

PART 3

21. SAYYIDUNA UMAR (RADI ALLAHU ANHU) ACCEPTS ISLAM

The following incident happened in the 6th year after the first Revelation.

There was a Meccan by the name of Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu). He was not yet a Muslim. He was 35 years old. He made a vow to kill Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).

One day, he decided to carry out his actions. He set off to kill Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). On his way, he met Nuam bin Abdullah and told him about his intentions. Nuam told him to first take care of his sister, Sayyadah Fathima (radi Allahu anha) and his brother-in-law, Sayyiduna Sayid (radi Allahu anhu), since they had already accepted Islam. Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) became very angry when he heard about this and went at once to his sister's house.

21.1 INCIDENT AT THE HOUSE

As he approached the house, he heard the Holy Quran being recited. Sayyiduna Khabbab (radi Allahu anhu) was reading Surah Ta Ha to his sister and her husband. Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) then burst into the house. He demanded to know what they were reading. They refused to speak to him. Sayyiduna Khabbab (radi Allahu anhu) had already quickly hidden in another room just before Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) came into the house.

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) was so angry that he started hitting his brother-in-law. His sister stepped forward to protect her husband and was also injured on the face. She began to bleed. Seeing the blood on her face, Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) calmed down. In the meantime, they kept on saying: "Umar! We shall not leave Islam even if you kill us. We shall not leave Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam)."

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) was struck by their words and their faith. He calmly asked them to show him the sheet of the Holy Quran. His sister, Sayyadah Fathima (radi Allahu anha), told him to clean himself first. He had a Ghusal (bath).

21.2 SAYYIDUNA UMAR (RADI ALLAHU ANHU) ACCEPTS ISLAM

He was then given the Holy Quran to read. While reading the Holy Quran, Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu's) face brightened. He was deeply moved by the verses of the Holy Quran. He decided to accept Islam and said, "Lead me to Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), so that I may accept Islam."

Sayyiduna Khabbab (radi Allahu anhu) came out of hiding. He led him to Sayyiduna Arqam (radi Allahu anhu's) house.

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) and the Sahaba welcomed Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) into the house. Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) recited the Kalimah Shahaadah. He accepted Islam freely. He was the 40th Muslim to accept Islam.

21.3 ISLAM STRENGTHENED

As Almighty Allah willed, one of Islam's worst enemies had now become one of its most faithful friends.

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) was a powerful man. Before him, Sayyiduna Hamza (radi Allahu anhu) accepted Islam. Their entry into Islam was a turning point in the history of the Islamic Movement.

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) was so brave and fearless of the Kuffar that he prayed in front of the Holy Kaaba. He encouraged other Muslims to join him. The Kuffar watched them in anger, but were afraid to take any action against them.

22. BOYCOTT OF THE MUSLIMS BY THE QURAISH

The Quraish had failed to stop the Islamic Movement in Makkatul Mukarramah and Abyssinia. They already lost some of their strongest men.

The Quraish had a meeting with all the leaders and important families of Makkatul Mukarramah. In order to put pressure on the Muslims, they all agreed to "boycott" or "cut off all communications" with Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), his followers, the Banu Hashim and the Banu Muttalib.

22.1 TERMS OF THE BOYCOTT

A notice or agreement was written by the Quraish. Mansur ibn Ikrama wrote up the terms of the Agreement. The Agreement was hung up in the Holy Kaaba for all to see. The terms were:-

- (a) No one was to buy or sell anything to them.
- (b) No food and water was to be supplied to them.
- (c) No marriages were to take place with any member of the Banu Hashim tribe.
- (d) No Meccan will be allowed to become a Muslim.
- (e) There must be no contact with them.
- (f) They must give up Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).

When the Muslims saw the agreement, they could do nothing. Abu Taalib, the chief of the Banu Hashim, took all the people to a valley outside Makkatul Mukarramah called "Shib-e-Abu Taalib" or "The Valley of Abu Taalib." They stayed in this valley for 3 years.

