

# Migration to Abyssinia

Events

- In the 5<sup>th</sup> year of Prophethood, 11 men & 4 women (Hazrat Usman and his wife Ruqayya)
- 79 men & 7 women (Hazrat Jaffar).
- Najashi treated the Muslims with kindness.
- Quraish sent the deputation.
- Hazrat Jaffar delivered the speech and recited some part of Surah Maryam.
- “By God this and the Gospel are the lights of One candle” (Najashi)

# Significance of Migration to Abyssinia

1. First major political move.
2. One tie of allegiance (loyalty or commitment)
  - This tie of allegiance was also strengthened among those who remained in Makkah.
  - Made feeling of unity stronger among the Muslims.

# Cont...

3. Carry the message of Islam further and out of Arabia.
4. Able to establish the close community.
5. It was possible to establish the Muslim society that implemented Islam without the presence of Prophet Muhammad(S.A.W).
6. They were considered to be on the mission of Jihad. (battle of Khyber)
7. Convinced Quraish of the sincerity of Muslims.
8. Idea of greater migration to Yasrib.

# Question no. 1

Q. no. 1: Explain in depth the significance of Muslims' migration to Abyssinia . [10 marks]

# Question no. 2

Q no. 2: Why did the people of Makkah pursue the Muslims? [4 marks]

The migration of Muslims to Abyssinia posed a significant challenge to the Quraysh's authority in Mecca. The Quraysh, as the guardians of the Kaaba, had immense religious, political, and economic influence. They profited greatly from the pilgrimage industry centered around the Kaaba, which housed idols that drew worshippers. The spread of Islam, advocating monotheism, directly threatened their polytheistic practices and economic interests. As more Muslims converted to Islam, the Quraysh feared that allowing the Muslims to live peacefully in Abyssinia would lead to the growth of Islam, weakening their control over Mecca and the wider Arabian Peninsula.

# Cont...

The Quraysh were also concerned about the broader effects of the Muslim migration. Abyssinia was a powerful Christian kingdom with established trade relations with Arabia, and the Quraysh feared that if the Muslims found favor with the king of Abyssinia, it could lead to political alliances that threatened their own dominance. To prevent this, the Quraysh sent delegates to the Negus, attempting to convince him to return the Muslim refugees to Mecca.

The Quraysh's efforts were motivated by a desire to preserve their social, economic, and religious supremacy and prevent the spread of Islam, which they saw as a direct threat to their way of life.