

# HAZRAT MUHAMMAD (PEACE BE UPON HIM)

Name:  
 Date of Birth:  
 Kuniyat:  
 Tribe's Name:  
 Father's Name:  
 Mother's Name:  
 Paternal Grand Father's Name:  
 Paternal Grand Mother's Name:  
 Maternal Grand Father's Name:  
 Maternal Grand Mother's Name:

Muhammad and Ahmad  
 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi Awwal, 22<sup>nd</sup> April 571 A.D  
 Abul Qasim  
 Banu Hashim  
 Abdullah  
 Aminah  
 Abdul Mutallib  
 Fatimah  
 Wehab  
 Barrah

## Lineage of the Holy Pro

According to the Holy Quran and Bible Hazrat Adam was the first human being whom Allah created from dust. The Quran and the Bible are also agreed on the point that Eve, the first woman and wife of Adam, was brought from Adam.

First. Both Adam and Eve, were put in heaven but afterwards they were both sent down to the earth because Allah had created Adam as vicegerent on the earth. As a result of their marital relation Allah spread countless men and women on the earth. Allah explained this fact in the first verse of Surah An Nisa (The Women) in the following words:

*"And from Adam He (Allah) spread abroad a multitude of men and women."*

From time to time Allah sent His messengers for human guidance. Among the Prophets God's Messenger Hazrat Ibraheem, who is mentioned as Abraham or Abram in the Bible, belongs to the 18th generation of Hazrat Adam.' He was born Ca 2160 B.C. in the city of Ur situated in the country of Babul, now known as Iraq. Hazrat Ibraheem had three wives, named Hajirah, Sarah and Keturah. He had three sons from them named Ismael (Ishmael), Ishaq (Isaac), Midyan (Midian) respectively. Ishaq had a son named Yaqoob (Jacob), who is known as Israel in the History of Prophets. The word Israel is translated as Abdullah in Arabic which means the devotee of God. All Israelite prophets are from the posterity of Yaqboob (Jacob). Prophet Jesus was the last Israelite Prophet. Five hundred and seventy years after the advent of Prophet Jesus Allah sent Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him) to mankind as His last Prophet but he belongs to the Ishmaelites instead of Israelites. The Jews became jealous of Hazrat Muhammad because of his genealogical relation to Ismail (Ishmael).



# LIFE IN MAKKAH

## Condition of Arabia at the eve of Islam

- At the time of Prophet's birth, Arabia drowned in the Polytheism.
  - People were idol worshippers except Jews and Christians.
  - There were 360 idols in the Kaabah.
  - Al Habal was the chief deity.
  - There were females deities like Al Lat, Al Uzza and Al Manat.
  - People used to worship fire, moon, sun and stars besides trees.
  - There was no rule of law. Arabs were harsh and barbarous.
  - Laws were governed by the sweet will of Allah and jahiliya people.
  - Slaves and poor class were subjected to all sorts of oppression.
  - Polygamy and polyandry were common amongst Arabs.
  - Step mothers were made legal wives.
  - Women had no rights and were beaten and punished for no reasons.
  - Faces of fathers got pale on the birth of daughters.
  - Daughters were deemed as disgrace.
  - Women had no rights of inheritance. They were sold and gifted.
  - Arabs used to bury their daughters alive.
  - They were fond of poetry and music.
  - Gambling, liquor, robbery, fornication and other crimes were symbols of their pride and esteem. They used to be proud of their immoralities.
  - No sense of virtues prevailed in Arabs.
  - Tribal system was vogue there.
- That era is known as "Age of Ignorance".

## Life of the Prophet until First Revelation (571 A.D to 610 A.D)

- The Holy Prophet was born on 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi Awwal, 571 A.D on Monday in Hashmi Tribe.
- He was named as Muhammad and Ahmad by his grandfather and mother respectively.
- His father's name was Abdullah and mother's name was Amnah.
- He was born orphan. Father died six months prior to his birth.
- Following Arab's custom, Prophet was given to Halima Sadia Wet Nurse for foster care.
- Prophet remained with Halima Sadia till the age of six years.
- At the age of six, Prophet's heart was first time washed by Angel Jibreel.
- Halima being scared of that event returned Prophet back home assuming that Prophet was haunted.
- Hazrat Amnah took Prophet to the grave of Hazrat Abdullah in Yasrib.

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- While returning back, she fell ill and passed away. She was buried in Abwa.
- Umm e Aiman slave girl of Amnah brought Prophet back to Makkah.
- From the age of six to eight, Hazrat Abdul Mutallib took care of the Prophet.
- At the age of eight, grandfather Abdul Mutallib also passed away.
- Prophet's Uncle Abu Talib started caring Prophet like his own son.
- Quran endorsed that protection later on in Surah Duha ayat no: 6  
"Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter?"
- Abu Talib always kept Prophet with him even in trade journey.
- At the age of twelve, Prophet was taken to Syria by Abu Talib for trade purpose.
- 48 miles from Damascus, a place called Busra, a Christian monk named Bohira foretold about Prophet's Prophet Hood asking Abu Talib not to bring him again in Roman Empire. Lest Jews kill him.
- After that Prophet never went with Uncle here for trade journey.
- From child hood, Prophet was mature enough and enjoyed the company of old people.
- He never indulged in playful activities rather he helped poor and widows.
- Prophet also became shepherd and used to take Makkans' animals for grazing in the jungle.
- At the age of fifteen, his heart was second time washed by Angel Jibreel to protect him from worldly vices prevalent in Arabia.
- Same year Harb ul Fujar started between Hawazan and Quraish on trivial issue.
- Prophet took bow and picked up arrows from Abu Talib to target opponents.
- After the loss of hundreds of people, Makkans concluded a treaty named Haff ul Fijar.
- Prophet also was the advocate of the treaty and learned statesmanship and war fare.
- Prophet was reliable and honest person.
- He earned the titles of Sadiq and Amin from the people of Makkah and enjoyed respect and love from them.
- Following the tradition of his family, he became trader and sold the products of Makkah on remuneration.
- There was a lady in Makkah named Khadija Binte Khuwalid.
- She was twice widow and lost her father in Harb ul Fijar.
- She was pretty and pious known as Tahira and Tayyeba.
- She hired Prophet at the age of 22 for trade business.
- She sent her slave Maisara with Prophet to Syria for trade asking Maisara not to intervene in the dealings of Hazrat Muhammad.
- Holy Prophet met Christian monk again there named Nastoora who observed Seal of Prophet on Muhammad's back. He endorsed impending Prophet Hood.
- Holy Prophet brought substantial profits for Khadija which Khadija never earned.
- Hazrat Khadija was so inspired with the Prophet.
- Prophet further undertook trade journeys for her.



- When Prophet was 25 and Khadija was 40, Khadija proposed Prophet for marriage via her close friend Nafeesah.
- Marriage turned out to be fruitful and successful.
- Quran narrated this in Surah Duha ayat no: 8  
"And He found you in need and made you independent."
- Khadija handed over her all assets to Prophet.
- At the age of 35, incidence of Black Stone occurred.
- Prophet resolved the issue of fixing of Eden Rock by himself.
- Prophet started going to cave of Hira for meditation with water, dates and oat meal suitable for few days. He was sick of corrupt society.
- Six months prior to first revelation, he started seeing true dreams known as "Roya e Sadiqa"
- Whatever, he used to see in his dreams, it occurred right away.
- It was 610 A.D, Muhammad was forty years old, meditating in the cave of Hira when he received few verse of Surah Alaq as first revelation.

