



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ،
رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي واحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ



Seerat-un-Nabi ﷺ

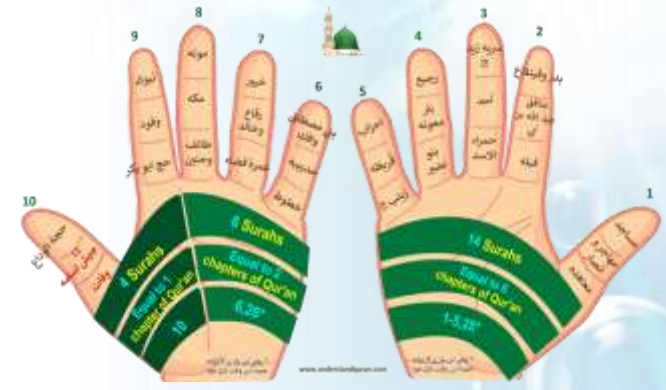
on Fingertips

Remember important events – the easy way

**Lesson-17: 2nd Hijri Year
Madani Period**



Prepared by: Research Team, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy



(Right Hand)



There are 3 parts
of this lesson:





First Part



1

Battle of Badr & Battle of Banu Qainuqa'

1

- It was unbearable for Mushrikeen of Makkah to see the power of Islam grow in Madinah.
- They started planning and attacking Muslims.
- Allah gave permission to fight against the oppressors in the month of Safar, 2nd Hijri (Surah Hajj).
- The first battle took place when 1,000 Mushriks left Makkah with the intention of eliminating the Muslims of Madinah.
- The Prophet ﷺ left Madinah with 313 Sahabah. They had very few resources to fight.

1

- Both armies came face to face at the place of Badr.
- The Mushrikeen of Makkah were soundly defeated. 70 of them were killed, and 70 were imprisoned. While 14 Muslims were martyred.
- Abu Jahl, the leaders of the Mushrikeen was also killed.

1

- After this battle, Banu Qainuqa' - a Jewish tribe- violated the treaty.
- The Prophet ﷺ advised them and informed them of the consequences of rebellion.
- When their rudeness and insolence increased, the Prophet ﷺ surrounded their territory, which lasted for about 15 days. Finally, they laid down their arms.
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered them to leave Madinah and they all went to Syria.

1



Lessons

- It is not the numbers or the quantity, but firm faith and trust in Allah which are the main keys of victory.
- Allah helps those who support His Deen and blesses them with success.
- Violation of contract is a major crime.





2

Hypocrite

Abdullah bin Ubayy





2

- After seeing the defeat of Mushrikeen in Badr and expulsion of Banu Qainuqa', some people of Madinah became Muslims just for the sake of worldly benefits. They did not want to accept Islam but were afraid that if they did not do so, their worldly interests would be harmed.

2

- From inside, they were enemies of Muslims. They would create a split among the Muslims and create doubts about Islam. They are called “Munafiqeen” (hypocrites).
- Abdullah bin Ubayy was the leader of these hypocrites, who claimed to accept Islam this year.

