

Ramadan Immersion



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Waheed

Farewell Speech

- During the Hajjatul Wada', the Prophet (ﷺ) addressed the people in a speech – this was one of the indications of his inevitable departure from this world.
- He (ﷺ) said:
 - “Verily your blood, your property are as sacred and inviolable as the sacredness of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours.
 - Behold! Everything pertaining to the Days of Ignorance is under my feet completely abolished. Abolished are also the blood-revenges of the Days of Ignorance. The first claim of ours on blood-revenge which I abolish is that of the son of Rabi'a b. al-Harith, who was nursed among the tribe of Sa'd and killed by Hudhail. And the usury of the pre-Islamic period is abolished, and the first of our usury I abolish is that of 'Abbas b. 'Abd al-Muttalib, for it is all abolished.
 - Fear Allah concerning women! Verily you have taken them on the security of Allah, and intercourse with them has been made lawful unto you by words of Allah. You too have right over them, and that they should not allow anyone to sit on your bed whom you do not like. But if they do that, you can chastise them but not severely. Their rights upon you are that you should provide them with food and clothing in a fitting manner.

- I have left among you the Book of Allah, and if you hold fast to it, you would never go astray. And you would be asked about me (on the Day of Resurrection), (now tell me) what would you say?"
- The audience responded:
 - "We will bear witness that you have conveyed (the message), discharged (the ministry of Prophethood) and given wise (sincere) counsel."
- The Prophet (ﷺ) then raised his forefinger towards the sky and pointing it at the people and said:
 - "اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ" (O Allah, be witness)," saying it thrice.
- After the Prophet's pilgrimage, he returned to Madinah. In the month of Safar, he ordered the people to be prepared for the war with the Romans.
- The Prophet (ﷺ) dispatched an army of 3,000 men and commanded Usama ibn Zayd, who was 18 or 19 years old at that time, to lead the army. In this moment, the Prophet (ﷺ) had begun falling sick.

Indications of the Prophet's death

- Surah an-Nasr
 - When it was first revealed, the Prophet recited it to the community. The verse pertained to Islam flourishing and the victory that they will soon enjoy.
 - The people began celebrating as they saw it as a great honor after the struggles they endured.
 - There was a hint in the Surah which nobody understood its meaning except for Abu Bakr RA, who started crying. This was a sign for the Prophet (ﷺ) to know his time of death.
 - Allah teaches the ummah to do istighfar after performing good deeds; to do better, do it with sincerity or do more for Him
 - Narrated by Ibn `Abbas:

انْ عُمَرُ يُدْخِلْنِي مَعَ أَشْيَاحِ بَدْرٍ، فَكَأَنَّ بَعْضَهُمْ وَجَدَ فِي نَفْسِهِ فَقَالَ لِمَ تُدْخِلُ هَذَا مَعَنَا وَلَنَا أَبْنَاءٌ مِثْلُهُ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ إِنَّهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ عَلِمْتُمْ. فَدَعَا ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ - فَأَدْخَلَهُ مَعَهُمْ - فَمَا رُئِيتُ أَنَّهُ دَعَانِي يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَّا لِيُرِيَهُمْ. قَالَ مَا تَقُولُونَ فِي قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى {إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ} فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَمَرْنَا نَحْمَدُ اللَّهَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُهُ، إِذَا نُصِرْنَا وَفُتِحَ عَلَيْنَا. وَسَكَتَ بَعْضُهُمْ فَلَمْ يَقُلْ شَيْئًا فَقَالَ لِي أَكْذَاكَ تَقُولُ يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَقُلْتُ لَا. قَالَ فَمَا تَقُولُ قُلْتُ هُوَ أَجَلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَعْلَمَهُ لَهُ، قَالَ {إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ} وَذَلِكَ عَلَامَةٌ أَجَلِكَ {فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا}. فَقَالَ عُمَرُ مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهَا إِلَّا مَا تَقُولُ.

Umar used to make me sit with the elderly men who had fought in the Battle of ` Badr. Some of them felt it (did not like that) and said to ` Umar "Why do you bring in this boy to sit with us while we have sons like him?" ` Umar replied, "Because of what you know of his position (i.e. his religious knowledge.)" One day ` Umar called me and made me sit in the gathering of those people; and I think that he called me just to show them. (my religious knowledge). ` Umar then asked them (in my presence). "What do you say about the interpretation of the Statement of Allah: 'When comes Help of Allah (to you O, Muhammad against your enemies) and the conquest (of Mecca).' (110.1) Some of them said, "We are ordered to praise Allah and ask for His forgiveness when Allah's Help and the conquest (of Mecca) comes to us." Some others kept quiet and did not say anything. On that, ` Umar asked me, "Do you say the same, O Ibn ` Abbas?" I replied, "No." He said, 'What do you say then?' I replied, which Allah informed him of. (ﷺ) "That is the sign of the death of Allah's Messenger Allah said:-- '(O Muhammad) When comes the Help of Allah (to you against your enemies) and the conquest (of Mecca) (which is the sign of your death). You should celebrate the praises of your Lord and ask for His Forgiveness, and He is the One Who accepts the repentance and forgives.' (110.3) On that ` Umar said, "I do not know anything about it other than what you have said." (Sahih al-Bukhari)