## Experience in Cave of Hira with Significance

- It was 610 A.D, Monday, Muhammad was forty years old.
- He was meditating in the cave of Hira at Mount of Noor three miles away from Makkah.
- Angel Jibreel appeared before him and introduced himself on Monday.
- "Muhammad! I am Jibreel and you are the messenger of Allah"
- Jibreel asked Prophet to accept which Prophet declined and said "I cannot"
- This conversation occurred thrice.
- Angel Jibreel came to Prophet and hugged Prophet with force and washed the heart of the Prophet with the water of ZamZam. So as to enable him to put up the burden of revelation.

Then Prophet received first five verses of Surah Alaq as first revelation.

- "Read! in the name of your Lord, who created, Created man out of a clot of congealed blood, Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful, He who taught by the pen, Taught man what he did not know."
- Before going out of the cave, Jibreel reminded his introduction.
- Prophet being scared and shivering packed up his bag and decided to rush home.
- Prophet saw Angel Jibreel hanging in the sky repeating his introduction outside cave.
- Prophet reached home and told the entire incidence to Hazrat Khadija and asked her to cover him with mantle.
- Hazrat Khadija consoled Holy Prophet saying that "You have never done any wrong to anyone, you are kind to others helping poor. Allah will not let you down"
- Next morning, Hazrat Khadija took Holy Prophet to her Christian cousin Warqa Bin Naufil who was an astrologer and narrated the entire incidence. Warqa Bin Naufil endorsed Holy Prophet's prophet hood predicting that Hazrat Muhammad will brutally be persecuted and expelled from Makkah.
- This event signifies the Oneness of Allah.



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- It marked the bestowal of Prophet Hood.
- It defined Importance of knowledge.
- It explained the Creation of men.
- Prophet was shivering, frightened and perspiring.
- It tells us he was a human being chosen for noble work.
- It brought revolution in the life of Arabian People in terms of transformation of the society.

### Early Preaching by the Holy Prophet

- After first revelation, Prophet used to confine himself covering himself with mantle.
- After six months, second revelation came to the Prophet.
- In Surah Muddassir Allah said "*O thou who art wrapped up in the mantle. Arise and deliver the warning. And thy Lord do thou obey.*"
- In compliance to the revelation, Prophet introduced Islam to his family members and friends.
- Hazrat Khadija was the first one to have embraced Islam followed by Hazrat Ali, Hazrat Zaid Bin Haris and Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- Secret preaching went on till three years in the house of Hazrat Arqam named Dar ul Arqam.
- Early converts were Hazrat Usman, Zubair, Saeed Bin Zaid, Abu Zar Ghaffari, Arqam, Abdur Rahman bin Auf, Abu Daidah, Saad Bin Abi Waqas, Fatima Binte Khadija and Abdullah Bin Masood besides Bilal and Ammar Bin Yasir with his parents.
- Hardly forty to fifty people embraced Islam during three years. Muslims used to offer two times salat daily at secret place.
- Later on Prophet received another revelation.  
*"And admonish thy nearest kinsmen"*
- Prophet invited his tribemen in banquet and asked them to embrace Islam.
- Tribesmen refused to accept Islam but Hazrat Ali stood up and hailed that "*I will be your helper. I will fight those who fight you*"
- Soon afterwards, another revelation of Surah Hijr demanded Prophet open preaching.
- "*Exponent openly what thou art commanded, and turn away from those who joins false gods with Allah.*"
- Prophet assembled all Makkans at the mount of Safa and told them "*If I told you that there would be huge army behind the mountain planning to attack you, would you believe me?*"
- Everybody unanimously told Prophet we would believe you because you never lie.
- Then Prophet invited them towards Islam.
- Makkans got furious and declined Islam and dispersed from the scene.
- Abu Lahab uncle of Prophet even cursed Prophet that "*May you be ruined, for that reason you called us here*"

## Difficulties encountered by Muslims in Makkah

- When Prophet declared Islam openly, it posed serious threats and challenges to Muslims.
- Arabs were cruel and sensitive to their faith.
- They used all means of repression for Muslims.
- No one was exempted from persecution and agony.
- Poor and slave class like Bilal and Ammar and his father Yashr and mother Sumayyah were severely tortured.
- Sumayyah and Yashr were the first martyrs of Makkah who were executed by Abu Jahl. Later, Harris Bin Hala was martyred as well, another companion.
- Umaysyah Bin Khalaf brutally tortured Bilal and dragged him on stones and asked Bilal to renounce Islam. Being wounded, Bilal always denounced this demand.
- Utba, Shaiba, Waleed, Abu Jahl, Abu Lahab and many more were the arch enemies of Islam.
- Other companions like Abu Bakr As-Siddiq, Talha, Zubair, Abu Zuhra Ghaffari were even not spared from punishment despite being rich people.
- Muzahib Bin Umayah was expelled from his house by her wife. He was a rich person but for the sake of faith he was penniless with no food.
- Usman was tied up with ropes to force Islam but he remained firm.
- Persecution did not change. Thorny bushes and stones were hurled on the Prophet.
- Even a low lady used to throw stones on the Prophet daily to register her outrage at the Prophet.
- Prophet was strangled till asphyxiation.
- Heavy load of camel was putting the back of the Prophet. Fatima came to rescue her brother. But Prophet never cursed them.
- Makkanites agonized Prophet.
- Ruqayyah and Umm e Kulthum daughters of Prophet were married to Utba and Utbah (brothers of Abu Lahab).
- Daughters were divorced.
- When Prophet's second son Abdullah died in infancy, Abu Lahab called Prophet "Al-Akbar" a man cut off with no male issue.
- Allah revealed Surah Kausar to console Prophet and censured Abu Lahab and others.
- Makkanites then rendered novel idea to Prophet to worship their gods for few months then they would worship Allah in return.
- Allah sent Surah Kaftan rejecting their absurd offer and said "You have your own religion and I have my own religion".
- When Makkanites noticed that Holy Prophet was not abstaining from Islam, then they offered huge fortune to Prophet with the prettiest lady of Makkah in the Nikkah of Prophet on the condition of abandoning Islam.
- Prophet overtly declined this offer. Then Makkanites approached Abu Talib Chief of Banu Hashim to dissuade Prophet from preaching Islam.

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- Prophet replied to Abu Talib "If they place sun on my right hand and moon on my left hand and ask me to stop preaching Islam, I will never accept what they say. I shall persist in it Allah enables me to discharge it fully or I perish the attempt."
  - When Abu Talib observed Prophet's conviction, he suggested for continuation of divine mission.
  - In the 5<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, Prophet asked Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia to avoid persecutions.
  - Almost hundred companions migrated to seek asylum in Abyssinia which enraged Makkans who multiplied their opposition.
  - Zilhaj, in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood Hamza and Umar embraced Islam which invigorated the bleeding lives of the Muslims.
  - Makkans, being scared of rising numbers of Muslims, decided to boycott Banu Hashim who supported the cause of Islam.
  - Prophet, his wife, children, Ali, Hamza and Abu Talib were forced to live in Shab Abi Talib for three years.
  - No tree and shelter were there to protect them from the Prophet.
  - After three years, ban was lifted and they were allowed to get back home in 10<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet hood.
  - Same year Hazrat Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija passed away within three days in the month of Ramazan.
  - Prophet was so gloomy and declared that year as "Year of Grief" or Aamul Huzn.
  - Prophet decided to preach Islam in Taif. So, he went there for that.
  - Taif people ejected prophet fromings of Islam and jeered at Prophet calling him lunatic.
  - They showered stones on Prophet. Prophet was terribly wounded and bleeding.
  - Angel Jibreel came to seek permission to devastate Taif but Prophet sent angel back and supplicated for guidance of people of Taif.
- Following the pledges of Aqaba, Prophet with his companions sneaked to Yasrib in 622 A.D as ordained by Allah.

