

MIFTAAH SEMINAR

FAMILIES AROUND THE PROPHET SAW



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SESSION 2

The Family of Abdul Muttalib

- **Abdul Muttalib Shaybah ibn Hashim**

- He was the grandfather of the Prophet SAW.
- His family is known as an eloquent and respected family. As a chief of Makkah he received a lot of support from Allah SWT.
- He was called Shaybah or white-haired because of the streak of white through his jet-black hair.
- He had six wives: Sumra bint Jundab, Lubna bint Hajar, Fatimah bint Amr, Halah bint Wuhayb, Natīla bint Janab and Mumanna'a bint 'Amr.
- With Sumra, they had a son al-Harith
- With Lubna they had a son Abdul-Uzza, who is also known as Abu Lahab
- With Fatimah they had three sons and five daughters: Az-Zubayr, Abd Manaf (Abu Talib), Barrah, Abdullah, Umm Ḥakim, Arwa, Atikah and Umaimah.
- With Halah, they had two children Hamza and Safiyya.

- **Hamza ibn Abdul-Muttalib**

- He was a foster brother and uncle of the Prophet SAW. He was very dear to him.
- Hamza and the Prophet SAW had a unique relationship as they were only two years apart.
- He was a brave warrior and the first General of Islam.
- Hamza defended the Prophet SAW when Abu Jahl acted unjustly toward him, verbally abusing and treating him harshly, while the Prophet tolerated it.
- In a gathering, Hamza struck his bow against the head of Abu Jahl and professed his belief in Islam. He addressed Abu Jahl and said: "You abuse Muhammad SAW merely because he says that he is the Messenger of God and that angels descend upon him. Listen carefully that from today, I also follow the religion of Muhammad SAW, and I also profess all that which Muhammad SAW professes. If you have the courage and dare, then confront me."
- Hamza was killed in the Battle of Uhud when he was standing in front of the Prophet SAW, fighting with two swords when the Abyssinian slave, Wahshi ibn Harb, killed him with a spear.
- Hind bint Utbah wanted to avenge her father, Utbah ibn Rabi'ah, whom Hamza had killed in Badr. Wahshi slit open his stomach and brought his liver to Hind who chewed Hamza's liver then spat it out.
- "Then she went and mutilated Hamza and made anklets, necklaces and pendants from his body, and brought him and his liver to Makkah."
- Wahshi described the incident and how he redeemed himself in a hadith narrated by Jafar bin `Amr bin Umaiya:

