



HIJRAH AND MEDINA PERIOD

PERIODE HIJRAH DAN MADINAH

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Abstract

Peristiwa Hijrah dan periode Madinah Rasulullah SAW merupakan momen penting dalam sejarah Islam yang menandai transformasi dakwah Islam dari perjuangan yang penuh tantangan di Mekah menuju pembentukan negara Islam yang pertama di Madinah. Hijrah bukan hanya sekadar perpindahan fisik, tetapi juga membuka jalan bagi Nabi Muhammad SAW untuk membangun tatanan sosial, politik, dan keagamaan yang berlandaskan pada prinsip-prinsip Islam. Selama periode Madinah, Nabi SAW memimpin pembentukan masyarakat yang inklusif melalui Piagam Madinah, yang mengatur hubungan antar kelompok dengan prinsip keadilan dan persatuan. Periode ini juga mencakup berbagai peperangan yang menguji ketahanan umat Islam, serta penerapan hukum Islam yang mendasar pada wahyu Allah dan sunnah Nabi. Periode Madinah menjadi model negara Islam yang mengedepankan perdamaian, keadilan, dan kesejahteraan umat.

Kata Kunci: Hijrah; Periode Madinah; Piagam Madinah

Abstract

The event of Hijrah and the Medina period of the Prophet Muhammad SAW represent an important moment in Islamic history that marks the transformation of Islamic preaching from a struggle filled with challenges in Mecca to the establishment of the first Islamic state in Medina. Hijrah was not just a physical relocation, but it also paved the way for the Prophet Muhammad SAW to build a social, political, and religious order based on the principles of Islam. During the Medina period, the Prophet SAW led the formation of an inclusive society through the Medina Charter, which regulated the relationships among groups based on the principles of justice and unity. This period also included various wars that tested the resilience of the Muslim community, as well as the implementation of Islamic law that is fundamental to the revelations of Allah and the Sunnah of the Prophet. The Medina period became a model of an Islamic state that emphasizes peace, justice, and the welfare of the community.

Keywords: Hijrah; Medina period; Medina Charter

INTRODUCTION

The event of Hijrah is one of the most important moments in Islamic history, marking a new beginning in the lives of Muslims. Hijrah, which took place in the year 622 AD, was the migration of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his followers from Mecca to Medina to escape the increasingly severe persecution by the Quraysh tribe. This event was not merely a physical relocation, but also a turning point for the establishment of the first Islamic state and the development of Islamic da'wah around the world. The Medina period began after the Hijrah, and it marked a new chapter in the struggle of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Upon arriving in Medina, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) played not only the role of a religious



leader but also that of a political and social leader. The city of Medina, originally known as Yathrib, has now transformed into the center of Islamic governance, where Islamic laws are implemented, and principles of justice are upheld.

During the Medina period, many changes occurred, both socially, economically, and politically. One of the first steps taken by Prophet Muhammad SAW was to establish the Nabawi Mosque as a center for worship, socializing, and education. In addition, the Prophet also introduced the Medina Charter, an agreement that regulated the relationships between groups in Medina, including Muslims, Jews, and other Arab tribes. This shows that Prophet Muhammad SAW placed great importance on unity and justice in society. During the Medina period, Prophet Muhammad SAW faced many challenges, including attacks from the Quraysh tribe who sought to destroy the Islamic mission. However, with extraordinary wisdom and leadership, the Prophet was able to overcome these obstacles. Several major battles such as the Battle of Badr, Uhud, and Khandaq took place during this period, which tested the strength of the faith of the Muslims and the steadfastness of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in leading his people (Hamka, 2010).

With all the changes and developments that occurred, the Madinah period became a very important time in Islamic history. It was here that the foundational basis of the Islamic state was established, and many teachings and principles of Islam were applied in daily life. This period also demonstrates how the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) led his community with wisdom, justice, and compassion, making Madinah an ideal model of an Islamic society.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method for writing the article used a qualitative descriptive research method with the aid of literature studies. Literature study is a method of data collection aimed at reviewing various collections of data, in the form of books, journals, notes, and reports related to this research. The approach of using qualitative descriptive research analysis is, collecting data based on facts from previous writings, then outlining the problems being studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Event of Hijrah to Madinah

The event of the Hijrah to Medina is one of the important moments in Islamic history, marking a significant change in the mission of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). This Hijrah took place in 622 AD when Prophet Muhammad and his followers (the companions) migrated from the city of Mecca to Medina. The Hijrah was not just a physical relocation, but also a transition in social, political, and spiritual aspects, bringing significant changes for the Muslim community at that time. Initially, the Islamic mission in Mecca faced many challenges. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his followers continued to face oppression and persecution from the Quraysh tribe, who disagreed with the teachings of Islam. Many of the Prophet's companions were tortured and treated cruelly. The situation worsened, prompting Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions to plan to migrate outside of Mecca in search of a safer place that would support the spread of Islam (Al-Suyuti, 2010).