### Reasons of opposition in Makkah

- Arabs were mostly idols worshippers.
- They deemed Islam as an insult to their idols.
- They were not ready for monotheism. Polytheism was instilled in their minds for centuries.
- They drowned in liquor, fornication, gambling and other vices which Islam bans. They were unable to quit them.
- Islam is the religion of peace, equality and justice which these feudal and tribal lords refused to accept because they persecuted poor and slave class.
- Islam raised the status of women to pinnacle. Whereas, Arabs sold and demeaned women sparing them from equal rights.
- Kaabah was symbol of earning for priest class. They earned ample money for their deities. So, their financial status was endangered.

- Banu Umayyad tribe having rivalry with Hashmites could not stand any Prophet from Banu Hashim owing to tribal feud.
- Makkans thought that Prophet should have been rich and influential person not a poor orphan and shepherd. As Quran narrated their rotten notions.
- "Also they say why is not the Quran sent down to some leading men or either of two chiefs" (43:31)
- Arabs were proud of their tribal chiefs. They were not willing to accept supremacy of Muhammad to them.

### Migration to Abyssinia

- Ever since Prophet started preaching Islam, Makkans brutally persecuted Muslims such as Bilal, Ammar, Usman, Taha, Zubair, Abu Zar Ghaffari, Musab Bin Umair and many more.
- Even Sumaiyya and Yasir parents of Ammar were tortured to death.
- Prophet's daughters were divorced. He was also tortured following the demise of his son Abdullah.
- They persecuted Muslim with all means and compelled Muslims to think of migration.
- So, in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood 615 AD, Prophet advised Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia to avoid persecution. Abyssinian monarch Najashi was soft and kind hearted. Allah already revealed Surahs Kahf and Zumar hinting Muslims to migrate.
- Firstly, in the month of Rabi' Al-Awwal a group of eleven men and four women reached there including Usman and his wife Ruqayya besides, Saad Bin Abi Waqqas, Zubair Bin Ayyam, Abdur Rahman Bin Auf, Musab Bin Umair, Abdillah Bin Masood, Abu Salamah, Umme Salamah, Hazrat Hatib Bin Ketro and few more.
- Next year second group comprising seventy nine men and seven women including Jaffar Bin Abu Talib, Umm e Habiba Binte Abu Sufiyan, Ubaidullah Bin Jahsh and Ammar Bin Yasir reached Abyssinia.
- Najashi was hospitable and allowed them to stay in Abyssinia.
- Makkans got furious to know about that.
- They decided to bring them back. So, they sent delegation led by Amr Bin Aas and Abu Jahl Bin Rabiah with expensive presents to convince Najashi for their extradition.
- Najashi after hearing complaints from Makkans asked questions about Prophet's character and disposition.
- Pagans despite arch enemy praised Prophet much.
- Then Najashi asked in his court to defend allegations and recite verses revealed to the Holy Prophet.
- Hazrat Jaffar Bin Abu Talib introduced Islamic teachings and recited verses of Surah Maryam.
- Najashi was so impressed with the divine verses. He shed tears on hearing that.
- He said "by God this and Gospel are the light of the same candle".



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- Najashi asked Makkans to pick up their gifts and he allowed Muslims to stay as long as they wished to stay declaring them royal guests.

### Significance

- It was major political shift in the lives of the Muslims.
- Muslims did find a way to escape the repression of Makkans.
- Abyssinia became shelter for Muslims.
- It provided opportunity to them to spread Islam outside Makkah.
- It strengthened their ties with Muslims remained in Makkah.
- It proved their unity amongst them.
- It inculcated in their mind to establish Islamic community outside Arabia.
- It provided them chance to spend their lives in the absence of the Holy Prophet in accordance with Shariah.
- Muslims remained in Abyssinia for more than ten years. So they propagated Islam there and responsible for conversion of many Abyssinians.
- They were in the state of Jihad till Lisaan and Abu Talib reached Madinah at the time of Khyber expedition.
- Jafar received spoils of war as well.
- This migration convinced Qurailah that Muslim preferred to suffer but unwilling to renounce Islam at any cost.
- It also paved the way for migration to Yasir later on.
- Muslims who stayed in Makkah had to undergo drastic persecution as Makkans wreaked their anger upon Muslims.

### Boycott in Shab Abi Talib(Shab Bani Hashim)

- In the 6<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, Hazrat Hamza and Umar embraced Islam.
- It greatly shook Makkans. So, they decided to boycott Banu Hashim and Banu Mutallib on supporting Muhammad as mostly Muslim found asylum in Abyssinia.
- They demanded Abu Talib to remove tribal support from Muhammad. So they could deal with the Holy Prophet on their own terms.
- Hazrat Abu Talib declined their demand.
- As a result, in the 7<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, They drew a joint agreement in amongst the Makkhan tribe dragging Banu Hashim and Banu Mutallib out of Makkah for being Muslims.
- No Makkan was allowed to deal with these people even conversation.
- They hanged their declaration for few months in Kaabah to inform all Makkans about the clauses of the agreement.
- The Holy Prophet, his wife Khadija with children, Ali, Hamza and Abu Talib were forced to live in scorching narrow valley named Shab Abi Talib.
- No food and water and shelter were there to protect them from burning sun.
- Muslims tried to provide them food secretly.
- The Holy Prophet and others often had to eat leaves of the trees to fill their hunger.
- It was the most terrible period they suffered.



- In 10<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, boycott was lifted.
- Same year Hazrat Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija passed away.
- Prophet declared that year as "Year of Grief".
- Prophet married to Sowdah and Ayesha.
- Besides, Prophet went to Taif to introduce Islam.
- Prophet was misbehaved and tortured by Saqeef tribe in Taif.
- He was wounded and he escaped with Zaid Bin Haris. But he did not curse them.
- In 11<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, six people from Khazraj tribe of Yasrib came to Prophet and embraced Islam.
- In 12<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, Holy Prophet went to Meraj.
- Quran narrated it in Surah Bani Israel ayat no:
- *"Glory be to Him, who carried His servant by night from the Holy Mosque to the far distant place of worship, which we have blessed, that we might show him some of our signs. He, only He is the All Hearing, the All-Seeing."*
- Fasting and Salat were obligated upon Muslims.
- Same year , Prophet met 12 people at Aqabah and took pledge from them
- This is known as First Pledge of Aqabah.
- Islam reached in Yasrib in this year.
- Next year, Prophet also took second pledge from people of Aus and Khazraj tribes of Yasrib numbering 75 at Aqabah suburb area of Makkah.
- In 622 A.D, Makkans were planning to execute Prophet.
- Allah ordained Prophet to migrate to Yasrib secretly.
- Holy Prophet and his Companions reached Madinah secretly in Rabi Awwal 622 A.D.

### Causes of Migration to Madinah

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### Events which led up to Migration to Madinah.

- Holy Prophet needed a place to establish Islamic society.
- Makkans were short tempered and very harsh to Muslims.
- They were unwilling to heed the message of Islam.
- Makkans basically persecuted Muslims such as Bilal, Ammar, Usman, Talha, Zubair, Abu Zuhra, Ghaffari, Musab Bin Umair and many more.
- Even Sumaiyah and Yasir parents of Ammar were tortured to death.
- Prophet's daughters were divorced. He was called Abtar following the demise of his son Abdullah.
- They persecuted Muslim with all means and compelled Muslims to emigrate to Abyssinia.
- On the other hand, residents of Madinah were soft and tender hearted.
- Islam could find strong roots there.
- The priest class of Makkah opposed Islam overtly as popularity and proclamation of Islam would eliminate their dominance as they used to earn a lot for their deities in Kaabah. Whereas, Islam is the religion of monotheism.

