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Battle of Badr

Cause of the Battle

The trade caravans of the Quraish used to pass through Madinah,.

In Hijri 2, Abu Sufyan, the leader of Quraish was coming from Syria with a huge trading caravan. He was afraid that the Muslims might intercept his caravan and therefore he summoned troops from Makkah.

Hence an army of 1000 men came to escort the caravan.

Although the caravan safely reached Makkah, yet Abu Jahl insisted on fighting the Muslims. So, Quraish, with an army of 1000 men marched towards Medina.

Event of Battle

When the Prophet heard of this, he consulted his companions and decided to fight them outside Medina.

The Muslims raised an army of 313 men.

Both the armies met at Badr. The Quraish had arrived first so they occupied all the important positions.

The area that Muslims got was sandy land.

That night, Allah sent down rain and not only were the Muslims able to collect ample water but their land also got smooth.

The Quraish heavily outnumbered the Muslims and so the Prophet spent the entire night praying to Allah.

Allah responded to his prayers by sending heavenly assistance.

Regarding this, the Quran says: **“remember ye implored the assistance of thy Lord and he answered I will assist you with a thousand angels, ranks on ranks”**.

Initially when the battle started; there was a single combat in which Hazrat Ali Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah fought against Utba, Shaiba and Waleed.

After the Muslim success in the single combat, general fighting began.

While the battle was going on, the Prophet prayed to Allah saying: **“O Allah! If this small band of men perishes today there will be no one left to worship you and your faith will be destroyed forever”**.

This shows that the Prophet was constantly seeking Allah’s help and Allah’s help did arrive for despite being less in number, Muslims were able to defeat the Quraish.

Even Abu Jahl, the leader of Quraish was killed by Abdullah Bin Masood.

Overall, 70 pagans were killed and 70 were taken as captives, the Prophet treated the prisoners of war humanely and many were freed.

On the other hand, only 14 Muslims were martyred. A large amount of booty was also captured which was distributed among the Muslims.

Significance of the Battle

It was the first decisive battle in Islam

If Muslims had not succeeded in this battle, there wouldn’t have been any Muslims on earth

It gave a big hope for the Muslims about their future life

Their Iman became stronger

As many of the Quraysh leaders were killed, their strength was broken

Many other tribes around Arabia came into agreement with the Prophet S.A after the battle

Battle of Trench

After the Battle of Uhad, the Muslims were able to regain their former position.

The Quraish could not reconcile themselves with the growing power of Muslims and felt threatened.

Meanwhile, the Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir who had settled at Khyber kept on plotting against the muslims. Their chiefs went to Makkah and asked for help against the Muslims, which the Quraish agreed to give.

Then they went to Ghatafan tribe and gained their support too.

Some other tribes also agreed to give full support against the Muslims, so with an army of 10,000 men under the command of Abu Sufyan they marched to Medina in 5 A.H. when the Prophet came to know of this, he consulted his companions

Hazrat Salman Farsi, who was a Persian, suggested that a trench to be built.

This suggestion was unanimously accepted by all.

As madina was safe from all other sides, a trench was built only in the north. '

The Prophet himself took part in digging the trench.

It took 8 days to build a trench 15 feet deep and 3 km wide, 3000 companions took part in digging the Trench. '

When the Quraish arrived, they were shocked and did not know what to do as this trench was far beyond their imagination.

Despite several attempts, the Quraish were unable to cross the trench and so they camped behind it.

Minor skirmishes took place for a couple of days in which Muslims had an upper hand. Whenever, a person would attempt to cross the Trench, Muslims would hurl stones and arrows.

Muslims had to remain vigilant throughout and could not even assemble for prayer. Meanwhile, Banu Qurayza, a Jewish tribe residing in Medina violated the covenant of Medina and decided to attack from inside Medina.

The Prophet sent a detachment to watch and this threat was successfully eliminated.

The siege of Quraish lasted for a month after which a terrible storm came which blew away their camps and they were forced to flee.

Thus Muslims gained victory.

Battle of Uhud

Cause of the Battle

Islam became strong after the battle of Badr

Quraysh considered the rise of Islam as a threat to them

They wanted to avenge their loss in the battle

The tribe of Jews Banu Nadhir instigated the Quraysh to fight against the Muslims

Banu Nadhir promised help against Muslims

Event of the Battle

Quraysh prepared an army of 3000 men and marched towards Madina in 625 A.D under the leadership of Abu Sufyan.