22.2 MUSLIMS LIVE IN HARDSHIP

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), his Sahaba and the Banu Hashim underwent a great deal of hardship and suffering in the 3 years that they lived in this valley. There were no food and water in the valley. As their provisions ran out, they had to feed on the leaves of trees. Some boiled the skin of goats for food. The children had no milk. The parents were like skeletons. There were a few kind-hearted Meccans who secretly supplied a little food that they could find for the children.

22.3 VIEWS OF BOYCOTT CHANGES

By now, many Meccans felt sorry for their fellow countrymen and realized that the terms of the Agreement were too cruel. Hisham bin Amr and Zubair bin Abi Ummayah decided to take some form of action. Hisham bin Amr called the Meccans together. He appealed to them to cancel the Agreement.

In the meantime, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) had a dream. In the dream, he saw that the Agreement that the Meccans had drawn up was eaten away by white ants. He also saw that the word "Allah" written on the Agreement remained uneaten. He related this dream to his uncle, Abu Taalib. Abu Taalib sent a message to the Meccans to inspect the Agreement. The Meccans went to the Holy Kaaba, and to their surprise, found that the ants had eaten up the Agreement, except the name of "Allah." The dream of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) proved to be true.

22.4 MUSLIMS RETURN HOME

Now that through the Will of Almighty Allah, the Agreement was finally destroyed, the boycott came to an end. The Muslims, the Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib were allowed to return home to the city.

Of course, this did not put an end to the sufferings inflicted upon the Muslims. Abu Jahl was furious. The Kuffar continued insulting and abusing the Muslims. In spite of all this, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) continued spreading the message of Islam.

22.5 POET ACCEPTS ISLAM

Sayyiduna Tufayl bin Amr (radi Allahu anhu) was a prominent poet. He and highly honoured by the Arabs. He was from the tribe of Daus. He did not as yet accept Islam.

When he came to Makkatul Mukarramah, some of the Quraish warned him about meeting Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). They told him to be careful and not to be cast into Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam's) spell. But, Sayyiduna Tufayl (radi Allahu anhu) did not listen to the Quraish. He went to Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) and accepted Islam.

Thereafter, Sayyiduna Tufayl bin Amr (radi Allahu anhu) returned to his tribe and began preaching the message of Islam. Soon all of them became Muslims.

23. YEAR OF SORROW

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was now 50 years old. It had been 10 years since he had received the first Revelation from Almighty Allah. More sorrow and grief was to face him that year.

This year is called "The Year of Sorrow" or "Aam-al-Huzn."

23.1 DEATH OF ABU TAALIB

Soon after the boycott, his uncle, Abu Taalib, passed away at the age of 82. Abu Taalib's death was a great loss to him because Abu Taalib who always protected him from the Kuffar. Abu Taalib's protection was like a fortress against the hostility of the entire Quraish. Abu Taalib managed to convince the Banu Hashim and the Banu Muttalib to protect him. Now that he died, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) did not have any material support in the midst of his enemies. Abu Taalib had never accepted Islam.

23.2 LOSS OF BIBI KHADIJAH (RADI ALLAHU ANHA)

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam's) wife, Bibi Khadijah (radi Allahu anha), also passed away on the 10th of Ramadaan at the age of 65. Her demise was a great loss to Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). She had always supported him in his mission. She comforted him through all the hardships that he faced. She had helped his cause financially. She gave away all her wealth in the service of Islam. She lived a poor life. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) had loved her very much and he used to remember her very often.

24. MISSION TO TA'IF

In a single year, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) had lost the protection of his uncle and the loving care of his wife. This made the Kuffar very bold. They started opposing him more openly.

It was the 10th year of his mission. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) knew that he had to find a place other than Makkatul Mukarramah to be the base of Islam. He decided to spread the word of Almighty Allah to the people of Ta'if, a town 60 miles to the west of Makkatul Mukarramah.

24.1 RECEPTION AT TA'IF

When Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) arrived in Ta'if, he went to 3 important people of the city. He hoped to convince them about accepting Islam. All of them refused to accept Islam. They made fun of him. They set the wicked people of Ta'if upon him. As he left the city of Ta'if, they pelted Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) with stones. He was badly injured and his blessed shoes were full of blood.