- Islam had nothing to do with idols. Similarly, Madinah had no such sacred place.
- Rivalry between Aus and Khazraj needed resolution as they needed strong leader who could resolve their issues. They already fought each other in 617 A.D in the Battle of Buath resulting in massive causalities.
- Jews were anxious to interact with the Prophet as he would endorse their scriptures and prophets sent to Bani Israeel.
- Holy Prophet lost tribal support after the demise of the Abu Talib.
- Abu Lahab became chief of Banu Hashim who was thirsty of the blood of the Prophet.
- In 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Prophet hood, 12 people from Yasrib embraced Islam that is known as first Pledge of Aqabah followed by 75 more people who embraced Islam next year that was second Pledge of Aqabah. Here, people of Aus and Khazraj tribes invited Holy Prophet to emigrate to Yasrib.
- People of Yasrib were anxiously waiting for Prophet's arrival.
- Makkans were planning to execute Prophet in Dar ul Nauva.
- Allah commanded Prophet to sneak to Madinah.

### Events of Migration to Madinah

- Makkans were planning to martyr Prophet at Dar ul Nauva.
- They decided to pick one person each from tribe for execution numbering eleven namely, Abu Jahl, Abu Lahab, Umaiya Bin Khalaf, Taeema Bin Adi, Ubbay Bin Khalaf and few more.
- So, Banu Hashim done everything to avert the blood of Prophet from each and every tribe.
- Allah informed Holy Prophet via revelation "Remember how the unbelievers plotted against thee, to keep thee in bonds, or slay thee, or get out of home. They plot and plan and, Allah also plans, But the best planner is Allah"
- Holy Prophet asked Muslims to sneak to Yasrib.
- Holy Prophet asked Hazrat Ali to sleep on Prophet's bed and come to Madinah after returning valuables of Makkans.
- On the other side, Makkans already besieged Prophet's house waiting for Prophet's return.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr accompanied Holy Prophet.
- Prophet picked up the dust and recited dua and few verses of Surah Yaseen and hurled to the goons of Makkah after he opened his house gate.
- Makkans got blind for short while failing to see Prophet who crossed by them.
- They could only see Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- It was September 622 A.D. Safar of lunar calendar.
- Next morning, Makkans trespassed the house of the Prophet to execute him as Prophet did not come out in the early morning.
- Hazrat Ali was asleep on Prophet's bed covering himself with mantle.
- Makkans wanted to confirm before stabbing.
- They got furious and astonished to see Hazrat Ali sleeping on Prophet's bed.
- They woke up Hazrat Ali to inquire about Prophet.
- Hazrat Ali told him that Prophet went yester night to Yasrib.

- Makkans announced massive head money (100 Camels) for Prophet's dead or alive custody.
  - Makkans started finding Prophet restlessly.
  - Prophet took refuge in the cave of Saur five miles from Makkah for three days and three nights.
  - Makkans even got to cave to find Holy Prophet.
  - If they had peeped inside the cave, they would have seen Prophet.
  - Allah protected Holy Prophet via cobweb, wild pigeon's eggs and branches of the trees covering the mouth of the cave.
  - Quran described it "*As they were two in cave*"
  - Asma and Abdullah children of Abu Bakr provided food and news to the Holy Prophet.
  - Here, snake bit Abu Bakr. Prophet used his saliva to cure the venom.
  - After three days and three nights, Holy Prophet and Hazrat Abu Bakr came out of the cave for Yasrib.
  - Abdullah Bin Arqaat a guide hired by Hazrat Abu Bakr arrived at the cave to take the Prophet and Hazrat Abu Bakr to Yasrib.
  - They were noticed by Suraqa Bin Malik a leader of Makkah riding on the horse.
  - Before Suraqa called others to kill the prophet, his horse started rolling in to soil.
  - Suraqa was even unable to move from the horse.
  - Suraqa sought mercy and promised Prophet not informing others about Prophet's location.
  - Holy Prophet forced him and he with his horse came to the surface and fled.
  - Suraqa owned his commitment.
  - Prophet reached Quba close to Yasrib and stayed for 14 days waiting for Hazrat Ali here.
  - Holy Prophet constructed first Masjid here named Masjid e Quba and gave first Friday lecture.
  - People of Banu Salim tribe of Quba also embraced Islam there.
  - Holy Prophet, Abu Bakr and Ali reached Yasrib on 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi Awwal, Monday, 25 September 622 A.D.
  - Everybody wanted to be the host of Prophet as people of Yasrib received Prophet warmly.
  - Holy Prophet told them where his camel named Quswa sat, I would stay there.
  - Quswa sat down on empty land which Abu Bakr purchased in ten gold Dinars from two orphan brother Sohail and Sahl and gifted to the Holy Prophet.
  - Holy Prophet constructed Masjid e Nabvi there.
  - Holy Prophet became the guest of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari.
  - The name of Yasrib turned in to Madinah tun Nabi, the city of Prophet.
  - This marked the commencement of Hijrah Islamic Calendar.
- In Darul Nadwa, on 26<sup>th</sup> Safar, Jiblaas was also present in the face of Sheikh Jabeel of Nejran persuading Makkans to execute Holy Prophet.*

## Significance of Migration

- This commenced the Islamic Calendar called Hijrah.
- In Makkah Muslims worshipped and practiced Islam secretly but in Madinah they were allowed to practice openly with propagation.
- In Makkah Muslims were in minority at the mercy of Makkans. Whereas, in Madinah they turned in to majority.
- Islamic society was established in Madinah as Islam demands that.
- A sense of nation prevailed there regardless of creed and tribal names.
- The role of Holy Prophet became multifarious. In Makkah he was preacher only. But, in Madinah he became military commander, judge, statesman and Head of the State.
- Amongst numerous blessings, migration brought brotherhood and love for Mohajirin and Ansars.
- This migration improved the financial stature of Mohajirin and Ansars as Mohajirin taught Ansars trading and Ansars taught them cultivation.
- Mohajirin proved that will of Allah is more powerful than their family as they left them at Makkah. It strengthened their faith and set examples for others.
- Lastly, migration diminished possession of Makkah and peace and tranquility was cultivated there.

## Experience in the Cave of Saur with importance

- While migrating from Makkah to Madinah, Holy Prophet stayed in the cave of Saur five miles from Madinah for three days and three nights with Abu Bakr.
- Allah protected Holy Prophet through cobweb, wild pigeon's eggs and branches of trees which covered the mouth of the cave.
- If Holy Prophet had been nabihed, Islam would have been wiped out.
- It led to the emigration to Madinah and establishment of Islamic society.
- It signifies that Allah protects His people in the time of crisis.
- In the cave, a snake bit Abu Bakr, he cried silently as Prophet was asleep on the lap of Abu Bakr.
- Tears of Abu Bakr came to the countenance of the Holy Prophet which woke Prophet up.
- Holy Prophet used his saliva to cure the venom.
- Asma and Abdullah children of Abu Bakr provided food and news to the Prophet.
- This experience shows the true friendship of Hazrat Abu Bakr with the Holy Prophet as Quran narrated that "As they were two in the cave".
- It also paved the way of the rise of Islam in Madinah and later on in the entire Arabia and neighbouring states.