When the Prophet heard of this, he consulted his companions.

Although he himself was in favor of fighting inside Medina, upon the suggestion of most of the companions it was decided that they would fight outside Medina.

Initially, the Muslim army consisted of 1000 men but 300 hypocrites left the army under the leadership of Abdullah Bin Ubayy saying that their demand of fighting inside Medina was not fulfilled so they would not fight.

Therefore, the remaining 700 people marched towards Uhud.

In the battlefield, the Prophet appointed 50 archers under the command of Abdullah Bin Jubair to guard a pass.

The Prophet clearly instructed them to not leave the pass under any circumstances.

Initially, when the battle started, Muslims had an upper hand and they were successful in defeating the Quraysh such that the Quraysh began to flee, leaving behind a lot of booty.

When the archers saw this, they too left their posts and came to collect the spoils of war, assuming that the war was over. However, when Khaild Bin Waleed saw the pass unguarded,

He along with his companions attacked from the rear.

At this point, the victory of Muslims turned into a near defeat. As the Quraish had attacked from the back, Muslims did not know what to do and chaos & panic prevailed.

In this confusion, the Prophet himself was attacked and badly wounded.

He even lost two of his teeth, and became unconscious for some time.

The nearest of the Prophet's companions formed a defensive ring around him, yet rumors spread that the Prophet had been martyred.

However, the Prophet tried to control the situation and lessened the panic.

Over all, the Muslims suffered heavy losses and 70 of them were martyred.

These martyrs included Hazrat Hamza, an uncle of the Prophet, who had been killed by a slave Wahshi, upon the instructions of Hinda, the wife of Abu Sufyan.

Hinda later chewed the dead body and mutilated it to avenge her father's death at the hands of Hazrat Hamza.

Boycott

- Umar and Hamza R.A accepted Islam
- The followers of Islam had sought refuge in a safe country.
- Quraysh were upset and persecutions increased
- They enforced a social and economic boycott on Banu Hashim tribe except for Abu Lahab
- They demanded that Banu Hashim should hand over the Prophet S.A to them.
- The agreement was hung on the Ka'aba.
- A Time of extreme difficulty came after all what they had finished
- This boycott continued for three years
- Some kind hearted people from Quraysh decided to lift the Boycott

Visit to Taif

- While the Prophet was just recovering from the loss of his wife and uncle Abu Thalib, he decided to focus on the expansion of Islam.
- He decided to go to Thaif
- “Saqeef” - the second largest tribe of Arabs- was there in Thaif
- Therefore, he travelled to the valley of Taif along with his adopted son, Zaid Bin Harisa, to preach Islam.
- His message was not at all welcomed there in fact young boys hurled stones at him until he bled.
- Eventually, the Prophet took refuge in a nearby orchard and when the angel Jibreel A.S asked about punishing the people, the Prophet refused recognize his influence and in fact prayed for them.
- After this event he realized that he needed another place to preach Islam as it was certainly not acceptable to the people of Taif or Makkah.

Isra and M'iraj

- 10th year of Hijra, 27th Rajab
- He was asleep when Angel Jibrael came to visit him
- He took him to the Kabah where he mounted a winged horse, Burraaq
- Flew to Jerusalem
- Reached all the heavens
- Saw hell and heaven both
- Greeted all the prophets
- He then met Allah behind a veil
- He was given the last two ayaat of Surah Baqarah, Salah and forgiveness (unless shirk is committed)
- Musa (AS) made him reduce the prayers to 5
- Led the prayer ahead of all Prophets

Conquest of Makkah

Two years after the treaty of Hdaybia, trouble arose. Banu Bakr, which was an ally of the Quraish, attacked Banu Khuza, an ally of Muslims.

Quraish provided Banu Bakr with weapons and some Quraish also took part in fighting.

As this was against the terms of treaty of hdaybia, so the leader of Banu Khuza went to the Prophet to seek justice.

On hearing this, the prophet laid down 3 alternatives before the Quraish:

Pay blood money to Banu Khuza

Break alliance with Banu Bakr

Dissolve treaty of Hdaybia

The Quraish chose the 3rd option and thus the treaty was dissolved.

However, later they realized that they had made the wrong decision so their leader went to medina for negotiations.

He guaranteed peace to the Prophet but the Prophet rejected his offer.

In 630 A.D, the prophet with an army of 10,000 men marched towards Makkah; he kept his plans a secret so that news wouldn't reach Makkah.