Madinah, which was previously known as Yatsrib, became the chosen place for hijrah. This city has long been recognized as a center for the meeting of various Arab tribes, and some of its



inhabitants had already known and accepted the teachings of Islam. When they heard the news of the arrival of Prophet Muhammad, they welcomed him enthusiastically and invited the Prophet and his followers to come to Madinah. The Prophet's arrival in Madinah was seen as an opportunity to create a more just, peaceful society based on Islamic values. The hijrah to Madinah did not happen instantly. Prophet Muhammad SAW and his companions had to endure a journey filled with obstacles and threats. One of the biggest challenges was when the Quraish tribe to send troops to hunt the Prophet during his hijrah journey. However, with protection from Allah SWT, the Prophet Muhammad and his companion, especially Abu Bakar, managed to evade the pursuit by hiding in a cave, Cave Tsur, for three days before continuing their journey to

Madinah.

Upon arriving in Madinah, Prophet Muhammad SAW was warmly welcomed by the city's residents, known as the "Ansar." They received the Prophet's arrival with great joy and hoped to become part of the newly formed Muslim community. In Madinah, Prophet Muhammad SAW began important steps to build a more organized Islamic society. One of the first steps was to establish the first mosque, namely the Nabawi Mosque, which became a center for worship, education, and social activities for Muslims. After that, Prophet Muhammad SAW also drafted an agreement known as the Constitution of Madinah, which regulated the relations between Muslims, Jews, and other groups in Madinah. This charter serves as an important foundation in realizing a just, plural, and peaceful society. With the existence of this charter, Madinah becomes a model of a state based on the principles of justice and brotherhood, prioritizing the common welfare. The migration to Madinah also marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar known as the Hijri year. The Hijri year starts from the event of migration, indicating the importance of this event in the history of the Muslim community. The event of migration not only serves as a turning point in the history of Islamic preaching but also demonstrates the steadfast faith of Prophet Muhammad SAW and his companions in facing all challenges in order to spread the teachings of Islam that bring mercy to humanity (Al-Maqqari).

The Formation of the Medina Charter

The Charter of Medina, also known as the Constitution of Medina, is a very important agreement in the history of the development of the Muslim community after the migration of the Prophet Muhammad SAW to Medina. This charter is a document that regulates the relationships between Muslims, Jews, and other tribes in Medina after the arrival of the Prophet Muhammad SAW in the city. The Charter of Medina serves not only as a legal foundation regulating social and political life but also demonstrates the wisdom of the Prophet in creating a fair and harmonious society in Medina. After arriving in Medina, the Prophet Muhammad SAW faced significant challenges in establishing a good social order among the various groups residing in the city. Medina consisted of various Arab tribes, both those who had already embraced Islam (Ansar) and those who still worshipped idols, as well as several Jewish groups living there. Prophet Muhammad SAW needed to find a way to unite them to live together in peace and mutual respect (Al-Qaradawi, 2009).

The first step taken by Prophet Muhammad was to establish a mosque as a center for worship and social activities for the Muslim community. However, the Prophet also felt the need for a written regulation that would bind all parties in Medina, which could serve as a guide for living together. This gave rise to the idea of drafting an agreement or charter that later became known as the Medina



Charter. The Medina Charter consists of 47 articles that regulate various aspects of life in the Medina community, including religious, political, social, and economic affairs. One of the main principles of this charter is the guarantee of freedom of religion for all parties living in Medina, including Jews, who, despite being of a different faith, are still guaranteed their rights as citizens. In the charter, Prophet Muhammad SAW as the main leader acting as an arbiter or mediator in case of disputes among those groups (Abdurrahman, 2015). In addition, the Charter of Medina also emphasizes the importance of cooperation between Muslims and Jews in maintaining the security of the city of Medina. All parties involved in this agreement agreed to protect one another and not betray each other. The articles also stated that in the event of war, all parties must assist each other in defending the city of Medina. This demonstrates a bond of solidarity among various groups that is crucial for creating peace and stability in Medina. The Charter of Medina also regulates social and economic rights, including the distribution of wealth and assistance to the poor. One particularly interesting aspect is the provision that Muslims and non-Muslims living in Medina would share the burden in matters of community welfare. This affirms that there is no discrimination in basic rights as citizens, and every individual is entitled to protection and access for the need for a decent living.