# LIFE IN MADINAH

## IMPORTANT EVENTS IN MADINAH

In Madinah the Prophet introduced the following reforms.

- (a) Fraternity between Emigrants and Helpers (Ansar).

Emigrants of Makkah had left their properties, houses and sources of income in Makkah. So they were in very miserable plight. First of all Prophet managed to improve their economic conditions. The Prophet (Peace be upon him) declared each Emigrant a partner of each Helper's property and also made them heirs of each other. This inheritance law was abrogated later on by the Holy revelation of 11th and 12th verses of Surah An-Nisa. However the Prophet (Peace be upon him) treated the Emigrants generously in economic field and gradually Emigrants became self-sufficient and self-supporting.

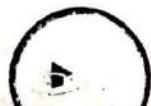
- (b) Treaty of Madinah:

~~(It was the basic requirement of security of the state that it should be stable internally. Internal stability requires complete equality among its citizens and unity cannot be achieved without imposing a uniform political rule. Now there were three political and religious groups in Madinah. They were (a) believers of Aus, Khazraj and Emigrants from Makkah (b) non-Muslims of Aus and Khazraj and (c) the Jews of Madinah. The Holy Prophet succeeded in giving them a unanimous constitutional formula, which was the first written constitution of the city-state. It is known as the "Treaty of Madinah" in the Muslim History and its important provisions were as follows.)~~

1. Muslims and Jews have the same rights in the administration of the state.
2. Both the Muslims and the Jews may follow their beliefs and religious rights independently and freely.
3. Defence of Madinah will be a common responsibility of all the tribes living in Madinah.
4. Mutual accordance was declared essential.
5. All tribes were asked to avoid mutual clashes.
6. Mutual co-operation was declared compulsory in state of emergency. )



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## Importance of Meraj

The Holy Prophet was taken out of time and space. Even when he came back, his bed was warm and bolt was moving. It was a reward of Allah to the Holy prophet as he suffered a lot in Makkah and brutally tortured in Taif but never cursed any one, though he was asked to. It showed power and authority of Allah over the entire universe as He summoned His servant physically to heaven. It was sheer miracle of Allah. It showed that Allah was so happy with the Prophet. Prayers and Fastings were made obligatory over here. The Holy Prophet met and led prayers of all previous prophets which declared Muhammad's supremacy over the entire previous prophets. This journey provided the Holy Prophet access to the secrets of Allah which Allah disclosed to him. The Holy Prophet received treasures of knowledge directly from Allah which other prophets could not even think of. Prophet was so close to Allah as he saw Him which other prophets never saw Allah like that. Quran endorsed that honour in Surah Najam Ayat no: 8 to 10.

*"Then He approached and came closer, And was at a distance of bow-lengths or (Even) nearer; so did ((Allah)) convey the inspiration (to the Prophet) (what He (meant) to convey.)"*

In short, this journey motivates the Muslims to obey Allah and Muhammad and stick to prayers as Salat has been declared Meraj for believers by the Holy Prophet because Meraj is the greatest gift of Allah to the Muslims.

## Pledges of Aqabah

- In the month of July (Zilhaj), 11<sup>th</sup> year of the Prophet Hood, Prophet met six people from Khazraj tribe Madinah.
- Prophet introduced Islam to them. They embraced Islam and went back home and propagated the message of the Prophet.

Next year 621 A.D, in the 12<sup>th</sup> year of the Prophet hood Zilhaj, twelve people came to Prophet including five people who embraced Islam last year, from Khazraj tribe and few from Aus tribe for acceptance of Islam namely: Jabir Bin Abdullah Bin Reyab, Muaadh Bin Al-Harith Bin Afra, from Khazraj, Dhakwan Bin Abd Al-Qais, from Khazraj, Ubadah Bin As-Samit, from Khazraj, Yazeed Bin Thaalabah, from Khazraj, Al-Abbas Bin Ubadah Bin Nazalah, from Khazraj, Abul Haitham Bin At-Taihan, from Aus, and Uwaim Bin Saidah, from Aus and so on.

- Holy Prophet met them at Aqabah suburb area of Makkah.
- Holy Prophet took pledges from them which were: they would believe in One God and obey Prophet, they would not steal and fornicate, and they would not slander any one and execute children.
- Holy Prophet sent Hazrat Musab Bin Umair with them to preach Islam.
- This is known as first pledge of Aqabah.
- Musab Bin Umair propagated Islam in Yasrib and converted Saad Bin Maaz chief of Aus tribe along with other tribesmen to Islam.
- Next year 622 A.D in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Prophet Hood, Zilhaj, 75 more people from Aus and Khazraj tribe including two women came for second pledge of Aqabah. Prominent people like Maaz Bin Jabal and Abu Ayub Ansari were also included.

united if Madinah is invaded, neither party would deal with Makkans, Prophet would be declared as Head of the State, no group would go out of Madinah for fighting without the consent of the Prophet, and lives, honours and properties of the Jews would be guaranteed.

- This agreement was the land mark in the history which allowed Jews a great deal of liberty and freedom to practice Judaism.
- It regulated the relationships between Jews and Muslims on equal footings.
- This bound both parties to dwell peacefully caring for each other.
- These were the significant events concurred in the first year of Hijrah.

### Obligation of Jihad, Saum and Zakat

- In the second year of Hijrah, Jihad was obligatory upon Muslims.
- Allah said in Quran in Surah Baqrah ayat 190: "fight in the way of Allah those who fight you."
- Allah also ordained Saum in Surah Baqrah ayat no: 183 "Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to them so you may learn self-restraint"
- Similarly, Zakat was also obligatory upon rich Muslims.
- Allah said in Surah Baqrah ayat no: 177 "And spend of your substance in the cause of Allah and make not your own hands contribute to your destruction but do good, for Allah loves those who do good."

### Change of Qiblah

- In Makkah, Muslims used to offer Salat facing Masjid e Aqsa Jerusalem as Qiblah.
- In Madinah they also practiced till 1 A.H.
- Jews started jeering at Muslims facing Jews Qiblah despite, Islam claims to be a separate religion.
- It saddened the Holy Prophet.
- He used to look at the sky waiting for any revelation commanding him to change Qiblah from Masjid e Aqsa to Masjid e Haram.
- The Holy Prophet did not utter any word in this regard.
- It was the month of Shaaban 2 A.H.
- The Holy Prophet was leading Zuhr prayer in Masjid e Salma. (Qiblatain)
- In the third Rakaat in bowing posture, Allah sent down ayat no: 144 Surah Baqrah: "We see the turning your face for guidance to the heaven; shall We turn you to a Qiblah that shall please you. Turn your face in the direction of the sacred Masjid."
- While Salat the Holy Prophet changed his direction from Aqsa to Kaabah.
- Kaaba is extremely opposite to Aqsa.



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## Battle of Badr

### Causes

- The Quraish were so furious on the people of Madinah as they provided shelter to Muslims. Quraish demanded Madinities to hand over Mohajirin which was turned down.
- The Quraish were scared of the rising power of the Muslims raised in Islamic government which would diminish their dominance in Makkah.
- Makkans used to raid border of Madinah and destroyed grazing land for Muslims cattle and snatch them too.
- The Holy Prophet appointed a patrolling party numbering 12 companions led by Hazrat Abdullah Bin Jahesh for outskirts of Madinah.
- That party had a fight with Makkans resulting in executions of Makkans. Though, Prophet never gave such order to slay them. This incidence is known as Nakhala.
- It also enhanced the hostility between Makkans and Madinities.
- In Madinah, Jews and Munafiqun were plotting against Muslim and contacting and informing Makkans of the development in Madinah.
- Immediate reason was Abu Sufyan's trip to Makkah to escort his valuable merchandise hailing from Syria to Makkah. He assumed that Muslims would plunder his merchandise.
- Abu Jahl with massive army came to escort Abu Sufyan and planned to invade Madinah.