قَالَ خَرَجْتُ مَعَ عَبِيدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَدِيِّ بْنِ الْخِيَارِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا حِمَصَ قَالَ لِي
 عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ هَلْ لَكَ فِي وَحْشِيٍّ نَسَأَلُهُ عَنْ قَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ قُلْتَ نَعَمْ. وَكَانَ وَحْشِيٌّ
 يَسْكُنُ حِمَصَ فَسَأَلْنَا عَنْهُ فَقِيلَ لَنَا هُوَ ذَاكَ فِي ظِلِّ قَصْرِهِ، كَأَنَّهُ حَمِيْتُ. قَالَ
 فَجِئْنَا حَتَّى وَقَفْنَا عَلَيْهِ بِبَيْسِيرٍ، فَسَلَّمْنَا، فَرَدَّ السَّلَامَ، قَالَ وَعَبِيدُ اللَّهِ مُعْتَجِرٌ
 بِعِمَامَتِهِ، مَا يَرِي وَحْشِيٍّ إِلَّا عَيْنِيهِ وَرَجْلِيهِ، فَقَالَ عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ يَا وَحْشِيُّ أَتَعْرِفُنِي
 قَالَ فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَا وَاللَّهِ إِلَّا أَبِي أَعْلَمُ أَنَّ عَدِيَّ بْنَ الْخِيَارِ تَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً يُقَالُ
 لَهَا أُمُّ قِتَالِ بِنْتُ أَبِي الْعَيْصِ، فَوَلَدَتْ لَهُ غُلَامًا بِمَكَّةَ، فَكُنْتُ أَسْتَرْضِعُ لَهُ،
 فَحَمَلْتُ ذَلِكَ الْغُلَامَ مَعَ أُمِّهِ، فَنَاوَلْتُهَا إِيَّاهُ، فَلَكَانِي نَظَرْتُ إِلَى قَدَمَيْكَ. قَالَ
 فَكَشَفَ عَبِيدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَا تَخْبِرُنَا بِقَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ قَالَ نَعَمْ، إِنَّ حَمْزَةَ
 قَتَلَ طُعَيْمَةَ بِنْتُ عَدِيِّ بْنِ الْخِيَارِ بَبَدْرٍ، فَقَالَ لِي مَوْلَايَ جُبَيْرُ بْنُ مُطْعِمٍ إِنَّ
 قَتَلْتَ حَمْزَةَ بِعَمِّي فَأَنْتَ حُرٌّ، قَالَ فَلَمَّا أَنْ خَرَجَ النَّاسُ عَامَ عَيْنَيْنِ - وَعَيْنَيْنِ
 جَبَلٌ بِحِيَالِ أَحَدٍ، بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ وَاِدٍ - خَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّاسِ إِلَى الْقِتَالِ، فَلَمَّا اصْطَفَوْا
 لِلْقِتَالِ خَرَجَ سِبَاعٌ فَقَالَ هَلْ مِنْ مُبَارَزٍ قَالَ فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ
 فَقَالَ يَا سِبَاعُ يَا ابْنَ أُمِّ أَنْمَارٍ مُقْطَعَةَ الْبُطُورِ، اتَّحَادَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ
 عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ ثُمَّ شَدَّ عَلَيْهِ فَكَانَ كَأَمْسِ الذَّاهِبِ - قَالَ - وَكَمَنْتُ لِحَمْزَةَ
 تَحْتَ صَخْرَةٍ فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنِّي رَمَيْتُهُ بِحَرْبَتِي، فَأَضَعَهَا فِي ثُنْتِهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَتْ مِنْ
 بَيْنِ وَرِكَئِهِ - قَالَ - فَكَانَ ذَلِكَ الْعَهْدَ بِهِ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ النَّاسُ رَجَعْتُ مَعَهُمْ
 فَأَقَمْتُ بِمَكَّةَ، حَتَّى فَشَا فِيهَا الْإِسْلَامُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ إِلَى الطَّائِفِ، فَأَرْسَلُوا إِلَى
 رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ رَسُولًا، فَقِيلَ لِي إِنَّهُ لَا يَهِيْجُ الرَّسُلَ - قَالَ -
 فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَهُمْ حَتَّى قَدِمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَلَمَّا رَأَى
 قَالَ " أَنْتَ وَحْشِيٌّ " . قُلْتُ نَعَمْ. قَالَ " أَنْتَ قَتَلْتَ حَمْزَةَ " . قُلْتُ قَدْ كَانَ مِنْ
 الْأَمْرِ مَا بَلَغَكَ. قَالَ " فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تُعَيِّبَ وَجْهَكَ عَنِّي " . قَالَ فَخَرَجْتُ،
 فَلَمَّا قَبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَخَرَجَ مُسَيِّمَةَ الْكَذَّابِ قُلْتُ
 لِأَخْرَجَنِّي إِلَى مُسَيِّمَةَ لَعَلِّي أَقْتُلُهُ فَأُكَافِئَ بِهِ حَمْزَةَ - قَالَ - فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّاسِ،
 فَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ - قَالَ - فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ قَائِمٌ فِي ثَلَمَةِ جِدَارٍ، كَأَنَّهُ جَمَلٌ أَوْرَقٌ
 نَائِرُ الرَّأْسِ - قَالَ - فَرَمَيْتُهُ بِحَرْبَتِي، فَأَضَعَهَا بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيْهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَتْ مِنْ بَيْنِ
 كَتْفَيْهِ - قَالَ - وَوَثِبَ إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، فَضْرَبَهُ بِالسَّيْفِ عَلَى هَامَتِهِ. قَالَ
 قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ فَأَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ
 يَقُولُ فَقَالَتْ جَارِيَةٌ عَلَى ظَهْرِ بَيْتٍ وَآمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، قَتَلَهُ الْعَبْدُ الْأَسْوَدُ.