2



Lessons

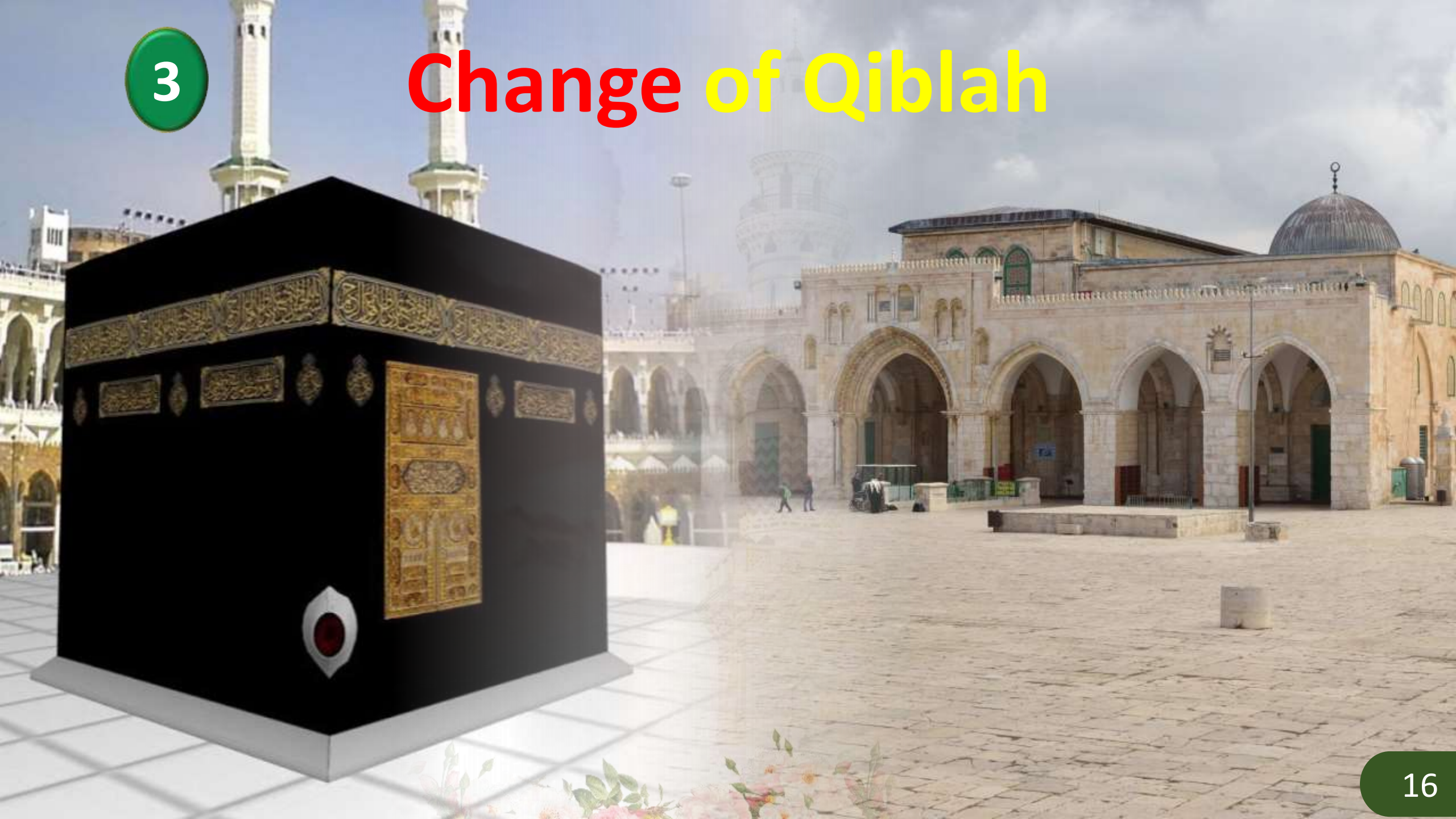
- Hypocrisy is a great sin, always stay away from it.
- Strengthen your faith by reading the Qur'an & Hadith and stay with good and righteous people.
- Stay away from those people, programs, channels, sites, etc. which raise doubts about Islam





3

Change of Qiblah



3

- Before the advent of Islam, Baitul-Maqdis was the Qiblah of the Muslims.
- In Makkah, it was possible to face Baitul-Maqdis and Ka'bah at the same time while offering prayers.
- After reaching Madinah, the Muslims started facing Baitul-Maqdis while offering prayers. This was in opposite to the direction the Ka'bah.

3

- The Prophet ﷺ had a strong desire that the Qiblah of Prophet Ibrahim^A (i.e., Ka'bah) be made the Qiblah.
- In the 2nd year of Hijrah, Allah ordered Muslims to make the Ka'bah as Qiblah. This change was a test for the people.
- In Surah Al-Baqarah, after announcing this change, Allah asked Muslims to present Islam in front of humanity; that is, we should present Islam, in every way to the world, by our words and actions, individually or as a group.

3



Lessons

- Obey Allah's commandments, even if it is against your wish.
- The responsibility of conveying the message of Deen is very heavy. Invest your time, talent, and money for it.
- Read the Qur'an, Hadith and Seerah so that you can do it in a better way.





Qur'an



Madani period:
These 14 surahs were
revealed in first
period (1 to 5 Hijri).

**Approximately equal
to 8 Juz/paras.**

**Remember at least
Juz 1-5 and Juz 28**

21 الْأَحْزَاب	11	1 أَلْبَقَرَة
22 الْأَحْزَاب	12	2 أَلْبَقَرَة
23	13	3 أَلْبَقَرَة، آلِ عِمْرَان
24	14	4 آلِ عِمْرَان، النِّسَاء
25	15	5 النِّسَاء
26 مُحَمَّد	16	6 النِّسَاء
27 الْحَدِيد	17 الْحَجَّ	7
28 الْمُجَادِلَة، الْحَشْر، الْجُمُعَة، التَّغَابُن، الطَّلَاق، الصَّفَّ	18	8
29	19	9 الْأَنْفَال
30	20	10 الْأَنْفَال

*** There are other (Makki/ Madani) surahs in these Juz/Paras.**

These 4 surahs
were revealed
in the 2nd year
of Hijrah
(2nd Hijri)

Surah which revealed in 1st period of Madani Life

21 الْأَحْزَاب	11	1 الْبَقْرَةَ
22 الْأَحْزَاب	12	2 الْبَقْرَةَ
23	13	3 الْبَقْرَةَ، آلِ عِمْرَانَ
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28 الْمُجَادِلَةَ، الْحَشْرَ، الْجُمُعَةَ، التَّغَابُنَ، الطَّلَاقَ، الصَّافَّاتِ	18	8
29	19	9 الْأَنْفَالَ
30	20	10 الْأَنْفَالَ

*These Surahs may contain other (Makkai/Madani) Surahs as well.