- ~~Causes of Battle of Badr~~
- It was the month of Ramazan 2 A.H.
  - Abu Sufyan Bin Harb was bringing substantial merchandise from Syria to Makkah.
  - He was supposed to cross by Madinah.
  - He feared that Muslims would loot their commodities. So, he asked Makkans to escort his merchandise while crossing Madinah.
  - Abu Jahl with one thousand accomplices came to escort Abu Sufyan.
  - Abu Jahl came with all warring people of Makkah except Abu Lahab leaving him as custodian of Makkah.
  - Abu Sufyan peacefully crossed Madinah and asked Abu Jahl to come along.
  - Abu Jahl started boasting about devastation of Madinah and he refused to follow Abu Sufyan. So, Abu Sufyan left him and reached Makkah safely.
  - When the Holy Prophet heard of this development he consulted his companions.
  - In the month of Safar 2 A.H, Jihad was already obligated upon Muslims.
  - Allah said in Quran in Surah Baqrah ayat 190: "*fight in the way of Allah those who fight you.*"
  - It was decided that Muslims would be united to fight Makkans at Badr.
  - Muslims were 313 only, ill equipped with two horses and few camels.



- The Holy Prophet divided Muslim contingent in to two groups. A group of Muhajirin was led by Hazrat Ali and Ansars was led by Hazrat Saad Bin Maaz.
- Prophet sent Talha and Saeed Bin Zaid to spy Abu Jahl's contingent.
- On the other hand, Abu Jahl had one thousand well equipped army.
- Muslims reached first at Badr on 16<sup>th</sup> Ramazan eighty miles from Madinah.
- Muslims occupied all significant posts and wells as well.
- The Holy Prophet supplicated all night for the victory of the Muslims.
- Allah accepted Holy Prophet's invocation and promised heavenly assistance.
- Quran said in Surah Anfal ayat no: 9: "Remember ye implored the assistance of your Lord, and He answered you: I will assist you with a thousand of angels, rank on rank."
- The Holy Prophet picked up dust and hurled it at pagans affecting their eyes.
- On the 17<sup>th</sup> Ramazan, Monday, 2 A.H., March 17, 624 A.D, initially one to one contest started.
- Hazrat Ali took on Waleed, Hazrat Hamza took on Iblees, Hazrat Abu Ubaidah Bin Haris took on Shaiba.
- Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Hamza took no time in executing their opponent but Shaiba injured Hazrat Abu Ubaidah.
- Ali and Hamza rescued Abu Ubaidah and killed Shaiba.
- So, the daring people of the Makkah's army were lying on the soil dead.
- Then fierce battle started. Iblees was also amongst the army of Abu Jahl in the face of Suraga Bin Malik motivating pagans to fight fearlessly.
- When heaven's assistance started coming in the form of angel Jibreel and other a thousand angels, pagans fled from the battle field.
- Abu Jahl was executed by Mu'awiyah and his two small children of Ansar.
- Hazrat Ali killed his former master Maiyya Bin Khalaf.
- Allah granted victory to Muslims called that day as "A day of Testing".
- 70 prominent pagans were slain and 70 were imprisoned including Abbas Bin Abdul Muttlib, Aqeel Bin Abu Tuba, Waleed Bin Waleed and Abul Aas son in law of the Prophet.
- On the other hand, 14 Muslims got martyred 8 Ansars and 6 Muhajirin.
- Prisoners were treated nicely and released on the payment of ransom or teaching ten Muslims each those who could teach.

### Significance

- It was the decisive battle which motivated the believers to fight for Allah irrespective of numerical differences.
- It paved the way for propagation of Islam further and encouraged others to embrace Islam who were scared of worldly power.
- Makkans drank the cup of humiliation at the hands of Muslims despite numerical superiority. It greatly demotivated them.
- Muslims learned that Allah's help would come to those who stand for Allah's religion.
- All prominent leaders of Makkah were executed in this battle.
- Many Makkans embraced Islam as they noticed angels came to help them. It convinced them that Islam is the only genuine religion.

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- Jews also learned the mighty power of Muslims who defeated Makkans completely.
- People were also inspired with the merciful attitude of Prophet to prisoners.

## Battle of Uhad

### Causes

- After Battle of Badr Islam gained more support and importance from Arabs.
- Makkans were alarmed of the rising powers of Muslims which would jeopardise their political and economic dominance.
- Makkans were furious on their defeat in Badr. So, they wanted to avenge the blood of their prominent people slain in that contest.
- Banu Nazir tribe of Madinah also instigated Makkans against Madinah as they could not digest Islam and its ethical values with their own dominance. They also attended mourning gatherings of Makkans for executed people and motivated them via poetries and speeches to help them in invasion.
- Abu Sufiyan even took an oath to eradicate Islam as his many closest ones were no more.
- Quraish also invited other tribes of Arabia to fight Islam. So, huge army got ready to be mobilized.

### Events

- Abu Jahl Abdul Muttalib informed Prophet of the impending inroad.
- He was not a Muslim at that time. However, he had soft corner for Prophet as he was prophet's real paternal uncle. He was also inspired with the Prophet's behaviour in prison after the battle of Badr.
- Knowing that Holy Prophet consulted his companions for this fatal invasion.
- Companions suggested to counter Makkans outside Madinah following the strategy of Badr.
- The Holy Prophet and Abdullah Bin Ubbay opined that contest should take place at Māimah this time.
- But the Holy Prophet consented majority's proposal to fight at Uhud three miles off Māimah.
- Abdullah Bin Ubbay chief of Khazraj tribe was a hypocrite who deserted the Prophet on the plea that Prophet rejected his proposal.
- So, army of Muslim which were 1000 curtailed to 700 men as Ibne Ubbay called back his 300 allies.
- Makkans commanded by Abu Sufiyan Bin Harb were 3000 well equipped with 700 armours, two hundred cavalry led by Khalid Bin Waleed and Ikramah Bin Abu Jahl, 3000 camels and 15 women including Fatimah Bin Waleed, Umm e Hakim and Hinda Binte Utba especially.
- It was 15<sup>th</sup> Shawwal 3 A.H, 21<sup>st</sup> March 625 A.D.
- The Holy Prophet divided Muslim contingent in to three groups. A group of Muhajirin was led by Hazrat Musab Bin Umair, Aus was led by Hazrat



- Jews also learned the mighty power of Muslims who defeated Makkans completely.
- People were also inspired with the merciful attitude of Prophet to prisoners.

## Battle of Uhud

### Causes

- After Battle of Badr Islam gained more support and importance from Arabs.
- Makkans were alarmed of the rising powers of Muslims which would jeopardise their political and economic dominance.
- Makkans were furious on their defeat in Badr. So, they wanted to avenge the blood of their prominent people slain in that contest.
- Banu Nazir tribe of Madinah also instigated Makkans to attack Madinah as they could not digest Islam and its ethical norm and rules will dominate. They also attended mourning gatherings of Makkans for executed people and motivated them via poetries and speeches to help them in invasion.
- Abu Sufyan even took an oath to eradicate Islam as his many closest ones were no more.
- Quraish also invited other tribes of Arabia to fight Islam. So, huge army got ready to be mobilized.

