

NOTES OF HOLY PROPHET LIFE IN MADINAH(622-632 AD)

Mosque of the Prophet:

- Upon his arrival, they publicly welcomed the Prophet wholeheartedly and young girls even sang songs for him.
- Everybody wanted the Prophet to stay with them but the Prophet said that his camel was under divine instructions so he would stay where the camel stopped.
- The camel stopped at an open ground which belonged to two orphans, and the Prophet decided to build a mosque on that place after paying the orphans its price.
- Meanwhile, the Prophet stayed at Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari's residence.
- This mosque was known as the Mosque of the Prophet – Masjid-e-Nabawi.
- The materials used for the construction included unbaked bricks which were used to make the walls.
- The roof was made of mud and date palm leaves.
- Trunks of date palm were used as pillars.
- A large platform with a thatched roof was built in one of the corners. It was known as Suffah. The Prophet himself took part in building the mosque and was assisted by many of his companions.
- It served as a residential place for the Prophet and his family.
- It also became the political and military head quarter of the state and served as an institute of learning.

Brotherhood:

The Makkans had left their families and belongings in Makkah and now they needed financial support.

- Therefore, each emigrant was paired with an Ansar –the people of Medina – and they were declared as brothers.
- The Ansars shared all their wealth and property with the emigrants and they were even allowed to inherit from them.
- In some cases, they even shared wives.
- The Ansar offered endless support to the emigrants and tried their best to facilitate them.
- The emigrants, on the other hand, did not become a burden on the Ansar and soon started living independently.

Covenant of Medina:

- In his attempt to achieve good relations with all the inhabitants of Medina, the Prophet devised the Covenant of Medina.
- He drew a covenant with the people of the town, whether Muslims or non-Muslims (including Jews) which clearly defined the duties and privileges of all the people. It said:
- All people of Medina would defend the city collectively
- There would be complete religious freedom for all
- If a conflict arises within the Medinites, the Prophet will be consulted for decision.

Battle of Badr

- The trade caravans of the Quraish used to pass through Madinah,.
- The Prophet decided to threaten the caravans which would hurt the Quraish economically. He started sending parties to watch the caravans.
- In 624 A.D, Abu Sufyan, the leader of Quraish was coming from Syria with a huge trading caravan. He was afraid that the Muslims might intercept his caravan and therefore he summoned troops from Makkah.
- Hence an army of 1000 men came to escort the caravan.

- Although the caravan safely reached Makkah, yet Abu Jahl insisted on fighting the Muslims. So, Quraish, with an army of 1000 men marched towards Medina.
- When the Prophet heard of this, he consulted his companions and decided to fight them outside Medina.
- The Muslims raised an army of 313 men.
- Both the armies met at Badr. The Quraish had arrived first so they occupied all the important positions.
- The area that Muslims got was sandy land.
- That night, Allah sent down rain and not only were the Muslims able to collect ample water but their land also got smooth.
- The Quraish heavily outnumbered the Muslims and so the Prophet spent the entire night praying to Allah.
- Allah responded to his prayers by sending heavenly assistance.
- Regarding this, the Quran says: ***“remember ye implored the assistance of thy Lord and he answered I will assist you with a thousand angels, ranks on ranks”***.
- Initially when the battle started; there was a single combat in which Hazrat Ali Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah fought against Utba, Sheeba and Waleed.
- After the Muslim success in the single combat, general fighting began.
- While the battle was going on, the Prophet prayed to Allah saying: ***“O Allah! If this small band of men perishes today there will be no one left to worship you and your faith will be destroyed forever”***.
- This shows that the Prophet was constantly seeking Allah’s help and Allah’s help did arrive for despite being less in number, Muslims were able to defeat the Quraish.
- Even Abu Jahl, the leader of Quraish was killed by Abdullah Bin Masood.
- Overall, 70 pagans were killed and 70 were taken as captives, the Prophet treated the prisoners of war humanely and many were freed.
- On the other hand, only 14 Muslims were martyred. A large amount of booty was also captured which was distributed among the Muslims.

