

THE HIJRAH AND THE ISLAMIC NEW YEAR

• **HIJRAH** Lit. The Migration

- The emigration of the Prophet (Peace be upon him) from MAKKAH to MADINAH was formerly known as YATRIB.
- It happened on Thursday, the 27th of Safar, 13th year of the prophethood (12th September 622A.D.)
- The Prophet (Peace be upon him) accompanied with Hazrat Abu Bakr (Allah be pleased with him), after leaving Makkah.
- They stayed in a cave in Mount THAWR, several miles south of the city for 4 days and 3 nights

- They set out for MADINAH on Monday 1st Rabi-Ul-Awwal (16th September 622A.D.)
- They reached QUBA on Monday 8th Rabi-Ul-Awwal (23rd September 622 A.D.)
- They Stayed in QUBA for 4 days (another report 20 days)
- They arrived in MADINAH on Friday 12th Rabi-Ul-Awwal (27th September 622A.D.)

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The story of HIJRAH -A

- By the time of Hijrah, as a result of the oppression at the hands of the Kuffar of Makkah, many Muslims had already left the City
- Abu Talib, the uncle of the Prophet (Peace be upon him) had died earlier that year.
- The leaders of the Quraysh decided to seize the occasion to rid themselves of the Prophet (Peace be upon him) who had caused , in their opinion great dissension in Makkah
- They had plotted his murder.
- It was decided that a member of each of the clans, would participate and thus all would share the responsibility.

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- Allah Almighty informed the Prophet (Peace be upon him) about the conspiracy through angle Gabriel.

- The Prophet (Peace be upon him) informed Hazrat Abu Bakr (Allah be pleased with him) that they would migrate from Makkah to Madinah.

- The holy Quran refers to it as follows:

And (remember O Prophet) how non believers were scheming against you in order to arrest you or to slay you or to drive you away:

Thus they have (always) schemed. But Allah bought their schemes to nought, and Allah is above all schemers (Surah AL-Anfal-8, Verse-30)

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The story of HIJRAH -B

- On the night of Hijrah, the Prophet's house was surrounded by the Kuffar.
- The Prophet (Peace be upon him) instructed Hazrat Ali (Allah be pleased with him) to sleep in his bed.
- Then The Prophet (Peace be upon him) reciting the first few verses from surah YASIN slipped past the enemies, who could not see him, and joined Hazrat Abu Bakr (Allah be pleased with him)
- The Quran says:
And we have set a barrier before them and a barrier after them and we have enshrouded them in vials so that they cannot see (Surah Yasin-36, Verse-9)

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- The Prophet (Peace be upon him) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (Allah be pleased with him) hid in a cave in Mount Thawr.
- A search party arrived at the cave next morning.
- But never looked in it because of the sudden miraculous presence of a
 - (1) Spider's web over the opening of the cave.
 - (2) Dove's nest with eggs in the front of the cave.
- It seemed that no one had entered the cave.

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The story of HIJRAH -C

- After 4 days of hiding, The Prophet (Peace be upon him) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (Allah be pleased with him) continued their journey towards Madinah on a camel by the side of the sea coast.
- After arriving at QUBA, he laid the foundation of the first Masjid in Islam. A Masjid still stands on the same site today.
- The Holy Quran refers to this Masjid as follows:
A place of worship (Masjid) which was founded upon reverence from the first day. (Surah At-Tawbah-9, Verse 108)

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- When they finally set out for Madinah, it was Friday. On his way, He was in the locality of Bani Salim. He offered Friday prayers along with 100 Sahabah.
- This was the first Friday prayers in Islam and the first Friday Sermon was delivered by The Prophet (Peace be upon him).
- After the Friday prayer, The Prophet (Peace be upon him) entered the city of Yatrib from the southern end.
- The city was renamed as MADINA-TUN-NABI (The city of the Prophet) which for convenience is called MADINAH

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The story of HIJRAH -D

- The Prophet (Peace be upon him) entered Madinah and allowed his camel to kneel where it liked. It knelt first in a place, where now the prophets Mosque stands.
- Then it got up and finally knelt in front of the house of Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari which become the first residence of the prophet in Madinah.
- The people of Madinah became very happy and excited when they found out that the prophet was amongst them. They gave him a hero's welcome.

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- The Hijrah started a new chapter in the history of the Islamic Movement.
- It bought a feeling of security and hope for the work of Islam.
- It was the beginning of a new role for the The Prophet (Peace be upon him) as a STATESMAN and a RULER
- It was also the beginning of the establishment of the MUSLIM UMMAH with its real dynamic principles.

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The Islamic Calendar

- The Islamic calendar is called the *HIJRI CALENDER*, , that is dating from the emigration of the prophet to Madinah.
- The Hijri year consist of 12 lunar months, some of 29 and some of 30 days. The Islamic day runs from sunset to sunset.
- The Hijrah took place in September of 622A.D. The first day of MUHARRAM of the first HIJRI year in progress coincided with 16th July 622 A.D.
- The Hijri year is written as A.H. I.e. after Hijrah. This is 1420 A.H.
- This Islamic new year began on Sunday 18th April 1999, which was the 1st Muharram 1420 A.H.

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- The Islamic year is approximately 11 days shorter than the Christian Gregorian year.
- It takes 32½ Hijri years to pass through all the solar seasons
- 100 Muslim Hijri years will approximately be 97 Christian Gregorian year.
- In 637 A.D., 16 years after Hijrah, Hazrat Umar (Allah be pleased with him) officially instituted the year of the Hijrah, as the first year of the Islamic era.
- However, it had already been the Sunnah of The Prophet (Peace be upon him) to take the event of the Hijrah as the reference point in time

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Names of the months

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| •1 | Muharram | The Sacred month |
| •2 | Safar | The month which is void |
| •3 | Rabi-Al-Awwal | The first spring |
| •4 | Rabi-Al-Thani | The second spring |
| •5 | Jumadath-Ula | The first month of dryness |
| •6 | Jumadath-Thaniyah | The second month of dryness |
| •7 | Rajab | The revered month |
| •8 | Shaban | The month of division |
| •9 | Ramadan | The month of great heat |
| •10 | Shawwal | The month of hunting |
| •11 | Dhul Qadah | The month of rest |
| •12 | Dhul Hijh | The month of pilgrimage |