24.2 FORGIVENESS FOR PEOPLE OF TA'IF

After walking for 3 miles, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) reached the plantation of Utbah bin Rabiah, a Kaafir. He took shelter there and prayed to Almighty Allah for help and protection.

The Angel, Sayyiduna Jibra'eel (alaihis salaam) appeared before him. He informed Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) that he had been given the command by Almighty Allah to destroy the people of Ta'if if Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) wished so.

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) replied: "There is no need for that. These people do not want to accept Islam. I do hope and pray to Almighty Allah that there will be persons from among their children who would worship Almighty Allah and accept His Deen."

In the meantime, Utbah bin Rabiah, the owner of the garden, saw what had happened. He felt sorry for Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). He sent his slave, Addas, with a plateful of grapes to him. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) ate the grapes.

Much later, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) told his Sahaba that the day of Ta'if was the most testing time of life. But look at the mercy and greatness of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam)! He was bruised, hurt and blood-stained, yet he never pronounced one word of curse for the people who had assaulted him.

24.3 JINNS ACCEPT ISLAM

After resting for some time, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) set out for Makkatul Mukarramah. As night approached, he stopped at Nakhla, a place just outside Makkatul Mukarramah. Here, he performed his Salaah. While praying, about 7 Jinns passed by. They listened to the Holy Quran being recited. After Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) had finished his Salaah, they all accepted Islam.

24.4 UNDER THE PROTECTION OF MU'TIM BIN 'ADI

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) walked further until then reached the Cave of Hira. He rested at the cave for a while.

Realising that the Kuffar were still intent upon killing him, he sent word to Mu'tim bin 'Adi, a Kaafir, asking him for protection. Mutim was a very respectable person. He agreed. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) returned to Makkatul Mukarramah. Mu'tim announced to the Kuffar that Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was now under his protection.

25. JOURNEY TO THE HEAVENS - MEE'RAJ

After the death of Abu Taalib and Bibi Khadijah (radi Allahu anha), and the cruel treatment that he received at Ta'if, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) longed for some comfort.

25.1 MEE'RAJ IN THE HOLY QURAN

This comfort happened in the form of a remarkable and eventful night journey to Jerusalem called "Al Isra," and the ascent to the Heavens called "Al Mee'raj." About this incident, Almighty Allah says in the Holy Quran: "Glory to Allah Who did take His servant for a journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque, whose precincts We did Bless, in order that We might show him some of Our Signs: for He is the One Who Hears and Sees all things." (Surah Bani Israel:1)

The Mee'raj happened on the 27th Night of Rajab. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was 50 years old.

25.2 SAYYIDUNA JIBRA'EL (ALAIHIS SALAAM'S) VISIT

One night, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was asleep in the house of his cousin, Umme Haani, daughter of Abu Taalib.

Sayyiduna Jibra'el (alaihis salaam) came to him. He gave him the good news that Almighty Allah wished him in His Presence. Sayyiduna Jibra'el (alaihis salaam) took him to the Holy Kaaba (Masjid al-

Haram). He then opened the chest of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), washed it with Zam Zam water and filled it with the Noor (Light) of Allah and Hikmah (Wisdom).

They then mounted the "Buraaq," a transport from Jannah. Buraaq could travel faster than light. They travelled to Jerusalem.

25.3 JOURNEY TO MASJIDUL AQSA

They stopped in Jerusalem at Masjidul Aqsa. This mosque was built hundreds of years earlier by Nabi Sulaiman (alaihis salaam).

Here, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) met all the past Ambiya of Almighty Allah and led them for Salaah. Almighty Allah had appointed him as the Imam (Leader) of all the Ambiya.

25.4 JOURNEY TO THE HEAVENS

From Jerusalem, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was taken to the Heavens.

This journey of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) to Heaven is called "Mee'raj" or "Going Up."