Battle of Uhad:

- After the defeat of Battle of Badr, the Quraish were waiting to take revenge.
- They included those who had lost their family members at Badr and those who had invested their profits in the war.
- They instigated the Quraish leader, Abu Sufyan, to wage war.

- Therefore, the Quraish prepared an army of 3000 men and marched towards Medina in 625 A.D under the leadership of Abu Sufyan.
- When the Prophet heard of this, he consulted his companions.
- Although he himself was in favour of fighting inside Medina, upon the suggestion of most of the companions it was decided that they would fight outside Medina.
- Initially, the Muslim army consisted of 1000 men but 300 hypocrites left the army under the leadership of Abdullah Bin Ubay saying that their demand of fighting inside Medina was not fulfilled so they would not fight.
- Therefore, the remaining 700 people marched towards Uhud.
- In the battlefield, the Prophet appointed 50 archers under the command of Abdullah Bin Zubair to guard a pass.
- The Prophet clearly instructed them to not leave the pass under any circumstances.
- Initially, when the battle started, Muslims had an upper hand and they were successful in defeating the Quraish such that the Quraish were began to flee, leaving behind a lot of booty.
- When the archers saw this, they too left their posts and came to collect the spoils of war, assuming that the war was over. However, when Khalid Bin Waleed saw the pass unguarded,
- he along with his companions attacked from the rear.
- At this point, the victory of Muslims turned into a near defeat. As the Quraish had attacked from the back, Muslims did not know what to do and chaos & panic prevailed.
- In this confusion, the Prophet himself was attacked and badly wounded.
- He even lost two of his teeth, and became unconscious for some time.
- The nearest of the Prophet's companions formed a defensive ring around him, yet rumours spread that the Prophet had been martyred.
- However, the Prophet tried to control the situation and lessened the panic.
- Over all, the Muslims suffered heavy losses and 70 of them were martyred.
- These martyrs included Hazrat Hamza, an uncle of the Prophet, who had been killed by a slave Wahshi, upon the instructions of Hinda, the wife of Abu Sufyan.
- Hinda later chewed the dead body and mutilated it to avenge her father's death at the hands of Hazrat Hamza.

Battle of Trench:

- After the Battle of Uhad, the Muslims were able to regain their former position.
- The Quraish could not reconcile themselves with the growing power of Muslims and felt threatened.
- Meanwhile, the Jewish tribe of Banu Nazir who had settled at Khyber kept on plotting against the muslims. Their chiefs went to Makkah and asked for help against the Muslims, which the Quraish agreed to give.
- Then they went to Ghatafan tribe and gained their support too.
- Some other tribes also agreed to give full support against the Muslims, so with an army of 10,000 men under the command of Abu Sufyan they marched to Medina in 5 A.H. when the Prophet came to know of this, he consulted his companions.
- Hazrat Salman Farsi, who was a Persian, suggested that a trench be built.
- This suggestion was unanimously accepted by all.
- As medina was safe from all other sides, a trench was built only in the north. '
- The Prophet himself took part in digging the trench.
- It took 8 days to build a trench 15 feet deep and 3 km wide, 3000 companions took part in digging the Trench. '
- When the Quraish arrived, they were shocked and did not know what to do as this trench was far beyond their imagination.
- Despite several attempts, the Quraish were unable to cross the trench and so they camped behind it.
- Minor skirmishes took place for a couple of days in which Muslims had an upper hand. Whenever, a person would attempt to cross the Trench, Muslims would hurl stones and arrows.
- Muslims had to remain vigilant throughout and could not even assemble for prayer. Meanwhile, Banu Qurayza, a Jewish tribe residing in medina violated the covenant of Medina and decided to attack from inside Medina.
- The Prophet sent a detachment to watch and this threat was successfully eliminated.
- The siege of Quraish lasted for a month after which a terrible storm came which blew away their camps and they were forced to flee.
- Thus, Muslims gained victory.