On reaching Makkah, he told his men to light their torches to show the Quraish their strength.

The Quraish were horrified to see such a large number of Muslims and Abu Sufyan, immediately came to the Muslim camp and embraced Islam.

The prophet divided his army into 4 squadrons and told them to conquer different areas.

He gave them special instructions to not shed innocent blood and not be the first one to fight.

He also said that anybody who took refuge in his own home or Abu Sufyan's home or Ka'abah was safe.

After this the Prophet entered the Kabah and purified it by breaking the idols.

Hazrat Bilal then said the Azaan and the prophet performed tawaaf.

The prophet then gathered all the people on the mount of safa and declared a general pardon for all except the 4 fiercest enemies of Islam, seeing the magnanimity of the prophet many pagans accepted Islam.

The prophet stayed in Makkah for 20 days and after making administrative arrangements he went back to medina.

Developments in Madina

Brotherhood

- Those who migrated were called “Muhajireen” and those who helped them were called “Ansars”
- “Those who believed, migrated and fought for the faith with their property and persons, in the cause of Allah as well as those who gave asylum and helped, they are all friends and protectors, one another” (Surah Anfal:72)

Mosque of the Prophet

- “The mosque whose foundation is based on piety from the first day, is more worthy for you to stand in prayer, in it there are men who love to be purified and Allah loves those who make themselves pure” (Surah Baqara:108)

Azan (Call to prayer)

- The method that Abdullah ibnu Zayd (R.A) saw in his dream was approved by the Prophet (S.A) as Azan and Bilal (R.A) was appointed as the first Muazzin.

Constitution of Madina (Saheefathul Madinah)

- The Constitution was Made by the Prophet S.A as there were many tribes of Muslims, Christians and Jews in Madina but there were no rules and regulations.

Treaty with Jews

- This treaty was by the Prophet (S.A) with the tribes of Jews: Banu Quraydah, Banu Qainuqah and Banu Nadhir.
- That is to establish a system of cooperation to secure Madina.

- The conditions included were: 1. The jews will be given full freedom of worship 2. The Muslims and Jews are allies and they will help each other. 3. in case of an attack on Madinah, both Muslims and Jews will defend.

Hypocrites (Munafiqoon)

- “When it is said to them: come to what Allah has revealed and to the Messenger, You see the hypocrites avert their faces from you in disgust” (Surah Nisa:61)
- Leader of the Munafiqs was Abdullah bin Ubai ibnu Salool
- They were more dangerous than the disbelievers as they knew all the secrets of Muslims
- Their leader was trying to wage a war between the Muslims and chiefs of Makkah
- At the battle of Uhud, He withdrew three hundred of his followers and broke the strength of Muslims
- They built a Masjidh against Muslims in order to break the unity of Muslims. It was demolished by the order of the Prophet (S.A)

Change of the Qibla

- First Qibla of Muslims towards Masjidul Aqsa in Jerusalem
- The Prophet was eager to be commanded by Allah to face the Ka'aba
- In Hijri 2, The Prophet was commanded to direct the prayers towards Ka'aba in the verse “ We see the turning your face to the heavens, now Shall we turn you to a Qibla that will please. Turn your face in the direction of the sacred mosque”

Khuthbathul Wadha (Farewell Sermom)

- Khuthbathul Wada took place during the final Hajj of the Prophet (S.A) at Mount of Arafath near Jabalur Rahma
- The sermon is a remarkable one because it contains important messages for the mankind
- The sermon shows that The Prophet S.A is nearing to the death
- It can be called the “universal charter of human rights”
- He mentioned in it that:
 - ✓ Responsibilities of Muslims towards each other.
 - ✓ Rights of women
 - ✓ Rights of the slaves
 - ✓ Prayers, fasting paying Zakath and performing Hadj

The First Revelation:

- When the Prophet was nearing the age of 40, in 610 A.D, he would take dates and water along and meditate in the cave of Hira.
- He used to ponder over the god of his fore fathers, especially Hazrat Ibrahim and he detested the ill practices of the Arabs.
- One such day, towards the end of Ramzan an angel appeared before him and asked him to read.
- The Prophet replied that he could not read since he had not received any formal education. The angel then hugged him tightly and asked him again to read.
- The Prophet again replied that he could not read.
- The angel again squeezed the Prophet tightly and repeated his demand for the third time. The Prophet finally asked, what should I read?
- In response, the angel recited the first 4 verses of Surah Alaq:

Read! in the name of your Lord, who created, 2. Created man out of a clot of congealed blood: 3. Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful, 4. He who taught by the pen, 5. Taught man what he did not know.

