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The Struggle of the Prophet Muhammad SAW in Building the ummah of Islam: A Story of Sacrifice and Courage

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ABSTRACT

Background. Based on his life journey, the prophet Muhammad has always been a hot topic of conversation among the world's intellectuals (Ondeng, 2004). Da'wah is the main pillar in the teachings of Islam, because it has woven every story of the Prophet Muhammad's life.

Purpose. In the midst of this difficult situation, the prophet Muhammad and his companions did everything they could to maintain the security and safety of Muslims. The emergence of these various problems shows that the truth of Islam is challenged to provide the right solution.

Method. This research uses a literature study that collects and analyzes data related to the Prophet Muhammad's struggle in building Muslims.

Results. Before Islam came through the prophet Muhammad, the Arabs believed in the existence of gods through the worship of idols and these were made of stone. During his childhood, Prophet Muhammad always contemplated the lives of the Jahiliyyah people and regularly visited the cave of Hira. On the 27th of Rajab in 610 AD prophet Muhammad was sent as an apostle. The Quran is a sacred revelation delivered directly by God to Prophet Muhammad.

Conclusion. So based on the description above, the author will explain the struggle of the Prophet Muhammad to free Muslims from the grasp of the hands of the infidels. So compelling is the life of the Prophet Muhammad, a story colored by divine light and unwavering glory.

KEYWORDS

Building, Courage, Islam

INTRODUCTION

The year of the Prophet Muhammad's birth is called the year of the elephant or (570 AD) (Nida dkk., 2023), even his descendants were from a respectable family as members of Bani Hashim in the Quraysh tribe. How not, the prophet's father Abdullah is the son of a very influential tribal chief, namely Abdul Muttalib (Zarnuji, 2023). Based on his life journey, the prophet Muhammad Saw has always been a hot topic of conversation among world intellectuals (Farid, 2023). Da'wah is the main pillar in the

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teachings of Islam, because it has woven every story that is very mesmerizing over the years through the prophet's struggle (Teguh dkk., 2023). The period of the Prophet's da'wah is divided into two phases, namely in the cities of Mecca and Medina (Syukur, 2015). Since the beginning, humans have always been affected by the twists and turns of life. Likewise for Muslims, the journey of life is getting more difficult as time goes by against the challenges of crises and conflicts that occur.

everywhere. But in reality (Husna dkk., 2022), Muslims are often trapped in a state of decline that is clearly visible from various sides, both in terms of economy, science is still colonized and left behind (B. Beribe, 2023). Not to mention the problem that is no less serious is the moral of Jahiliyyah society at that time blind to the truth.

In the midst of this difficult situation, the prophet Muhammad and his companions did everything they could to maintain the security and safety of Muslims (Makniyah & Khotimah, 2023). The emergence of these various problems shows that the truth of Islam is challenged to provide the right solution (Yeltriana dkk., 2023). So that this problem can be resolved if Muslims can understand the existence of their religion towards the path of Allah SWT, and are able to emulate the history of struggle and not be separated from the nature of evil (Minarti dkk., 2023). By reviewing the history of the struggle of the prophet Muhammad in preaching Islam is the answer needed, then the lessons can be taken.

So based on the description above, the author will explain the struggle of the Prophet Muhammad to free Muslims from the grasp of the hands of the infidels (Mustajab dkk., 2023). So compelling is the life of the Prophet Muhammad, a story colored by divine light and unwavering glory (Nurzen dkk., 2022). Why did he face less difficulty in seeking knowledge? The reason is obvious: the Qur'an and hadith were the main pillars that guided his footsteps.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a literature study that collects and analyzes data related to the Prophet Muhammad's struggle in building Muslims (Roshayanti dkk., 2023). Literature study is a research method that focuses on analyzing data from various literature sources such as books (Qureshi dkk., 2022), journals, articles (Yakir dkk., 2023). The first step in conducting a literature study is to search for data sources that are relevant to the research topic (Suryaningsih, 2021). Once collected, the next step is to select relevant and high-quality data sources. The selected data sources were then carefully read and analyzed to obtain quality information.