Treaty Of Hudaibiya:

- In 628 A.D, the Prophet dreamt that he was entering the holy Ka'abah.
 - So, he planned to go to Makkah for the lesser pilgrimage. In the month of Dhul-Qadah, the Prophet along with 1400 unarmed companions left for Makkah.
 - Although they had no intention of waging war and were unarmed yet their huge number surprised the Quraish and so they weren't allowed to enter Makkah.
 - Instead, to resist their entry they sent a force under Khalid Bin Waleed and Ukrama Bin Jahl.
 - The prophet did not want to fight so he diverted his route.
 - The Muslims camped at a place called Hudaibiya about 3 miles from Makkah.
 - From here, the Prophet sent a messenger to the Quraish to tell them that they had not come to fight.
 - But that messenger never returned.
 - The prophet sent another messenger, who, too did not return and so eventually the prophet sent Hazrat Usman due to his high reputation among the Quraish.
 - When the Quraish had detained Hazrat Usman for a while rumour spread that he had been killed.
 - Therefore, the prophet called his companions to take a pledge to fight and avenge the blood of Hazrat Usman.
 - This was known as Bait-e-Rizwan.
 - After this, Hazrat Usman returned, and negotiations started with the Quraish, eventually a treaty known as the treaty of hudaibiya was devised,. Its terms were as follows:
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- The Muslims would not enter Makkah this year, but would return the following year
 - Makkans taking refuge in Medina would be handed back but medinites taking refuge in Makkah would not be returned
 - There will be no war for 10 years
 - Both makkans and Muslims would stay neutral if there was a war with another group
 - Agreements could be made with other tribes.
 - Apparently, the terms did not favour the Muslims and many of the leading companions like Hazrat Umar had objections, but Allah himself says: ***“verily have we granted thee a manifest victory”***.

Conquest of Makkah:

- Two years after the treaty of Hudaibiyah, trouble arose. Banu Bakr, which was an ally of the Quraish, attacked Banu Khuza, an ally of Muslims.
- Quraish provided Banu Bakr with weapons and some Quraish also took part in fighting.
- As this was against the terms of treaty of Hudaibiyah, so the leader of Banu Khuza went to the Prophet to seek justice.
- On hearing this, the prophet laid down 3 alternatives before the Quraish:
 - Pay blood money to Banu Khuza
 - Break alliance with Banu Bakr
 - Dissolve treaty of Hudaibiyah
- The Quraish chose the 3rd option and thus the treaty was dissolved.
- However, later they realized that they had made the wrong decision so their leader went to Medina for negotiations.
- He guaranteed peace to the Prophet but the Prophet rejected his offer.
- In 630 A.D, the prophet with an army of 10,000 men marched towards Makkah; he kept his plans a secret so that news wouldn't reach Makkah.
- On reaching Makkah, he told his men to light their torches to show the Quraish their strength.
- The Quraish were horrified to see such a large number of Muslims and Abu Sufyan, immediately came to the Muslim camp and embraced Islam.
- The prophet divided his army into 4 squadrons and told them to conquer different areas.
- He gave them special instructions to not shed innocent blood and not be the first one to fight.
- He also said that anybody who took refuge in his own home or Abu Sufyan's home or Ka'abah was safe.
- Thus, all the squadrons peacefully captured their areas although there was some trouble in the south where Khalid bin Waleed's squadron was attacked by the people of Banu Bakr. After this the Prophet entered the Kaabah and purified it by breaking the idols.
- Hazrat Bilal then said the Azaan and the prophet performed tawaf.
- The prophet then gathered all the people on the mount of Safa and declared a general pardon for all except the 4 fiercest enemies of Islam, seeing the magnanimity of the prophet many pagans accepted Islam.
- The prophet stayed in Makkah for 20 days and after making administrative arrangements he went back to Medina.