Qur'an

- Study these Surahs to understand what kind of instructions were given by Allah to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to establish the foundation of the Islamic society in Madinah and to defend Islam & Muslims.



Hadith

- It is indeed a big loss if we don't get to read or listen to a single word of the Prophet ﷺ everyday!
- Don't we have 15, 20 seconds for this task?



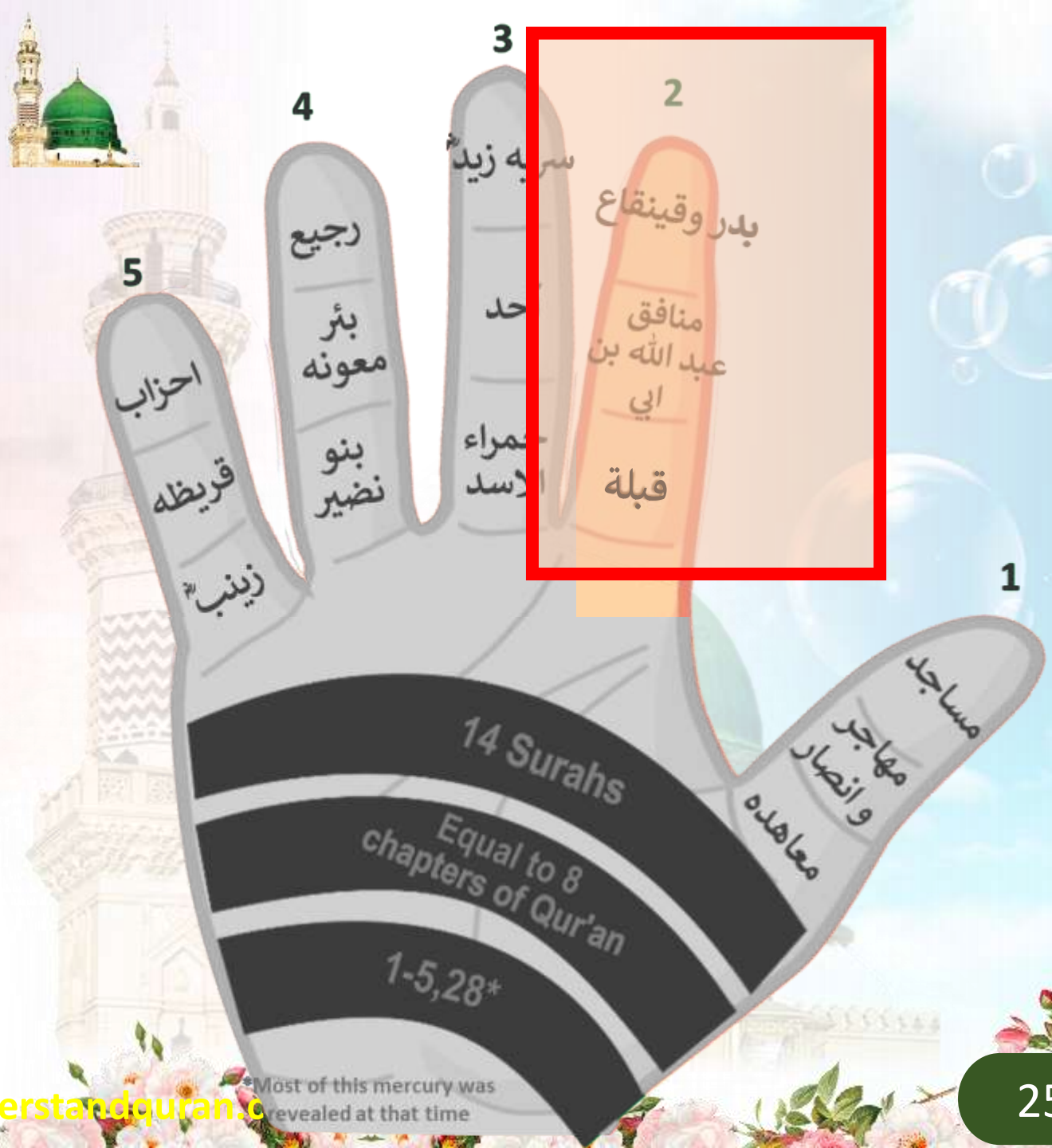


We learnt three main topics of 2nd Hijri year.

Now practice them on 3 parts of index finger of you right hand:

1. **Badr** and **Qainuqa'**,
2. **Hypocrite** Abdullah bin Ubayy
3. **Change** of Qiblah

In Brief : **Badr, Hypocrite, Qiblah**





عزائم

Let's take a short **quiz** of this video

Which is given in the description below the video.



www.youtube.com/user/understandquran

www.understandquran.com

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ
نَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

Oh Allah,
Grant us the Taufeeq

- To study and teach Seerat un Nabi ﷺ
- To follow him and
- To spread his message

**For Qurani Qaa'ida, Tajweed and
understanding of the Qur'an Online**

1 to 1 and group classes,

Please visit:

understandquran.com