On the entry into the first Heaven, he was met by Sayyiduna Adam (alaihis salaam); into the second Heaven by Sayyiduna Yahya and Sayyiduna 'Isa (alaihimus salaam); then by Sayyiduna Yusuf (alaihis salaam); then by Sayyiduna Idris (alaihis salaam); by Sayyiduna Haroon and Sayyiduna Moosa (alaihimus salaam) and into the seventh Heaven by Sayyiduna Ebrahim (alaihis salaam).

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) saw the beauties of the Gardens of Jannah (Paradise), which Almighty Allah has promised to those who obey him. He saw the terrible signs of Jahannam (Hell), where evil people will go after death. He saw the entire creation - the past, present and the future.

25.5 MEETING WITH ALMIGHTY ALLAH

Finally, Sayyiduna Jibra'el (alaihis salaam) brought him to the furthest point - a tree - called "Sidratul Muntaha." It was a place where no Angel or human being had ever been before, and no one else would ever go there. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) had the honour of going there. He had to travel on his own until he was in the Presence of Almighty Allah. He saw Almighty Allah with his own eyes.

Almighty Allah spoke directly to His beloved Prophet, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). He was given the following by Almighty Allah:-

- (a) Five times daily Salaah which became compulsory for all Muslims.
- (b) Last portion of Surah Baqarah.
- (c) He was promised that Muslims who believed in One Allah would be granted Jannah.
- (d) He was promised that Almighty Allah will reward those Muslims who performed good deeds.

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) then returned home.

25.6 THE TITLE OF "SIDDIQUE"

The next morning, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) narrated his experiences to his Sahaba. They never doubted what he said.

In fact, when Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu) heard of the Mee'raj, he said: "If Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) says so, then it must be true." After this event, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) gave him the title of "Siddique" which means "The Confirmer of Truth."

When the Kuffar heard of the Mee'raj, they began to mock Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). Even after proving to them that he went for the Mee'raj, they still did not believe him.

26. ISLAMIC MOVEMENT SPREADS TO MADINATUL MUNAWWARAH

As we already know, Makkatul Mukarramah was an important trading centre in Arabia and an important place of worship. Many traders and pilgrims from all over Arabia came to the city. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) used to deliver the message of Islam to them. He used to teach them about Islam.

One group of people who benefitted from his teachings were from Madinatul Munawwarah (then known as Yathrib).

The events below show how the Islamic Movement set its root in Madinatul Munawwarah.

26.1 FIRST PLEDGE OF AQABA

Aqaba is a place between Mount Hira and Mina near Makkatul Mukarramah.

In the 11th year of his mission, 6 men from Madinatul Munawwarah met Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu allah wasallam) at Aqaba. He instructed them in the teachings of Islam. They, in turn, spread the message of Islam in their city, Madinatul Munawwarah.

The following year, 12 men came to Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu allah wasallam) and accepted Islam. They were from the Aus and Khazraj tribes of Madinatul Munawwarah. They made the following pledge with him:-

- (a) Not to join partners with Allah,
- (b) Not to commit adultery and fornication,
- (c) Not to steal,
- (d) Not to kill their female children,
- (e) Not to bring false charges against an innocent person, and
- (f) To obey Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).

This was the first pledge of Aqaba.

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu allah wasallam) promised those that kept the pledge that as a reward they will be granted Jannah. He also sent Sayyiduna Musab bin Umair (radi Allahu anhu) to Madinatul Munawwarah to make the new Muslims understand the principles of Islam.

26.2 SECOND PLEDGE OF AQABA

As a result of Sayyiduna Musab bin Umair (radi Allahu anhu's) efforts, Islam spread quickly in Madinatul Munawwarah.

In the 13th year of the mission, 73 men and 2 women met Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu allah wasallam) at Aqaba. They urged him to come to their city. Sayyiduna Abbas (radi Allahu anhu), not yet a Muslim, asked the people of Madinatul Munawwarah to promise to protect Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) at all times. The people promised to do so. At the same time, they were anxious to hear what Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) had to say.

Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) first read verses from the Holy Quran. He then explained to them the principles of Islam. Thereafter, he said: "I accept your allegiance on this condition that you would protect me in the same way as would your women and children."

