

Migration to Abyssinia

Events

- In the 5th 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.

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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.

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. The spread of Islam 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. Hence, weakening their control over Mecca.

Abyssinia was a powerful Christian kingdom with established trade relations with Arabia. 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.