of interest of "Abbas bin Abd-al Muttalib".
- 6. He who has any trust (امانت) with him should be handover to whom it belongs
- 7. O People! Your blood, your property and honour are sacred to you, until you appear before your Lord.
- 8. O People! You have certain rights over your women and your women have certain rights over you.

- 9. It is not permissible for a woman to give anything from the wealth of her husband without his consent.
- 10. Treat women gently since they are your helper and are not in a position to manage their affairs themselves. Fear Allah in the matter of women.
- 11. O people! Allah has ordained to every man due share of his inheritance. Hence there is no need of special treatment of a heir.
- 12. The child belongs to the marriage bed and violator of wedlock shall be stoned. He who claims his ancestor other than his father there will be curse of Allah on Him.

- 13. All debits must be repaid and borrowed property must be returned and gifts should be given to each other.
- 14. Beware! Every one is responsible for ones own deeds. Neither the son is responsible for the crime of his father, nor the father, for the crime of his son.
- 15. Nothing of his brother is lawful to a Muslim except what he gives willingly to him. So do not do wrong.
- 16. O People! Every Muslim is the brother of other Muslim so feed your slaves what you eat & dress them what you, yourselves wear.

- 17. O people! Listen & obey your Ameer though he may be negro slave provided he follows the teachings of Quran, the book of Allah.
- 18. O people! No prophet will come after me. I have left among you the book of Allah. If you will hold fast it, you will never be misguided.
- 19. Beware! Do not transgress the limits set in the matter of religion. Whoever did that, brought destruction. And beware of Satan (devil) in the matters of religion.
- 20. Behold! Worship your Lord, offer prayers five times a day, observe fast in the month of Ramazan, pay zakat and perform pilgrimage and obey your rulers. Convey the message of Allah to those who are absent.

In the last Prophet said to the people, "If you were asked by Allah about me what would you say?" They answered "We will give witness that you conveyed the message of Allah"

There upon Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) lifted his forefinger towards the sky and said: "O Allah! Thou art my witness"

After finishing the address, the revelation came to Him:

This days I have perfected your faith and completed My blessing upon you, and have chosen for you Al-Islam as religion (۳-المائده)