I went out with 'Ubaidullah bin `Adi Al-Khaiyar. When we reached Hims (i.e. a town in Syria), 'Ubaidullah bin `Adi said (to me), "Would you like to see Wahshi so that we may ask him about the killing of Hamza?" I replied, "Yes." Wahshi used to live in Hims. We enquired about him and somebody said to us, "He is that in the shade of his palace, as if he were a full water skin." So we went up to him, and when we were at a short distance from him, we greeted him and he greeted us in return. 'Ubaidullah was wearing his turban and Wahshi could not see except his eyes and feet. 'Ubaidullah said, "O Wahshi! Do you know me?" Wahshi looked at him and then said, "No, by Allah! But I know that `Adi bin Al-Khiyar married a woman called Um Qital, the daughter of Abu Al-Is, and she delivered a boy for him at Mecca, and I looked for a wet nurse for that child. (Once) I carried that child along with his mother and then I handed him over to her, and your feet resemble that child's feet." Then 'Ubaidullah uncovered his face and said (to Wahshi), "Will you tell us (the story of) the killing of Hamza?" Wahshi replied "Yes, Hamza killed Tuaima bin `Adi bin Al-Khaiyar at Badr (battle) so my master, Jubair bin Mut`im said to me, 'If you kill Hamza in revenge for my uncle, then you will be set free.'" When the people set out (for the battle of Uhud) in the year of 'Ainain. 'Ainain is a mountain near the mountain of Uhud, and between it and Uhud there is a valley. I went out with the people for the battle. When the army aligned for the fight, Siba' came out and said, 'Is there any (Muslim) to accept my challenge to a duel?' Hamza bin `Abdul Muttalib came out and said, 'O Siba'. O Ibn Um Anmar, the one who circumcises other ladies! Do you challenge Allah and His Apostle?' Then Hamza attacked and killed him, causing him to be non-extant like the bygone yesterday. I hid myself under a rock, and when he (i.e. Hamza) came near me, I threw my spear at him, driving it into his umbilicus so that it came out through his buttocks, causing him to die. When all the people returned to Mecca, I too returned with them. I stayed in (Mecca) till Islam spread in it (i.e. Mecca). Then I left for Taif, and when the people (of Taif) sent their messengers to Allah's Messenger, I was told that the Prophet did not harm the messengers; So I too went out with them till I reached Allah's Messenger.

When he saw me, he said, 'Are you Wahshi?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Was it you who killed Hamza?' I replied, 'What happened is what you have been told of.' He said, 'Can you hide your face from me?' So I went out when Allah's Messenger died, and Musailamah Al-Kadhdhab appeared (claiming to be a prophet). I said, 'I will go out to Musailamah so that I may kill him, and make amends for killing Hamza. So I went out with the people (to fight Musailamah and his followers) and then famous events took place concerning that battle. Suddenly I saw a man (i.e. Musailamah) standing near a gap in a wall. He looked like an ash-colored camel and his hair was dishevelled. So I threw my spear at him, driving it into his chest in between his breasts till it passed out through his shoulders, and then an Ansari man attacked him and struck him on the head with a sword. `Abdullah bin `Umar said, 'A slave girl on the roof of a house said: Alas! The chief of the believers (i.e. Musailamah) has been killed by a black slave.' - (Sahih al-Bukhari Volume 5, Book 59, Hadith 399)

- When the Prophet SAW saw the mutilated body of Hamza, he wept like he never did before. He shrouded Hamza's body and said: "If our women were not saddened I would have left him for the lions and the birds, until he assembles on the day of resurrection from the stomachs of the lions and the crops of the birds."
- In pain and anger, the Prophet SAW said, "If I am victorious with the Quraysh I will mutilate 70 of them for you". Following this incident, Allah SWT revealed this verse:

وَإِنْ عَاقَبْتُمْ فَعَاقِبُوا بِمِثْلِ مَا عُوقِبْتُمْ بِهِ ۗ وَلَئِنْ صَبَرْتُمْ لَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لِلصَّابِرِينَ

And if you retaliate, retaliate with the like of what you have been made to suffer; and yet if you endure patiently, [refraining] from revenge, verily that, namely, [that] enduring, is better for the patient. (16:126)

- Hence, the Prophet SAW refrained from taking revenge and made atonement for his oath.
- Then the Prophet SAW said: “Angel Gabriel has given me the tiding that Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib has been noted as the Lion of the Prophet in the seven heavens.”
- The body of an Ansari companion was placed next to Hamza, then the Prophet SAW led their funeral prayer. Then the body of this Ansari companion was taken away and Hamza’s body was left there.
- The Prophet SAW led the funeral prayer of Hamza seventy times that same day as every time, another companion’s body was brought before him and placed next to Hamza.
- He was known by the titles of Sayyid al-Shuhada (The Master of Martyrs), Asadullah (The Lion of Allah) and Asadur-Rasul (The Lion of the Prophet).
- In another narration by Abdullah ibn Umar it is said that when the Prophet SAW returned from Uhud he heard that the wives of the Ansar were crying and lamenting over their husbands. The Prophet SAW said: “What is the matter that no one weeps over the martyrdom of Hamza.” When the Ansari women became aware of this, they gathered together to mourn the martyrdom of Hamza. This was when the prohibition of wailing over the death of a person came down.
- **Safiyya bint Abdul Muttalib**
 - She was a very noble person and known as a poetess, believed to have recited many verses of poetry during her lifetime.
 - She was a very brave woman who was fearless and strong in character.
 - She was among the first people to accept Islam.

