

# **Life in Madinah of Holy Prophet SAW**

## **Background:**

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) could not remain in Makkah because of the Makki non-Muslims. They also planned to assassinate Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) on many occasions, but Allah (S.W.T) gave them the choice of moving from Makkah to Madina, which was known at the time as Yathrib.

## **1<sup>st</sup> Hijrah:**

When the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and his companions arrived in Yathrib, they were met with open arms. The city's name was changed to Madina. Before the arrival of Hazrat Muhammed (S.A.W. ), the people of this city were divided, but after his appearance, they came together.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Hijrah:**

During Salah in the 2nd Hijrah, the order was given to face the Kaaba rather than Baitul Muqadas. On the 17th Ramadan, 2nd Hijrah, the most important battle of Badar took place in the same year. Muslims numbered 313, while non-Muslims, known as Quraish, numbered 1000. There were only 14 Sahabaah martyred. Sayyidah Ruqayya, the Prophet's (S.A.W) daughter, died. This year, the order of Ramadan fasting and Zakat was granted. Sadqa-tul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha Salah, and Qurbani have all been rendered wajib in this year. Hazrat Fatima (R.A) married Hazrat Ali in Zul-Hijjah (R.A)

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Hijrah:**

On the 7th Shawwal of the 3rd Hijrah, the battle of Uhud took place. The disbelievers had a three-thousand-strong army, while Muslims had a thousand. In this battle, 22 or 23 non-believers were killed, and 70 Muslims were martyred. Sayyidah Hafsa and Sayyidah Zainab were Prophet's wives. The wine was made haram. In Rabi-ul-Awwal, the battle of Ghatafaan took place.

## **4<sup>th</sup> Hijrah:**

A group of the Prophet's companions was martyred by the tribes in the Bir-e-Ma'unah incident. In the month of Safar 4th Hijrah, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) dispatched a party of companions to Najd. Sayyidah Umme Salmah was the

Prophet's wife. Sayyidina Zaid bin Thabit was told by the Prophet to learn the Jewish language.

## **5 Hi jrah:**

The Battle of Khandaq, also known as the Battle of Ahzab, took place in the year 5 A.H. in Zil-Qa'dah. All of Makkah's Quraish, Jews, and Munafiqeen mobilized their forces and planned an assault on Madinah. Sayyidina Salmaan Farsi proposed digging trenches all around Madinah. The Prophet Muhammad PBUH then prepared to dig these trenches with the help of three thousand companions. When disbelievers started throwing stones and firing arrows at Muslims, the Prophet missed his four Salaah. Allah unleashed a storm on the unbelievers, uprooting their tents from the ground and tossing their pots over the raging flames. Banu Quraizah joined the disbelievers in the trench war and broke their agreement with the Prophet; as a result, Muslims assaulted the Banu Quraizah after the battle.

## **6th Hi jrah:**

Prophet Muhammad PBUH tied ihram for Umrah and set out for Makkah with a large group of 1400 companions in the first month of Zil-Qa'dah, 6 A.H. When Makkan disbelievers refused to allow Muslims to conduct Umrah, the Muslims and disbelievers reached an agreement to sign a treaty. Surah Fatah, in which this treaty is described as an open victory, was revealed by Allah. Islaam was approved by Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed ( R.A). The Prophet wrote letters to the world's leaders, preaching and describing Islam's message.

## **7th Hi jrah:**

When the Banu Nadheer were expelled from Madinah for violating a treaty with Muslims, they relocated to Khaibar, where they continued to inspire neighboring tribes to fight Muslims. So, in Muharram, or Jumadul-Ula, the Prophet and his 600 companions set out for Khaibar. Allah granted the Muslims victory, and they took possession of all of the Jews' forts. The Prophet performed Umrah, which he had skipped the year before when the Hudaibiyyah Treaty was concluded. Sayyidah Maymoonah was Prophet's wife.

## **8th Hi jrah:**

Sayyidina Harith bin U'mair was sent by the Prophet to Shurahbeel, the governor of Basrah, with an invitation to Islam. Shurahbeel retaliated by murdering Sayyidina Harith bin Umair. So, in the year 8 A.H., the Prophet sent a three-thousand-strong army to confront Shurahbeel. Shurahbeel assembled a force of about 150 thousand troops. Muta was the site of this battle. Muslims triumphed under the leadership of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A). On the 3rd Ramadhan 8 A.H., Prophet Muhammad PBUH began training for Jihad, and on the 3rd Ramadhan 8 A.H., Prophet Muhammad PBUH and a ten-thousand-strong army left Madinah for Makkah. The Prophet made Tawaaf of the Kaaba and destroyed all of the idols that had been put inside. "Today you all are free," the Prophet, who was a mercy to humanity, said to Makkan disbelievers. You bear no responsibility." For fifteen days, the Prophet stayed in Makkah. After that, he returned to Madinah and appointed Sayyidina I'rab bin Usayd as Makkah's governor. Following the conquest of Makkah, a significant number of Arabs converted to Islam, but two Arab tribes (Hawaazin and Thaqeef) could not bear the rise of Islam and prepared to wage war against the Muslims, setting out for Makkah. To battle them, the Prophet gathered twelve thousand allies. This army left Makkah on the 6th Shawwal, and when they arrived in the Hunain Valley, the enemy attacked the Muslims from all sides. In the beginning, Muslims were defeated, but later on, they triumphed. Following their defeat in Hunain, the Banu Hawaazin and Thaqeef sought refuge in the fort of Taif. They were followed by the Prophet, and they besieged the fort for about eighteen days. Following their return to Madinah, a delegation from Taaif visited the city and embraced Islam. The Prophet then performed Umrah in Ji'ranah and returned to Madinah on the 6th Zul-Qadah (8 A.H.).

## 9 Hijrah:

The Prophet stayed in Madinah after returning from Taaif until the middle of 9 A.H. When the Prophet learned that Hiraql (Hercules) was gathering an army at Tabuk to fight the Muslims after their defeat in Muta, he began preparing for Jihad. With 20,000 companions, the Prophet left Madinah for Tabuk in Rajab. Hiraql fled Tabuk and there was no fight. Muslim returned after a fifteen to twenty-day stay in Tabuk. The Prophet Muhammad fought his last fight here. After returning to Madinah from Tabuk in Ramadan 9 A.H., the Prophet named Sayyidina Abu Bakr as the Hajj chief and dispatched him to Makkah.

## **10 Hijrah:**

On the 25th of Zul-Qadah, 10 A.H., the Prophet left for Hajj, accompanied by over a hundred thousand companions. After reaching Arafaat on the 9th Zil-Hajj, the Prophet gave a Khutbah.

## **11 Hijrah:**

On the 26th Safar 11 A.H., after returning from Makkah, the Prophet assembled an army to battle the Romans. The Prophet's last army was assembled by himself. When the Prophet fell ill, this army had not yet left Madina. Following the death of Prophet Muhammad PBUH, Sayyidina Abu Bakr dispatched this army.

The Prophet paid a visit to Jannatul Baqee on the 28th of Safar 11 A.H. Following his return home, he developed a headache and developed a fever that lasted for thirteen days. On the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, the Prophet died in this state.

**Made by S. M. HASSAN ALI (20K-1052)**