### Events

- Abbott Abdul Mutalib informed Prophet of the impending inroad.
- He was not a Muslim at that time. However, he had soft corner for Prophet as he was Prophet's real paternal uncle. He was also inspired with the Prophet's behaviour in prison after the battle of Badr.
- Knowing that Holy Prophet consulted his companions for this fatal invasion.
- Companion suggested to counter Makkans outside Madinah following the strategy of Badr.
- The Holy Prophet and Abdullah Bin Ubbay opined that contest should take place at Maimah this time.
- But the Holy Prophet consented majority's proposal to fight at Uhud three miles off Madinah.
- Abdullah Bin Ubbay chief of Khazraj tribe was a hypocrite who deserted the Prophet on the plea that Prophet rejected his proposal.
- So, army of Muslim which were 1000 curtailed to 700 men as Ibne Ubbay called back his 300 allies.
- Makkans commanded by Abu Sufyan Bin Harb were 3000 well equipped with 700 armours, two hundred cavalry led by Khalid Bin Waleed and Ikramah Bin Abu Jahl, 3000 camels and 15 women including Fatimah Bin Waleed, Umm e Hakim and Hinda Binte Utba especially.
- It was 15<sup>th</sup> Shawwal 3 A.H, 21<sup>st</sup> March 625 A.D.
- The Holy Prophet divided Muslim contingent in to three groups. A group of Muhajirin was led by Hazrat Musab Bin Umair, Aus was led by Hazrat



- Usaid Bin Huzair and Khazraj was led by Hazrat Hubab Bin Munzir containing one hundred armours and fifty cavalry.
- The Holy Prophet posted fifty archers on the Mount of Ramatah led by Abdullah Bin Jubair asking them not to leave your posts regardless of the consequence of the battle.
  - Following Arab's tradition, one to one contest commenced.
  - Hazrat Ali killed Talha Bin Talha whereas, Hazrat Hamzah killed Usman Bin Talha.
  - Fierce battle started. Muslims fought gallantly compelling Makkans to flee from the battle field leaving a great deal of booty.
  - Muslims started collecting booty left by Makkans in bulk.
  - Archers, who observed other Muslims, left their posts to pick out their shares despite Abdullah Bin Jubair forbade them to do so. Only ten archers stuck to their posts.
  - Ikramah and Khalid captains of cavalry saw this weak post while retreating, decided to invade Muslims from their base.
  - They martyred all remaining ten archers.
  - They started to target Holy Prophet to martyr.
  - Muslims were not expecting this surprise inroad.
  - They lost many lives and cordon off Prophet to save him from any possible arrow or sword.
  - Utba Bin Abi Waqas hurled stone to the prophet which hit Prophet causing one tooth to fall. The Holy Prophet fell down and fainted as side of the mountain hit his side of his head.
  - In the meantime, Zubair Bin Kami martyred Hazrat Musab Bin Umair who resembled Prophet a lot.
  - Ibne Hinda floated the rumour of prophet's martyrdom to demotivate Muslims.
  - However, the Holy Prophet came out of his faintness and gave Muslims clarion call to fight back.
  - Wahshi Bin Harb martyred Hazrat Hamzah with his javelin as Wahshi was promised his freedom from slavery by his master Jubair Bin Mutam as Jubair's uncle Taema Bin Nedi was executed by Hazrat Hamzah in the battle of Badr.
  - Hinda wife of Abu Sufyan came to the corpse of Hamzah and mutilated it to show her hatred because Utba father of Hinda was also slain by Hamzah in Badr.
  - Makkans after inflicting massive blow to Muslims deserted the battle field.
  - 70 Muslims were martyred 66 Ansars and 04 Mohajirn.
  - 40 Muslim were wounded as well. On the other hand, Makkans lost their 30 accomplices.
  - Quran narrated few verses in Surah Aale Imran about Uhad as one said "*What ye suffered on the day two armies met, was with the leave of Allah, in order that He might test the believers.*"

## Impact

- Loss in the battle of Uhud paved the way of many allies of Madinah to betray Islam.
- Bani Salma tribe reverted to their previous position and called seventy Muslims to preach Islam there and martyred them.
- Holy Prophet had to send series of troops to topple down their treacherous designs.
- It incited the Makkans to come back again to harm Muslims in future.
- This battle taught Muslims many lessons such as not to disobey their Prophet, not to be attracted towards worldly things and be over confident.
- It instilled in their mind to be loyal, united and fast at the time of crisis.
- Muslims became more sincere and careful in their obedience to Prophet.
- They learned their weakness from Battle of Uhud. They also learned that victory can only be possible as long as they obey Allah's angels.
- Despite all these weaknesses, Muslim displayed remarkable valor in this battle to make Makkans flee from the battle field and saved Prophet from fatal invasion.

## Causes of loss in the Battle of Uhud

- Before the battle, Muslims got over confident and boasted about their victory like Battle of Badr.
- Allah did not like this attitude and He likes humility.
- Abdullah Bin Ubbay deserted the Muslim army owing to rejection of his advice to Prophet to fight inside Madinah. Holy Prophet accepted majority decision.
- Holy Prophet posted fifty archers under the command of Abdullah Bin Jubair forbidding them to leave their posts regardless of the battle's scenario.
- Archers disobeyed Prophet for booty and caused dozens of Muslims' martyrdom.
- When the fake news of Prophet's martyrdom floated, many companions put down their weapon thinking that there would be no use of fighting as the Holy Prophet got martyred.
- Allah did notice these notions and sent revelation in Surah e Aale Imran ayat no: 144 scolding Muslims: "*Muhammad is no more than a messenger, many were the messengers who passed away before him. If he died or were slain, would ye then turn back on your heels?*"

## Banu Nazir Tribe

- Banu Nazir tribe already got the displeasure of the Holy Prophet by helping and instigating Makkans to invade Madinah in the battle of Uhud.
- They already broke the Charter of Madinah posed challenges to Muslims.



- Things got further aggravated and tensed when Kaab Bin Ashraf chief of the tribe poisoned Prophet in the meal. Allah informed Holy Prophet of this cunning design.
- Prophet asked Muslims to kill Kaab Bin Ashraf.
- Hazrat Muhammad Bin Musailma Ansari went to Kaab's house and killed him.
- The Holy Prophet sent army to besiege them as they shut themselves up in their fort.
- Siege lasted for 15 days then they surrendered to the Holy Prophet.
- In Rabi Awwal 4 A.H. The Holy Prophet gave them ten days to pick up their belongings and leave Madinah.
- So, they were banished from Madinah. They settled in Syria and Khyber.

## Battle of Trench (Allies, Ahzab, Ditch, Most Federate)

### Causes

- Makkans were alarmed at the growing power of Muslims.
- They were quite confident and motivated after Battle of Badr as Muslims suffered terrible loss. So they wanted to ride again.
- Banu Nazir Tribe already had grudge against Muslims because they were banished from Madinah.
- These Jews went to Makkah and instigated to eliminate Muslims.
- They even persuaded Thatafan, Ma'an and Asad surrounding tribes to fight Muslims unitedly. Even Thatafan tribe was offered one year yield of Khyber for participation in the battle against Muslims.
- Ultimately ten thousand army led by Abu Sufyan got ready to strike.

### Event

- It was the month of Rabi' 5 A.H.
- When Holy Prophet heard of this invasion, he consulted his companions about battle strategy.
- Hazrat Salman Farsi advised Holy Prophet a Persian defensive method to dig a trench around Madinah to keep the enemies at arm's length.
- Holy Prophet consented it and asked everyone to dig a trench on the flat land leading to Syria as other passages were safe owing to mountainous terrain.
- So, three thousand companions including Prophet worked day and night for three days.
- 50 yards long wide and deep trench was dug.
- Here, many miracles of the Prophet appeared like drinking water erupted from the fingers of the Prophet suitable for three thousand companions to quench their thirst. Besides, small pot of meal of one sheep remained enough for all companions.



