

Questions 251–500: Seerah Quiz (Middle Meccan to Early Medinan Period)

This Questions PDF lists items 251–500. Use it for quizzes and study; the matching answers are provided in Answers_251-500.pdf.

Section: Later Meccan Period (Questions 251–320)

- 251. Who was Bilal ibn Rabah and why is he significant?
- 252. Which woman was the first female Muslim to migrate to Abyssinia?
- 253. What was the name of the boycott imposed on the Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib?
- 254. Who led the Quraysh delegation to negotiate when social pressure increased?
- 255. What role did Abu Talib play during the Meccan persecution?
- 256. Which Quraysh leader famously opposed the Prophet and attempted to silence him?
- 257. Name the companion who was known for his strong support despite not converting publicly at first.
- 258. What was the outcome of early secret conversions among the Ansar?
- 259. Which incident marked increased hostility leading many to consider migration?
- 260. Who was Suhayl ibn Amr and what was his later role?

Section: Migration to Abyssinia and Early Converts (Questions 321–360)

- 261. Which year did the first migration to Abyssinia occur?
- content": "262. Who was the Negus (king) who received the Muslim migrants in Abyssinia?"
- 263. Name two early converts who migrated to Abyssinia.
- 264. What reason did the migrants give to the Negus for leaving Mecca?
- 265. Which companion famously returned from Abyssinia and later migrated to Medina?
- 266. How did the Abyssinian migration affect Quraysh tactics?
- 267. Who was Umm Ayman and how did she support the Prophet?
- 268. What was the status of women among the early converts in Mecca?
- 269. Which convert was known for reciting the Qur'an publicly in Mecca?
- 270. How did the Prophet advise the migrants regarding their stay abroad?

Section: Preparations for Hijra (Questions 361–420)

- 271. What year is traditionally associated with the Hijra to Medina?
- 272. Who was the Ansari leader who first welcomed the Prophet in Medina?
- content": "273. What document did the Medinan community draft to organize relations among tribes?"
- 274. Which two tribes of Medina initially hosted the Prophet?
- 275. Name the companion who accompanied the Prophet during part of the Hijra.
- 276. How did the Prophet and Abu Bakr avoid capture during their journey?
- 277. Where did the Prophet take refuge in a cave during the Hijra?
- 278. What strategic steps were taken to secure safe passage to Medina?
- 279. Which event signaled the formal acceptance of the Prophet by the Medinan community?
- 280. Who acted as the Prophet's guide into Medina and arranged accommodations?

Section: The Hijra and Establishing the Medinan Community (Questions 421–500)

- 281. On arriving in Medina, what was the first major act the Prophet performed in the community?
- 282. What is the Constitution of Medina and why was it important?
- 283. Which mosque did the Prophet help establish upon arrival?
- 284. How were Muhajirun and Ansar integrated economically and socially?
- 285. What role did the Prophet assume in Medina aside from being a messenger?
- 286. Describe the significance of the first Friday congregation in Medina.
- 287. Which treaty/conflict defined the early relationship with the Quraysh?
- 288. Who was Khalid ibn al-Walid during the early Medinan period and what was his later significance?
- 289. What measures were taken to defend Medina against external attack?
- 290. How did the Prophet address inter-tribal disputes in Medina?

Answers 251–500: Seerah Answer Key (Middle Meccan to Early Medinan Period)

This Answers PDF provides concise answers numbered to correspond with Questions_251-500.pdf. Each answer mirrors the same ordering for direct cross-reference and grading.

Answers for 251–260

- 251. Bilal ibn Rabah: An early convert and former slave known for being the first muezzin (caller to prayer) and a symbol of Islam's opposition to racial hierarchy.
- 252. Umm Umara (Umm Ayman Harb?); note: answer entries are concise factual matches to the questions.
- 253. The boycott was the economic and social boycott (Shi'b al-Azib) imposed on Banu Hashim and allied clans.
- 254. The Quraysh often sent leading chieftains for negotiation; specific names depend on the incident (e.g., Suhayl ibn Amr later engaged in negotiations).
- 255. Abu Talib protected the Prophet socially and politically though he did not embrace Islam publicly.
- 256. Abu Jahl (Amr ibn Hisham) was a principal opponent who sought to suppress Muhammad's message.
- 257. Example: 'Abdullah ibn Jahsh showed early support; many supporters sheltered Muslims despite risk.
- 258. Secret conversions offered safety but limited public impact until migration; some converts practiced in private.
- 259. The escalation included physical persecution and the killing of some converts, prompting escapes and migrations.

- 260. Suhayl ibn Amr: a Quraysh leader who later became a notable negotiator and accepted Islam after conquest.

Answers for 261–270

- 261. The first migration to Abyssinia occurred around 615 CE (early in the Meccan persecution).
- 262. The Negus (Najashi) was the Christian king of Aksum who gave refuge to the migrants.
- 263. Early migrants included Uthman ibn Affan and his wife Ruqayya among others; also Ja'far ibn Abi Talib was notable.
- 264. They said they left to practice their faith freely and to seek protection from persecution.
- 265. Some migrants later returned and joined the Hijra to Medina; precise names vary by migration wave.
- 266. The migration reduced the immediate victims of persecution and complicated Quraysh tactics.
- 267. Umm Ayman (Barakah) was a loyal caretaker who supported the Prophet from childhood into his prophetic years.
- 268. Women among early converts played critical roles as supporters, organizers, and transmitters of traditions.
- 269. Ja'far ibn Abi Talib was known for eloquent recitation when speaking before the Negus in Abyssinia.
- 270. The Prophet advised patience and trust in God while they stayed under the Negus's protection.

Answers for 271–280

- 271. The Hijra is dated to 622 CE (the beginning of the Islamic calendar, 1 AH).
- 272. Sa'd ibn Mu'adh and other leaders of the Aws and Khazraj were early hosts; Sa'd is often noted for welcoming acts.
- 273. The document is the Constitution (or Charter) of Medina, outlining communal rights and duties.
- 274. The tribes Aws and Khazraj hosted the Prophet and many Muhajirun settled among them.
- 275. Abu Bakr accompanied the Prophet on the Hijra.
- 276. They used secrecy and took alternate routes; Abu Bakr's resourcefulness and trusted contacts helped avoid capture.
- 277. They hid in the Cave of Thawr during part of their journey.
- 278. Small groups, diversionary tactics, and alliances with local supporters ensured safe passage.
- 279. The pledge at Aqaba and other local pledges signaled formal acceptance by some Medinan groups.
- 280. Local guides and early converts arranged lodging; some Ansar families hosted the Prophet.

Answers for 281–290

- 281. He led prayers and helped found the community mosque (the Prophet's Mosque).
- 282. The Constitution of Medina was a charter establishing multi-tribal governance and mutual defense obligations.
- 283. The Prophet helped establish Al-Masjid an-Nabawi (the Prophet's Mosque) as a community center.
- 284. Muhajirun received support and sometimes were paired with Ansar families (muwakhat) to share resources.

- 285. He served as religious leader, judge, and political head (statesman) of Medina.
- 286. The first Friday prayer became a communal weekly gathering and consolidated community identity.
- 287. Early conflicts included raids and the Battle of Badr which defined Quraysh relations.
- 288. Khalid ibn al-Walid was initially a Qurayshi opponent who later became a prominent Muslim general after converting.
- 289. Defensive fortifications, patrols, and alliances with local tribes were used to protect Medina.
- 290. The Prophet mediated with fairness, applying tribal law reformed by Islamic principles.