- After the Prophet had recited these verses, the angel disappeared.
- In confusion, the Prophet ran out of the cave.
- Outside, he saw the angel filling the horizon and then he heard a voice: **“O Muhammad! You are the messenger of Allah and I am Jibrael”.**
- The Prophet S.A ran to his house and asked Hazrat Khadija to cover him up in a blanket.
- He then narrated the entire incident to her.
- On hearing the entire account, Hazrat Khadija pacified him by saying: **“you have never done any wrong to anyone. You are kind to the others and help the poor. Allah will not let you down”.**
- Hazrat Khadija later took the Prophet to her cousin and Christian scholar, Warqah-bin-Naufil.
- Warqah confirmed the prophet hood of the prophet and said that he had been visited by the same angel who had visited other prophets.
- He also forewarned that the Prophet will be expelled from his own city by his own people.

Two Stages of preaching

Secret stage

- Started preaching privately after the revelation Surah Muddhassir
- Some accepted Islam.
- The first to accept Islam was Khadijah R.A, @ Ali R.A
- Secret preaching continued for 3 years
- Some of the early converts were Usman, Thalha, Zubair, Abdur Rahman bin Awf, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas and Abdullah bin Masud
- When the verse “ then admonish your nearest relatives” was revealed, he invited his relatives.
- Only Ali R.A promised to help. Others made fun of him.

Public Stage

- When the verse “ Expound openly what you are commanded he started preaching publicly
- He gathered all Quraysh at Safa hill and preached.
- Abu Lahab cursed him.
- Surah Lahab was revealed

Harbul Fijar – Sacrilegious War-

- When the prophet was 15 years old, war broke out between two tribes. '
- The Prophet accompanied his uncles in this war – known as the sacrilegious war – but he had no major role in them apart from collecting arrows thrown by the enemy and handing them over to his uncles.
- After this war, a committee was formed in Makkah to prevent further bloodshed.
- This was called the Half-ul-Fazul, and the Prophet was not only present but actively participated.
- He is reported to have said: “I was present at the house of Abdullah Bin Judan at so excellent a pact that if toady in Islam I were summoned unto it I would gladly respond”.

Marriage to Khadija:

- During his early years, the Prophet came to be known as Al-Sadiq and Al-Amin.
- In such times, a widow trader, Hazrat Khadija, needed a trustworthy person to carry her goods to Syria.
- She heard of the good character of the prophet and decided to hire him.
- She sent her slave girl Maisara along on the trade expedition, and when they returned not just had the Prophet made huge profits, but Maisara spoke a lot good about the Prophet. Hazrat Khadija was so impressed that she sent a marriage proposal to the Prophet, which was accepted on his behalf by Abu Talib, his uncle.,
- Although Hz. Khadija was 15 years older than the Prophet, they had a successful marriage and had 6 children, 2 of whom died in infancy.

Fixing of Black Stone:

- Later, once, when the Ka'abah was being rebuilt, the issue of fixing the black stone aroused. Everybody wanted to this prestigious task and none was willing to compromise; so much so that bloodshed was feared.
- In such a hostile situation, an elderly man suggested that anybody who entered the Ka'abah first would make the decision.
- Fortunately, it was the Holy Prophet who made a very wise decision.
- He laid the stone on a sheet and told the leaders of the tribes to hold the sheet from each corner and lift it up.
- When the stone reached the desired level, the Prophet picked the stone and placed it on its position. Thus everyone was happy.

Migration to Abyssinia

Reasons for Migration

- Persecutions of Quraysh increased
- Muslims were not given freedom of worship
- The Prophet S.A wanted to take an alternative measure to achieve his mission
- Abyssinian King Najjashi was kind person
- People of Abyssinia were well known for hospitality
- Abyssinia was away from Arabia and not much faraway from Makkah.
- The people had been following the religion of Christianity

Event of Migration to Abyssinia

- The Muslims were allowed to migrate
- 11 Men & four women left secretly
- Seventy nine men & seven women left the sccond time
- Usman R.A, Ruqayyah R.A and Jaafar R.A were among those who migrated
- Quraish told the Abyssinians to return them
- The King, Najashi, heard the story of both sides and Jaffar recited Surah Maryam. then he chose to shelter the Muslims
- The Muslims were treated well by the Abyssinians

Significance of Migration to Abyssinia

- It was the first political move of the Prophet (S.A)
- It made the feelings of unity among Muslims
- It wa chance for the Muslims to caryy the message of Islam out of Arabia
- It gave them confidence that they could follow the teachings Islam even without the presence of the Prophet S.A
- They proved by migration that Muslims were ready to undergo any loss or hardship for the sake of faith
- They realized that there are places where the Muslims can seek shelter.

