

# SEERAH (BIOGRAPHY) OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

## LESSON:43 { IN ENGLISH }



**Assalamu alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakaatuhu**



**SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD ( SalAllahu alaihi wa sallam)**



LESSON NO: 43



TOPIC:



Second migration to Abyssinia.



Quraysh attempt to extradite Muslims.



SECOND MIGRATION

TO ABYSSINIA



Their prostration at the close of Surah An-Najm had left the Quraysh looking weak. This loss of strength had to be countered with increased hostility, or people would think they had become convinced of the truth of Muhammad's (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) message. Therefore, they began to intensify their persecution of the Muslims.



Furthermore, the Quraysh were growing jealous of the hospitality the King of Abyssinia had extended to the Muslim immigrants in his country. They resolved to match his kindness to the Muslims with hostility. For reasons of safety, the Prophet (SalAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) decided to again have a group of Muslims migrate to Abyssinia.



Eighty-two or eighty-three men and eighteen women got themselves ready for the journey. This time, of course, it would not be easy for them to slip past the Quraysh, but they managed to flee Makkah without their enemies noticing.



## QURAYSH ATTEMPT TO



### EXTRADITE MUSLIMS



The Quraysh found it difficult to accept the fact that a large group of Muslims had managed to escape their campaign of terror. Safe in Abyssinia, the Muslims now enjoyed the experience of not facing any opposition to their faith and way of life.



The Quraysh, nonetheless, had a plan. They sent two of their very shrewd envoys, Amr bin Al-Aas and Abdullah bin Rabi'a, to Abyssinia to have the Muslims extradited back to Arabia. According to the plan, the two representatives of the Quraysh first met the Abyssinian bishops and bribed them in order to gain access to the King. When they succeeded in getting an audience with him, they presented him with gifts from Arabia.



Then they stated their case:



□ "O King! Some foolish men from our city have taken refuge in your majesty's country. They have abandoned our religion, but rather than accepting your religion, they have invented one of their own. Their families, knowing of their delusions, have sent us to Your Majesty to bring them back home."



When they had made their plea to the King, the Abyssinian bishops stood and urged him to grant their request. The King, however, was a very fair judge. He said that he would allow both parties to make their statements before making a decision. The Muslim refugees were summoned to the King's court. Then the King questioned them why they had entered an unknown religion that had caused them to abandon their families and tribes.



Ja'far bin Abu Taalib (RadiAllahu 'anhu), the Prophet's (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) cousin, rose on behalf of the Muslims and said:



□ "O King! We were a nation steeped in ignorance. We worshipped idols, ate carrion and committed many abominations. We neglected our kin and mistreated our neighbors. The strong among us devoured the weak. We lived thus until Allah raised among us a messenger, of whose noble lineage, truthfulness, honesty and purity we were all aware.



□ He invited us to acknowledge the Oneness of God, to worship Allah, and to renounce the stones and idols our forefathers we used to venerate. He enjoined upon us to speak the truth, to keep our word, and to be kind and considerate to our relatives and neighbors. He forbade us to shed blood, to act wantonly, to lie and to deceive others. He forbade us to encroach upon the property of orphans or to vilify chaste women.



□ He commanded us to worship Allah alone without associating anything with Him. He ordered us to pray, to fast, and to pay the poor their due. We acknowledged he was Allah's messenger and believed in him. We followed him in whatever he brought from Allah, and we worshipped only one God without associating anything with Him. We treated as unlawful what he forbade and embraced what he made lawful for us.



□ At this, our people were estranged. They persecuted us, tried to seduce us from our faith and force us to return to idolatry, pressing us to return to the abominations we used to commit earlier. When they tortured us, ground us under their tyranny and stood between us and our religion, we fled to your country, choosing you above others for refuge. We have come here, O King, to your country seeking your protection. We hope that we shall not be dealt with unjustly."

To Be Continued...