The Charter of Medina also regulates governance and the legal system. Prophet Muhammad SAW, as the highest leader, directed that all matters be resolved by referring to the revelations of Allah and the traditions of the Prophet. In case of a difference of opinion, Islamic law would be applied to resolve disputes, ensure justice, and guarantee that the rights of every individual are protected. This indicates that the Charter of Medina is a form of governance based on the principles of social justice and Islamic law. The Charter of Medina had a significant impact on building a harmonious and just society. With this charter, Prophet Muhammad SAW succeeded in creating a pluralistic state while still grounded in the principles of morality and Islamic justice become one of the important models in the history of Islam on how to manage a society made up of various ethnic and religious backgrounds, as well as to provide equal rights for every individual without regard to differences (Naquib, 2006).

The Prophet's Strategy in Building an Islamic State

After the Hijrah to Medina, Prophet Muhammad SAW began a new era in the history of the Muslim community by establishing a state based on Islamic principles. Building an Islamic state in Medina was not an easy task, given the significant challenges faced, including cultural, religious, and social background differences among the inhabitants of Medina, which consisted of Muslims, Jews, and various Arab tribes. However, with extraordinary wisdom and leadership, Prophet Muhammad SAW succeeded in creating a just, harmonious, and highly civilized society. One of the first steps taken by Prophet Muhammad SAW in building the Islamic state was to create unity and solidarity between the Muhajirin (the followers who migrated from Mecca) and the Ansar (the inhabitants of Medina who welcomed the Prophet and his followers). By uniting these two groups, Prophet Muhammad SAW successfully established a robust social bond, known as Ahl al-'Uhdah or the bond of brotherhood. Through this step, Muslims began to feel united, even though they came from different backgrounds (Mawdudi, 1997).

The second step taken by Prophet Muhammad SAW was to establish the Nabawi Mosque as a center for worship, education, and social activities. The Nabawi Mosque is not only a place for prayer but also a meeting center to discuss various important state affairs, organize economic



activities, and resolve social issues. Through this mosque, Prophet Muhammad SAW successfully combined spiritual and worldly elements, by providing a place for Muslims to draw closer to Allah, while also effectively managing government affairs. The Prophet Muhammad SAW also initiated diplomatic strategies by drafting the Charter of Medina, a document that regulated the relationships between Muslims, Jews, and other tribes living in Medina. The Charter of Medina provided clear rights for each group, including freedom of religion and the

obligation to mutually protect one another in maintaining the city's security. This charter was not just a political agreement, but also a concept of governance that values diversity and emphasizes the importance of unity in achieving common goals (Asy-Syahrastani, 2012).

In an effort to build a nation based on the principles of justice, the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) established a fair legal system. He taught his followers to base their resolutions of various legal, social, and economic issues on the revelations of Allah (SWT). For example, laws such as zakat, the obligation of prayer, as well as rules regarding inheritance, marriage, and criminality are all governed by the revelations received by Prophet Muhammad. Thus, the Islamic state established by the Prophet (SAW) focused on the application of just laws in accordance with Allah's guidance. The Prophet's strategy in building the Islamic state also included the development of a self-sufficient and just economy. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) encouraged Muslims to engage in honest trade, assist one another in economic matters, and introduced the zakat system to help the poor and those in need. Through the principles of a fair economy, Prophet Muhammad (SAW) sought to reduce social disparities and ensuring that every individual can live in welfare (Al-Mubarakfuri, 2009).

Education is also one of the important pillars in the strategy of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in building an Islamic state. The Prophet emphasized the importance of knowledge and providing a place for friends to learn and teach. He did not only teach about religion but also taught skills that could be used to build a productive society. This is reflected in many of his companions who possess various skills, from economics to science, contributing to the advancement of the Islamic state in Medina. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) built the Islamic state by introducing the concept of wise leadership and emphasizing the principle of consultation (shura). He always consulted his companions in making major decisions, both in religious and governmental matters. The leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was not merely based on power, but more on serving the people and conveying the revelation of Allah (SWT). With this approach, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) succeeded in creating a state based on justice, unity, and the welfare of the community (Al-Buti, 2010).

CONCLUSION

The Hijrah and the Medinan period mark a very important turning point in the history of Islam, indicating the transition from the struggle of da'wah that was filled with oppression in Mecca to the establishment of a strong Islamic state in Medina. The event of Hijrah was not merely a physical relocation, but also paved the way for the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to build a just, peaceful society based on Islamic principles. During the Medinan period, the Prophet (peace be upon him) successfully created unity between the Muhajirin and Ansar, drafted the Constitution of Medina as the legal and social unity foundation, and led the Muslim community in facing various challenges through wisdom and strong leadership. This period laid the foundational basis for the first Islamic state and became an ideal example for Muslims in living a life based on justice, welfare,



and Islamic values.

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