Migration to Madina

Reasons for migration

- Makkan people did not stop persecutions
- People of Madina were kind hearted
- Aws and Khazraj were in need of a good leader and they invited the Prophet S.A
- Some people of Madina had already accepted Islam at Aqaba
- They promised to follow the teachings of the Prophet S.A and to help him to preach Islam.

Main events of Migration:

- The Prophet allowed his followers to migrate to Yasrib.
- When the Quraish got to know of it, they gathered at Dar-un-Nadwa and unanimously decided to assassinate the Prophet.
- Allah informed the prophet about this plot through a revelation and permitted him to leave. Prophet asked Hazrat Ali to sleep in his bed to fool the Quraish and also to return the valuable people had kept with the Prophet.
- The Prophet then left for Madinah with Hazrat Abu Bakar.
- They were aware that they were being pursued by the Quraish; therefore they decided to hide in a cave, named Saur, for some time.
- They stayed for 3 days. When the Quraish came looking for the Prophet, they did not bother looking inside the cave as a pigeon had laid eggs at the threshold of the cave, a spider had formed a web and branches of a tree were covering the entrance – these were all miracles of Allah.
- During this stay, Hazrat Abu Bakr was worried so the Prophet consoled him by saying: **“have no fear for Allah is with us”**.
- During their stay, Hazrat Abu Bakr was bit by a snake but he did not even shout as the Prophet was sleeping in his lap and he did not want to disturb him.

- This shows how much he cared for the Prophet. While their stay in the cave, Hazrat Abu Bakr's son, Abdullah used to bring them news about the Quraish and his daughter, Asma, would bring them food supplies.
- After three days when the Prophet and Hazrat Abu Bakar were sure that the Quraish were no longer following them, they continued their journey.
- They again stopped at Quba for 14 days where Hazrat Ali joined them and the 1st mosque of Islam was built.
- When the people of madinah heard of their arrival, they were anxiously waiting.
- Upon their arrival, they publicly welcomed them wholeheartedly and young girls even sang songs for the Prophet.
- Everybody wanted the Prophet to stay with them but the Prophet said that his camel was under divine instructions so he would stay where the camel stopped.
- The camel stopped at an open ground which belonged to two orphans, and the Prophet decided to build a mosque on that place after paying the orphans its price.
- Meanwhile, the Prophet stayed at Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari's residence.

Opposition of Ouraysh

- The Prophet (S.A) started preaching openly
- People started opposing
- Those who took lead in opposition were Abu Jahl, Abu Sufyan, Walid bin Mughira, Uthba bin Rabi
- They tortured the poor and weak converts of Islam
- Among those who suffered the torture were: Bilal bin Rawaha (R.A) who was a slave and tortured by his master by being made to lie on the hot sand.
- Yasir and his wife Sumaiya (R.) who was the first martyre of Islam
- Usman bin Affan who beaten by his uncle.
- When they realized that it doesn't work, they called the Prophet Mad, Poet and Magician.
- Poems were written to ridicule him.
- Abu Lahab forced his two sons to divorce their wives.
- Then they decided to negotiate with the prophet (S.A) by offering him a large amount of money and the fairest girl in the city.
- When the Prophet refused to accept they asked Abu Thalib to prevent the Prophet (S.A) from this.
- The Prophet (S.A) said: "If the people place the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left hand to stop me preaching the word of God, I will never accept what they say."

Reasons for opposition

- They Could not come out of the religion of their fore fathers
- They were idol worshipers and considered the preachings of the Prophet S.A as an insult to their religion
- The Ka'ba was a centre of trade and income for them and They thought that they will lose that if they accept Islam

- Islam condemned adultery, drinking , gambling and other vices
- People belonging to other tribes like Banu Makhzoom and Banu Umayyah could not bear that any body from Banu Hashim to take the leadership.