Data obtained from literature sources were then analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques. Qualitative analysis is carried out by identifying important related themes. The results of data analysis are presented systematically in the form of articles using language that is easy to understand and attractive to readers (Fuadi & Mirsal, 2023). The article will explore in depth about the Prophet Muhammad's struggle in building the ummah, and provide inspiration and motivation for readers

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Journey of the Spread of Islam

Before Islam came through the prophet Muhammad, the Arabs believed in the existence of gods through the worship of idols made of stone (Mudinillah & Rizaldi, 2021). During his childhood (Maulida dkk., 2023), Prophet Muhammad always contemplated the lives of the Jahiliyyah people and regularly visited the cave of Hira (Mutalib & Dylan, 2021). On the 27th of

Rajab in 610 AD prophet Muhammad was sent as an apostle. The Quran is a sacred revelation conveyed directly by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad (Hemdi, 2021).

Then Rasullah preached secretly and got some people who initially converted to Islam, including:

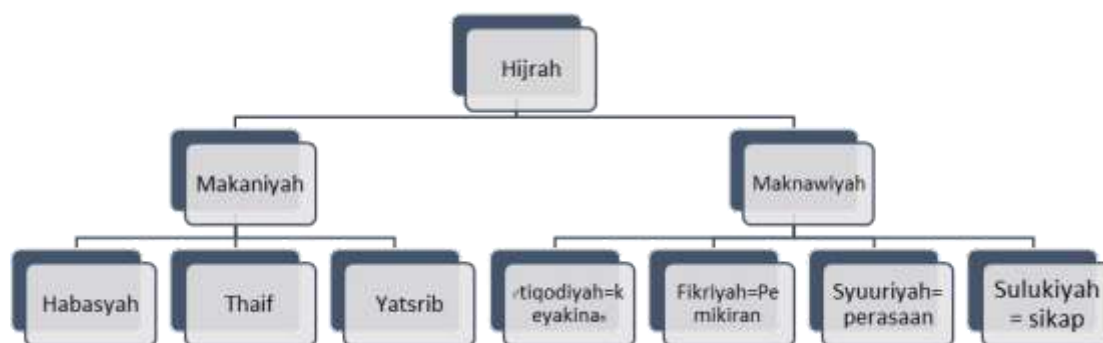


Table 1.2. The pattern of the Prophet's preaching hijrah

Hijrah to Tha'if

In the month of Shawwal of the 10th prophetic year, Rasullah accompanied by Zaid bin Haritsah went to migrate to the Thaif area because of the pressure exerted by the infidels increasingly intensive and to get protection to his relatives (Arsul dkk., 2021). There Rasullah received a severe test, because of the death of Khadijah and his uncle Abu Talib (Yennizar dkk., 2022). The Isra Mikraj event occurred as a result of increasing obstacles and disturbances faced by the Prophet in spreading Islam in the city of Makkah (Rahmah & Martin, 2022). Isra Mikraj is a night journey of the Prophet Muhammad from the Grand Mosque to the Aqsa Mosque, then up to the sky until it reaches Sidratul Muntaha (Pathurohman dkk., 2023). And that's where the 5-time prayer is ordered (Afifah dkk., 2023). The first person to justify the event was Abu Bakr.

His Hijrah to Madinah

Medina before the arrival of Islam was known as Yatrib, one of the second major cities in the Hijaz region, known as one of the agricultural centers because the land is relatively fertile for the size of the Arabian peninsula (Muhammadong dkk., 2023). We describe the condition of Medina before Islam came as follows:

AGAMA	SOSIAL	POLITIK	EKONOMI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pagan : Bangsa Arab-Yaman: Aus dan Khazraj •Yahudi : Bani Nadhir, Qainuqa, Quraidhah •Nasrani : Bani Najran 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bangsa Yahudi : 3 klan besar dan 20 klan kecil •Bangsa Arab : Suku Aus dan Khazraj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Yahudi dan Arab •Arab : antara Suku Aus dan Khazraj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pertanian/Perkebunan : Kurma dan Anggur •Bani Nadhir dan Quraidhah sebagai tenaga ahlinya

Table 1.3. Description of the condition of Medina before Islam

The Prophet Muhammad met with a delegation from Aus who promised to convey the Prophet's message to the people of Yatrib (Kamaluddin dkk., 2023), including the Khazrajites (Andra dkk., 2023). There was a dispute in which the Jews threatened to ask the Prophet to lead them in killing Arabs. While the Prophet was preaching to the Hajj pilgrims, six men from the Khazraj tribe came to him at Aqabah. They had heard about the Prophet from the Jews.

