

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ وَلَدِ آدَمَ كَمَا يُحِبُّ وَيَرْضَى بِأَنْ يُصَلَّى عَلَيْهِ

Allah Almighty, in Whose Name we begin, The Most Compassionate,
The Most Merciful

All Praise is due to Allah Almighty, Countless Peace and Blessings be upon
His Beloved Messenger – *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* – his family & his
companions – *may Allah be pleased with them all*

The Munaafiq Abdullah bin Abi Ubay

It is mentioned that the king of the Munaafiq, namely Abdullah bin Abi Ubay, belonged to the Bani Khazraj. Prior to the arrival of Islam in Madina Shareef, it was agreed between the Bani Khazraj and the Bani Aus that this person would be their joint leader.

While they were preparing this joint initiation of nominating him as their leader, the message of Islam reached Madina Shareef. In fact, Islam spread so speedily in Madina Shareef and people became so busy in Islam and spreading the word of Islam, that for a time, the idea of making Abdullah bin Abi Ubay their joint leader was forgotten by members of both tribes. This is also one of the reasons that this person became one the greatest enemies of Islam and Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him*. (As Seerat An Nabawi ibn Hishaam; Tafseer ibn Katheer).

It is mentioned that after the Battle of Badr, he had accepted Islam as a matter of show. However, his internal being still harboured immense hatred for Islam and Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him*. In fact, he never missed an opportunity of insulting Islam and Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him*.

Such was his immense hatred for Islam that once, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - went to visit Hadrat Sayyiduna Sa'ad bin Abaadah - *may Allah be pleased with him* - and behind him was also sitting Hadrat Sayyiduna Usaamah bin Zaid Haaritha - *may Allah be pleased with him*. The latter mentions that as they were travelling, there was a group of people sitting together. In fact, this group was been addressed by Abdullah ibn Abi Ubay. When he saw Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - he turned away his face in hatred.

As Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - approached this group, he greeted them and recited a few verses of the Qur'an to them and also invited them to Islam. He informed them of the Divine Pleasure of Allah and the Divine Wrath of Allah Almighty.

Hadrat Sayyiduna Usaamah - *may Allah be pleased with him* - mentions that this head of the Munaafiq did not say anything while Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - was present but as he rode away, he boldly said to everyone, "This is not the time for him to speak. You should sit in your house and inform those people who come to see you (about Islam). As for those who do not come to see you, you should not trouble them. You should not come and deliver such a message to someone who does not want to hear about Islam."

When we look at these words, we will see that every word and letter is filled with immense hatred and poison. In fact, this is not him speaking but the Satan is speaking through him and using his tongue to speak.

In this gathering, Hadrat Sayyiduna Abdullah bin Rawaaha - *may Allah be pleased with him* - was also present and he could not restrain himself. He shouted at the Munaafiq, "Why should Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - not appear in front of us? We are people who are prepared to do anything for him. We

are people who love and revere him. It is through him that we have been elevated in status and position and through him, we have received guidance.”

This was the behaviour of this Munaafiq prior to the Battle of Badr. However, after the success in Badr, he was a little cautious about who he spoke to but he still harboured immense hatred for Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him*. He continued to try and weaken Islam and the message of Islam. He also had a very deep connection with the enemies of Islam and was always plotting against the Muslims.

During the Battle of Uhud, he also displayed his Munaafiqat and continued to try and sow discord among the Muslims.

One of his methods was to take the Mimbar prior to Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - saying anything and impress upon the congregation to listen to Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him*. It is reported that during Juma, he used to stand on the Mimbar and declare, “O people! Among you is Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him*. Through him, Allah has given you respect and status. Therefore, you should help and aid him. You should listen and obey him.” After saying these words, he used to sit on one side. Thereafter, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - used to deliver the Khutbah.

However, real disgrace came on this Munaafiq during the first Juma after the Battle of Uhud. In spite of the fact that he displayed immense Munaafiqat in this battle, he still had the audacity to stand on the Mimbar and make his usual announcement. However, by now the Muslims had already seen his true colours and they shouted at him, “O enemy of Allah! Sit down. Whatever you have done in the past makes you unfit to sit on such a pure platform.”

He then walked out climbing over the heads and shoulders of the Muslims and kept claiming that he was helping the Muslims. At the door, he happened to meet a certain Ansari who told him to go back to the Masjid so that Sayyiduna Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - can make Du'a for his repentance. However, he refused to enter the Masjid and make it clear that he did not want Sayyiduna

Rasoolullah - *may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him* - make Du'a for him.
(Tafseer ibn Katheer; Seeratun Nabawiyah ibn Hishaam)