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TRIBE	YEAR	REASON	HOW	FUTURE
Banu Qaynuqa	2 AH/ 624 AD	- Insulted and harmed the Prophet - Disgraced a Muslim woman - A Jew and a Muslim were killed in fighting	Prophet laid siege to their fortress for 15 days, after which they surrendered unconditionally	Exiled from Medina, settled in Khyber.
Banu Nazir	4 AH/ 626 AD	- Plotted to murder the Prophet - planned to rise against the Muslims at the instigation of Quraish	Prophet sent them a message to leave Medina within 10 days. They rejected it and shut themselves up in a fortress. Prophet laid siege and they surrendered in 2 weeks.	Exiled from Medina, settled at Khyber.
Banu Qurayza	5 AH / 627 AD	- helped enemies in Battle of Trench	Prophet surrounded their fortresses in a siege which lasted 1 month, after which they surrendered.	Accepted the decision of Saad Bin Muaz according to which men were slain, women and children taken as captives and their properties were distributed among the Muslims.

Treaty Of Hdaybia

In Hijri 6, the Prophet dreamt that he was entering the holy Ka'abah.

So, he planned to go to Makkah for the lesser pilgrimage (Umrah). In the month of Dhul-Qadah, the Prophet along with 1400 unarmed companions left for Makkah.

Although they had no intention of waging war and were unarmed yet their huge number surprised the Quraish and so they weren't allowed to enter Makkah.

Instead, to resist their entry they sent a force under Khalid Bin Waleed and Ikrimah Bin Abu Jahl.

The prophet did not want to fight so he diverted his route.

The Muslims camped at a place called Hdaybia about 3 miles from Makkah.

From here, the Prophet sent a messenger to the Quraish to tell them that they had not come to fight.

But that messenger never returned.

The prophet sent another messenger, who, too did not return and so eventually the prophet sent Hazrat Usman due to his high reputation among the Quraish.

When the Quraish had detained Hazrat Usman for a while rumors spread that he had been killed.

Therefore the prophet called his companions to take a pledge to fight and avenge the blood of Hazrat Usman.

This was known as Bait-e-Rizwan. After this, Hazrat Usman returned, and negotiations started with the Quraish, eventually a treaty known as the treaty of hdaybia was devised,. Its terms were as follows:

The Muslims would not enter Makkah this year, but would return the following year

Makkans taking refuge in Medina would be handed back but medinites taking refuge in Makkah would not be returned

There will be no war for 10 years

Apparently the terms did not favor the Muslims and many of the leading companions like Hazrat Umar had objections, but Allah himself says: **“verily have we granted thee a manifest victory”**.

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Visit to Taif

- While the Prophet was just recovering from the loss of his wife and uncle Abu Thalib, he decided to focus on the expansion of Islam.
- He decided to go to Thaif
- “Saqeef” - the second largest tribe of Arabs- was there in Thaif
- Therefore, he travelled to the valley of Taif along with his adopted son, Zaid Bin Harisa, to preach Islam.
- His message was not at all welcomed there in fact young boys hurled stones at him until he bled.
- Eventually, the Prophet took refuge in a nearby orchard and when the angel Jibreel A.S asked about punishing the people, the Prophet refused recognize his influence and in fact prayed for them.
- After this event he realized that he needed another place to preach Islam as it was certainly not acceptable to the people of Taif or Makkah.

Pledges of Aqabah

- On his return from Taif, The Prophet S.A resumed his preaching, concentrating more on outsiders who came to Makkah for pilgrimage.
- In the eleventh year of Prophet Hood, six pilgrims from the tribe of Khazraj in Madinah came to Makkah.
- The Prophet called them to Islam and they embraced Islam.
- Next year, 12 people from Yasrib met the Prophet at Aqabah, accepted faith, agreed to 1. Abstain from idol worship 2.Cruelty and falsehood 3.lead a righteous life 4. Believe in one God.
- This was called the First Pledge of Aqabah.

- These newly converts promised to spread Islam in Yasrib and the Prophet sent Musab bin Umair R.A with them to preach Islam to the residents of Yasrib.
- In the 13th year of prophet hood, a delegation consisting of 75 people came from Yasrib to take the same pledge which was now called the 2nd pledge of Aqabah.
- They also invited the Prophet S.A to Yasrib and pledged full support for him and his followers. This made the Prophet S.A realize that the people of Yasrib were keen to accept Islam and their hospitality could be beneficial to Islam.