In the following year, 12 people, including 10 from the Khazraj tribe and 2 from the Aus tribe, made the 1st Baiat Aqabah or Baiat of women (Susanti dkk., 2023). Mus'aib bin Umair was sent to corroborate the allegiance (Putri dkk., 2023). In the following year (622), a group of 73 Arab

pilgrims from Yatrib visited the Prophet and asked him to come to Yatrib (Lasmi dkk., 2023). The Prophet agreed to their request, and Baiat Aqabah II took place to strengthen the agreement.

So there was Baiat Aqabah II to strengthen what had been agreed upon. The clear differences between the two allegiances are as follows:

Time	Occurred during the Hajj season	Occurred during the Hajj season
Quantity	12 people, 10 Khazraj and 2 Aus (9 Khazraj and 3 Aus)	73 people, 71 men and 2 women
Content	6 points, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willing to follow the Prophet Muhammad 2. Declare willing to sacrifice wealth and soul 3. Participate in spreading Islam that he adheres to 4. Will not associate partners with Allah 5. Will not kill, commit adultery, lie, and steal 6. Will not commit fraud and deceit 	4 points are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ready and willing to protect the Prophet Muhammad 2. The people of Yatrib fought to defend Islam with their wealth and lives 3. Promote Islam and broadcast it to relatives 4. Ready to accept all risks and challenges

Table 1.4. differences between the two aqabah agreements

The Prophet's Strategy in Medina in the face of Da'wah Threats

Although an agreement has been made with the Medina Charter does not mean that the Prophet Muhammad's da'wah process in Medina went smoothly (Kurniawan dkk., 2023). The groups that are clearly seen to oppose and need to be aware of in the da'wah of Islam are Jews and Quraysh, both groups who are not happy with the development of Islam in Medina.

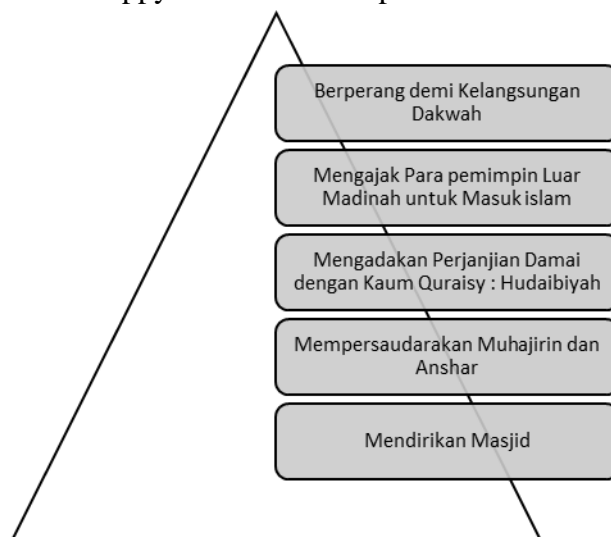


Table 1.5. triangle strategy that the prophet did

For this reason, the Prophet has minimized it by means of a strategy that the Prophet was forced to carry out following the revelation of QS Al Hajj (22): 39 (Johanna dkk., 2023). Related to this (Saputra dkk., 2023), the Muslims faced more with the Quraysh and the Jews of Medina who made alliances to disrupt the da'wah of Islam.

CONCLUSION

Prophet Muhammad is a figure who has a great influence in world history, especially in Islam. As a leader, he faced many obstacles and challenges in building quality Muslims. However, with courage and fortitude, he managed to overcome all obstacles and make Muslims a great force in society.

1. Prophet Muhammad provided inspiration in terms of sacrifice. He was a figure who was always ready to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his people. One of the most famous examples is when he decided to migrate from Mecca to Medina. This was done as a form of protection and safety for Muslims who were experiencing persecution in Mecca at that time. Although the hijrah was very risky and full of dangers, Prophet Muhammad still chose to sacrifice himself for the sake of his people.
2. Prophet Muhammad also provides inspiration in terms of courage. He always showed courage in the face of all kinds of obstacles and challenges. One of the most famous examples is when he faced a larger enemy force in the Battle of Uhud. Although his troops lost the battle, Prophet Muhammad still showed courage and fortitude in facing the enemy.
3. Prophet Muhammad also provided inspiration in terms of example. He has always been a good example for his people in everything. This can be seen from how he always showed good morals and noble character in all his actions. One of the most famous examples is when he forgave his enemies after taking control of Mecca. Although he had many reasons to take revenge, Prophet Muhammad still chose to show exemplary behavior by forgiving them.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

Author 5: Supervision; Validation.

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