- She was an aunt of the Prophet SAW, who was a year older than him and grew up with him.
- She loved her brother Hamza deeply.
- She married al-Awam ibn Khuwaylid, brother of Khadija, the Prophet's wife. He died when their children were young and she never remarried.
- They have three sons, Zubayr, Sa'ib, Abdul Ka'ba. Her son Zubayr accepted Islam before her.
- She participated in the Battle of Uhud, not only tending to the wounds of the militants but fought alongside the Muslims.
- Hammad narrated on the authority of Hisham that 'Urwah said: "Safiyya came on the day of Uhud while the Muslims were vanquished holding a spear in her hand and striking the faces of the polytheists with it. When the Prophet SAW saw her, he called her son to take hold of her lest she be harmed, for she was his aunt."
- When the news of her beloved brother Hamza's martyrdom reached her, she came forward to see him. The Prophet SAW at first stopped her, fearing the effect of the mutilated body of a dearly loved brother on her.
- However, she insisted saying that she would bear it with patience. She was then granted permission to see her brother by the Prophet SAW. When she saw him cut open in his belly, severed ears, cut off nose, she couldn't help but start crying. After which she said, "To Allah we belong and to Him we shall return", for she was a believing slave of Allah SWT who had faith.
- She was the first Muslim woman to kill a polytheist. She reveals this in an incident that occurred during the Battle of the Khandaq or the Trench.

- She said: “When the Messenger of Allah SAW went out to the Battle of the Trench, he put the women of his household in a fortress called Fari’ and assigned Hassan ibn Thabit to look after us. A Jewish man then came and climbed the fortress until he was able to see us. I asked Hassan to rise up and kill him but he said that if he could do so, he would have been with the Prophet SAW and would not have been assigned to look after the women. I then rose up and killed him and cut his head off. I then asked Hassan to drag the head of the invader to the Jews who were at the bottom side of the fortress. He swore by Allah that he would not do so. So I took the head and threw it at them. The Jews then said, ‘We know that this man, implying the Prophet SAW would not leave behind his family without someone to look after them.’ So they left them alone.”
- She did not utter a single word of eulogy for the death of any of her dear ones except when the Prophet SAW died. One of the poetries she wrote:

O my eyes! shed tears flowing,
since one quickens having a dilapidated place.
O my eyes! weep and pour forth
rapture, grief and deep sorrow
for the one chosen by God, the Lord of servants,
Lord of Heavens and Creator of mankind;
for the one who pleased God with guidance, piety,
leading and light after darkness;
for the pure one, the Messenger, the Chosen,
the Messenger whom the Lord of Benevolence chose.

- **Zubayr ibn al-Awam**

- He was the son of Safiyya bint Abd al-Muttalib, the Prophet's only paternal aunt and Al-Awam ibn Khuwaylid.
- He was the first cousin of the Prophet SAW and also the nephew of Khadija ibn Khuwaylid.
- He was a commander in chief in the Muslim army and was one of the ten companions whom the Prophet SAW promised Paradise.
- He was married to Abu Bakr's daughter, Asma, who is Aisha's older sister.
- Their first son Abdullah ibn Zubayr, was the first newborn in Islam after they had migrated to Medina from Makkah to escape persecution. Heavy chants of takbir filled the streets of Medina when he was born.
- Their sons Abdullah, Musaab and Urwah all became great leaders.
- One day the brothers were sitting with Abdullah ibn Omar at the Kaaba when one of them suggested that each one of them should express a wish.
- Abdullah said he wished to be a Caliph, while Musaab said his wish was to be the governor of Iraq and to marry two women he named. Urwah said he wished to be a scholar.
- Each one of his sons had their wish come true. Abdullah became a caliph and Musaab was the governor of Basra.
- Urwah became the greatest scholar from the Zubayr family and he had learned from his aunt Aisha, every single Hadith she had reported.
- After his divorced from Asma, Zubayr married Umm Kulthum bint Uqba.