

MIFTAAH SEMINAR

THE HISTORY OF MADINA



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How did Arabs Reach Madina

The Arabs' Journey to Madinah: The Story of Amr ibn Amir

- **The Land of Saba**

- Saba, a region in Yemen, was named after Saba, the son of Yashjub, who was the son of Yarub, the son of Qahtan (a descendant of Ismail AS).
- The people of Saba lived in a fertile, lush land, which stretched from Yemen to Sham. This land was rich in resources like gardens, rivers, and streams.
- Surah Saba (34:15) describes the blessings of this land:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لِسَبَإٍ فِي مَسْكِنِهِمْ آيَةٌ جَنَّتَانِ عَنْ يَمِينٍ وَشِمَالٍ

"Indeed, there was for Saba in their dwelling place a sign: two gardens, to the right and to the left..."

- **The Bounty and Dissatisfaction of the People of Saba**

- The people of Saba enjoyed such abundance that a woman could place an empty basket on her head, walk through the gardens, and by the time she reached the end, the basket would be full of fruit from the trees, without having to pick it herself.
- Despite this luxury, they became bored and dissatisfied with the ease of life, desiring greater distance between rest stops and longer travel times. They said:

رَبَّنَا بَعِّدْ بَيْنَ أَسْفَارِنَا وَظَلَمُوا

"O our Lord, make the distances between our journeys longer!" (Saba 34:18)

- **The Flood and the Destruction of the Dam**
 - To punish them for their ingratitude, Allah sent a **great flood**. The flood began at **Ma'rib**, where there was a massive dam that served as a reservoir for the region's water supply.
 - The dam, once strong, was weakened when rodents chewed through the structure, causing the flood.
- **Amr ibn Amir (Amr Muzayqiya)**
 - Amr ibn Amir, also called Amr **Muzayqiya**, was a prominent and wealthy man from Saba. His wealth was immense, and he was known for his extreme luxury. He wore two pairs of clothes daily and would tear them up after use, not wanting anyone else to wear them.
 - His father, Amir, was called "Maa al-Samaa" (the "Water of the Sky") due to his generosity.
- **The Warning and Dreams of Doom**
 - Amr's wife, **Farifa**, and his brother, **Imran**, were fortune tellers and both had dreams of an impending doom, including a flood and rodents. They warned Amr, but he did not take them seriously.
 - They urged Amr to inspect the dam. When he went there, he saw **rodents in large numbers**, gnawing at the dam and moving massive rocks.
 - Realizing that the dam would soon collapse, Amr considered fleeing but did not want to alarm the public.
- **The Trick to Evacuate**
 - To avoid raising suspicion, Amr came up with a plan. He arranged a feast and told a young orphan he had raised to **slap him** in front of the guests, provoking him.

- Amr then pretended to be **disgraced** by the slap, claiming he could not live in a place of such disrespect.
- He announced that he would liquidate his assets and leave, which excited the people, as they knew they could buy his property at a reasonable price.
- After selling all his possessions, Amr took his family and relatives and began his journey to leave Yemen.
- **The Different Accounts of Amr's Fate**
 - There are three theories about Amr ibn Amir's fate:
 - **Amr passed away** soon after leaving Yemen.
 - **Amr reached Makkah** before his death.
 - **Amr passed away before the flood**, and it was actually his brother **Imran** who orchestrated the escape and took Amr's family with him.
- **The Dispersal of the People**
 - As Amr and his family fled Yemen, news spread, and many others followed, migrating in different directions. Some moved to **Sham**, while others went to nearby lands.
 - Amr's descendants and others from Yemen, including **Thailaba** and his sons, eventually settled in Makkah and later in **Yathrib (Madinah)**, where they played a crucial role in the early days of Islam.

The Arabs' Journey to Madinah

- **Amr ibn Amir and His Descendants**
 - **Amr ibn Amir** was a prominent figure in Yemen, a descendant of Qahtan, one of the ancestors of the Arab people. He had many sons, and after a flood devastated the land of Saba (Yemen), Amr and his family fled.
 - There are three theories about Amr ibn Amir's fate:
 - **Amr died before the flood.**

- **Amr survived the flood**, left Yemen, and died somewhere along the way.
- **Amr survived the flood**, and continued his journey to Makkah, where he lived until his death.
- **The Migration to Makkah**
 - Amr's son, **Thailaba**, was among those who migrated to Makkah.
 - Makkah at the time was inhabited by the **Jurhum tribe**, who had settled there since the time of Hagar and Ismail (AS).
 - Thailaba approached the Jurhum people for permission to settle, offering to share food, water, and resources. However, the Jurhum refused him.
 - Thailaba, in response, threatened them with violence. A battle ensued between his people and the Jurhum for three days, with Thailaba's group emerging victorious.
 - The **Khuzaa tribe**, who were also descendants of Amr ibn Amir, decided to stay in Makkah, while others left.
- **Thailaba's Family: Haritha and His Sons**
 - Thailaba had a son named **Haritha**, who had two sons:
 - **Aus**
 - **Khazraj**
- **Migration to Yathrib (Madinah)**
 - Aus and Khazraj, descendants of Amr ibn Amir, decided to migrate to **Yathrib (Madinah)**.
 - Upon arrival, they found that the city was primarily populated by **Jewish tribes**, who controlled much of the wealth and land in the region. Despite being strong and numerous, Aus and Khazraj had little wealth.
- **Establishing Alliances with the Jewish Tribes**
 - The two tribes, Aus and Khazraj, made an agreement with the

- Jewish tribes. They offered to provide protection in exchange for the right to settle and share in the resources.
- **6. Formation of the Ansar**
- Through this alliance, **Aus** and **Khazraj** settled in Yathrib, and this marked the beginning of the **Ansar** (the Helpers).'