They agreed wholeheartedly to support him. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was happy at their response.

"What shall be for us, O Prophet of Allah, if we remain firm in our pledge?" they asked.

"Paradise," was the reply.

Then, they all stretched out their hands, placing it together, and took the pledge: "We pledge that we will hear and obey in times of our distress and in times of plenty, and in what befalls us of happiness and anguish, and that we will speak the truth wherever we be, not fearing disapproval of the oppressors, in the Path of Allah." This was the second pledge of Aqaba.

26.3 TEACHERS APPOINTED FOR NEW MUSLIMS

After this pledge was taken, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) appointed 12 Sahaba to teach Islam to the new Muslims of Madinatul Munawwarah (Yathrib).

27. PLOT OF THE KUFFAR TO KILL RASOOLULLAH (SALLAL LAAHU ALAIHI WASALLAM)

The Kuffar were very angry when they heard about the Pledge of Aqaba. They became more harsh to the Muslims. Almighty Allah instructed Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) to send the Muslims to Madinatul Munawwarah. There, he promised them, they will be guaranteed protection by the Muslims of Madinatul Munawwarah.

27.1 FIRST HIJRAH TO MADINATUL MUNAWWARAH (YATHRIB)

The Sahaba agreed. First they made Hijrah in small numbers. They did not want to attract too much attention from the Quraish. Many other Muslims began to leave. Most of them left behind all their wealth and properties in Makkatul Mukarramah. Some were caught by the Kuffar and put into prisons. Some had their wives and children taken away from them.

Now that most of the Muslims left their city, only a few stayed behind. Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), Sayyiduna Ali (radi Allahu anhu) and Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu) also remained in Makkatul Mukarramah.

27.2 MEETING OF KUFFAR AT DARUL NADWA

When the Meccan Kuffar learned about the success of Islam in Madinatul Munawwarah, they became very worried. They were afraid that the Muslims might become very powerful one day.

In a desperate attempt to take actions, 14 Meccan chiefs met at a place called Darul Nadwa. It was a secret meeting place in the city of Makkatul Mukarramah. After lengthy discussions, they decided that the only way to put an end to their problems was to kill Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). Abu Jahl suggested a plan. His plan was: to pick out the strongest and bravest man from each tribe; surround the house of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) and attack and kill him as he comes out for morning prayers. All the others agreed to the plan.

27.3 RASOOLULLAH (SALLAL LAAHU ALAIHI WASALLAM'S) ESCAPE

While the Kuffar were planning to kill Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), Almighty Allah sent Revelation to him, warning him about the plans of the Kuffar. Almighty Allah says in the Holy Quran: "Remember how the Unbelievers plotted against you, to keep you in bonds, and slay you, or get you out of your home. They plot and plan, and Allah too plans, But the Best of Planners is Allah." (Surah Anfal: 30)

In the meantime the Kuffar had already surrounded the house of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). He was ready to make Hijrah to Madinatul Munawwarah. He told Sayyiduna Ali (radi Allahu anhu) to sleep in his bed and cover himself. He also instructed Sayyiduna Ali (radi Allahu anhu) to return the people's money and belongings that he had with him for safe keeping. Sayyiduna Ali (radi Allahu anhu) was to meet them later in Madinatul Munawwarah.

The moment arrived for Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) to leave the house. The Kuffar were waiting outside with long daggers in their hands ready to lunge at him. But, as Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) left the house, he walked passed the Kuffar reciting verses of Surah Yasin from the Holy Quran and blowing dust towards them. Almighty Allah blinded the sight of the Kuffar, so they did not see him at all.

Together with Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu), Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) made his way out of Makkatul Mukarramah. They went to Mount Thaur and hid in a cave.

Meanwhile, the Kuffar waited patiently outside Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam's) house waiting for morning to arrive. The next morning, the door of the house opened and Sayyiduna Ali (radi Allahu anhu) stepped out of the house. The Kuffar were shocked to see him. They were expecting to see Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam). They then realised that he had escaped. Their evil plot failed yet again.