- Revision of the Qur'an
 - Every Ramadan, the Prophet (ﷺ) would revise the Qur'an once with Jibreel. However, in that year, he revised it twice.
 - The Prophet (ﷺ) told his daughter, Fatima, about his death, in secret.
 - Narrated `Aisha:

أَقْبَلَتْ فَاطِمَةُ تَمْشِي، كَأَنَّ مَشْيَهَا مَشْيُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " مَرْحَبًا بِابْنَتِي ". ثُمَّ أَجْلَسَهَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ أَوْ عَنْ شِمَالِهِ، ثُمَّ أَسَرَّ إِلَيْهَا حَدِيثًا، فَبَكَتْ فَقُلْتُ لَهَا لِمَ تَبْكِينَ ثُمَّ أَسَرَّ إِلَيْهَا حَدِيثًا فَضَحِكْتُ فَقُلْتُ مَا رَأَيْتُ كَالْيَوْمِ فَرَحًا أَقْرَبَ مِنْ حُزْنٍ، فَسَأَلْتُهَا عَمَّا قَالَ. فَقَالَتْ مَا كُنْتُ لِأُفْشِيَ سِرَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَتَّى قُبِضَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَسَأَلْتُهَا فَقَالَتْ أَسَرَّ إِلَيَّ " إِنْ جَبْرِيلَ كَانَ يُعَارِضُنِي الْقُرْآنَ كُلَّ سَنَةٍ مَرَّةً، وَإِنَّهُ عَارِضُنِي الْعَامَ مَرَّتَيْنِ، وَلَا أَرَاهُ إِلَّا حَضَرَ أَجْلِي، وَإِنَّكَ أَوَّلُ أَهْلِ بَيْتِي لِحَاقًا بِي ". فَبَكَيتُ فَقَالَ " أَمَا تَرْضَيْنَ أَنْ تَكُونِي سَيِّدَةَ نِسَاءِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ - أَوْ نِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ". فَضَحِكْتُ لِذَلِكَ.

The . (ﷺ) Once Fatima came walking and her gait resembled the gait of the Prophet said, "Welcome, O my daughter!" Then he made her sit on his right or (ﷺ) Prophet on his left side, and then he told her a secret and she started weeping. I asked her, "Why are you weeping?" He again told her a secret and she started laughing. I said, "I never saw happiness so near to sadness as I saw today." I asked her what the had told her. She said, "I would never disclose the secret of Allah's (ﷺ) Prophet died, I asked her about it. She replied. "The (ﷺ) When the Prophet ". (ﷺ) Messenger said: 'Every year Gabriel used to revise the Qur'an with me once only, (ﷺ) Prophet but this year he has done so twice. I think this portends my death, and you will be the first of my family to follow me.' So, I started weeping. Then he said. 'Don't you like to be the chief of all the ladies of Paradise or the chief of the believing women? So, I laughed for that.' (Sahih al-Bukhari)

- This teaches us that we should frequently recite the Qur'an the more we age and the closer we are to our time of death.
- There is no better worship than the Qur'an. We cannot turn to Allah without the Qur'an and nothing is better than turning to Him through His words.
- It's a Sunnah to never allow anyone to leave our house, gathering etc. feeling sad. Thus, the Prophet (ﷺ) gave Fatima the bad news before the good news.
- Fatima was happy to learn that she would be reunited with her father in Jannah – and she passed away six months later.
- Extended I'tikaf
 - Usually, the Prophet (ﷺ) would observe ten days of i'tikaf. However, in the year of his passing, he extended it to twenty days.

- The Prophet (ﷺ) extended his worship because he knew it would be his last i'tikaf. This meant he extended his tahajjud etc.
 - Abu Hurairah reported:

كان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم يعتكف في كل رمضان عشرة أيام، فلما كان العام الذي قبض فيه اعتكف عشرين يوماً

used to observe I'tikaf every year (during Ramadan) for ten days; in (ﷺ) The Prophet .the year in which he passed away, he observed I'tikaf for twenty days (Sahih al-Bukhari)

- This teaches us when we grow older and upon our retirement, we should spend more time in the masjid doing ibadah.
- Once we've passed a certain age (60-years-old onwards), there are no excuses; we should focus on living a life of building our akhirah instead of the dunya.
- We should always be careful of how we use our time in this world, but more particularly as we are aging. Every sign of aging (i.e. grey hair, back pain etc.) is a sign for us to increase in our worship.
 - Allah said:

أَوَلَمْ نَعْمَرْكُمْ مَّا يَتَذَكَّرُ فِيهِ مَن تَذَكَّرَ وَجَاءَكُمُ النَّذِيرُ فَذُوقُوا فَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِن نَّصِيرٍ

'They will be told,' "Did We not give you lives long enough so that whoever wanted to be mindful could have done so? And the warner came to you. So taste 'the punishment', for the wrongdoers have no helper." (35:37)

- نَذِير (warner) under the tafsir of this ayah refers to grey hair. Some say it is the pain in the joints. Thus, these are all signs that we should be more engaged in worship with Allah and be committed to it.