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- Mohajirin were led by Hazrat Zaid Bin Haris and Ansars were led by Hazrat Saad Bin Ibadaah.
- The Holy Prophet gathered all Muslim women and children and kept them in the fort for their safety.
- Hazrat Hassaan Bin Sabit and few companions were deputed to protect the fort.
- When Abu Sufyan came to demolish Madinah with ten thousand equipped army containing massive grains and foods for their soldiers, he got astonished to see the trench.
- He decided to besiege Muslims to starve them.
- Hypocrites saw the scenario came to Prophet and sought permission to go back home on the pretext of their family as they assumed defeat of Muslims and they wanted to avoid wrath of Makkans.
- Allah sent down revelation in Surah Ahzab in ayat no: 13 "*Behold a party among them said; Ye men of Yasrib, ye cannot stand the attack. Therefore, go back and a band of them asked for leave of the Prophet saying, truly our houses are bare and exposed, they were not exposed to the attack, but to run away.*"
- Holy Prophet allowed these hypocrites to go back.
- Pagans were unable to cross the trench. They used to hurl arrows and stones to Muslims to bring down their frustration.
- However, few were able to cross the trench. Hazrat Ali came forward and slew Umro Mazkoor. Rest fled back after elimination of their man.
- Here, inside Madinah Banu Quraiza tribe broke the Charter of Madinah and invaded that fort where Muslim women were kept.
- Jews invasion was repulsed by companions and Muslim women.
- Even though, it was a freezing night Allah sent gusty wind storm which tore apart enemy's tents and extinguished their flares.
- Quran narrated it in Surah Ahzab ayat no: 9 "*O ye believe. Remember the grace of Allah bestowed on you when they came down on you host to overwhelm you. But We sent against them a sand storm forces that ye saw not. But Allah sees clearly all that ye do.*"
- Makkan fled from the battle field.
- In small skirmishes which took place, only six Muslims got martyred including Saad Bin Muaz who terribly got wounded and later on embraced martyrdom after one month.
- Banu Quraiza was punished after their treacherous designs according to their book Taurah. Later, revelation of Quran ayat nos: 26 and 27 of Surah Ahzab endorsed it.
- Their men were slain, women and children were enslaved and their properties were confiscated.

### Banu Quraiza

- When Prophet returned from Battle of Trench, he received divine commandment to fight Banu Quraiza tribe as they incurred the displeasure of Allah by dissolution of Charter of Madinah and invading fort of Muslim women.

- The Holy Prophet with 3000 thousand companions proceeded to fight Banu Quraiza tribe.
- Jews after seeing Muslims shut themselves up in the fort.
- The Holy Prophet besieged them for a month then they agreed to surrender on a condition that Saad Bin Maaz the chief of Aus tribe would decide their issue as they maintained warm relation with Saad Bin Maaz.
- The Holy Prophet accepted their demand and appointed Saad Bin Maaz for verdict.
- Saad consulted Jews book Taurah in accordance with Islamic Shariah. He sentenced them that their men should be slain, children and women should be enslaved and their property should be confiscated following their Taurah.
- Then Jews rushed to the Prophet for mercy but Allah sent revelation in Surah Ahzab ayat no: 26-27 "And those of the people of book who aided them. Allah did take them down from their strong holds and cast terror in to hearts. So that some ye slew and some made prisoners and He made you heirs of their lands, their homes and their goods"
- Following Allah's commandment, Hazrat executed 700 Jews and dumped them in to the trench.

### Treaty of Hudaibiya

- In the month of Shawwal 6 A.H, the Holy Prophet saw Kaaba in his dream.
- Prophet got a vision to see Kaaba as it had been lost seven year, he never entered Kaaba.
- Quran narrated it in Surah Fath ayat no:27 "Truly did Allah fulfill the vision for His messenger; ye shall enter Sacred Mosque, if Allah wills, with mind secure, and without fear."
- The Holy Prophet asked companions to prepare for Umrah. It was Zulqad 6 A.H, Prophet with his wife Hazrat Umme Salamah and 1400 companions wearing Ihram, proceeded to Makkah.
- When Qushayr knew that they decided to disallow Muslims from paying Umrah.
- Khalid Bin Waleed and Ikramah Bin Abu Jahl with 200 cavalry halted Muslims at the place called Hudaibiya.
- The Holy Prophet tried to convince them that they had no intension of fighting except Umrah. But they refused to allow Muslims to move on.
- The Holy Prophet decided to send envoy to convince Makkans.
- Kharash Bin Umayya was sent by Prophet to Makkans to acquire permission.
- But Kharash was sent back with refusal.
- Then Prophet sent Budail Bin Warqa for the same.
- He was also sent back with refusal.
- Then Prophet decided to send Hazrat Usman to seek permission as Usman was from Ummayad and so was Abu Sufiyan.
- Abu Sufiyan gave the same reply to Usman which he gave to previous two envoys. However, he allowed Usman to pay Umrah.



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- Hazrat Usman refused to pay Umrah and said that I would not see Kaaba without the Holy Prophet.
  - Abu Sufyan got furious and detained Usman disallowing him to go back.
  - Here at Hudaibiya, rumour floated about Usman's martyrdom which saddened Prophet a lot.
  - The Holy Prophet sat down under the tree and took oath from Muslims.
  - Prophet used his right hand calling it Usman's hand.
  - Oath had two clauses firstly, We would lay our lives for Allah secondly, we would avenge the blood of Usman.
  - When Makkans heard of this development, they released Usman and came along with him led by Sohail Bin Amr.
  - After long deliberation, a treaty was formalized named Treaty of Hudaibiya.
  - It contained five clauses specially "there would be no fighting for ten years, Muslim would return back this year and come back next year for Umrah for three days, if anyone from Makkah without permission of the guardian came to Madinah, he would be sent back, if anyone came to Madinah from Madinah, he would not be sent back and neither would any one break the ally of each party.
  - Hazrat Ali was the scribe of the treaty. Hazrat Ali wrote Prophet as Messenger of Allah which Sohail Bin Amr objected asking Hazrat Ali to write Muhammad son of Abdullah while Hazrat Ali refused.
  - Later, Holy Prophet wrote his name as Muhammad son of Abdullah in the best interest of Muslims.
  - Hazrat Umar was critical on the terms of the treaty but Hazrat Abu Bakr wooed him to accept.
  - Allah sent down revelation confirming the decision taken by the Holy Prophet.
  - Quran said in Surah Fath ayat no. 44 clearly; *We have granted thee a manifest victory.*
  - Later, The Holy Prophet and his companions sacrificed animals and shaved their heads and came out of Iram to go back home.
- After treaty Khuza tribe joined Muslims whereas, Bakr tribe joined Quraish.

### Significance

- Treaty of Hudaibiya was the land mark in the history as it allowed Prophet to propagate Islam freely without the fear of invasion from Makkah.
- Large numbers of the tribe embraced Islam following Hudaibiya.
- By signing the treaty, Makkans accepted Muslims as separate nation and entity besides, State of Madinah.
- Both sides were allowed to visit their areas freely and interact with others.
- Khalid Bin Waleed and Amr Bin Aas prominent persons of Makkah came to Prophet and embraced Islam later.
- It also paved the way of many Makkans' conversion to Islam.
- The Holy Prophet invited many monarchs of the surrounding countries to Islam and they gave favourable response to Prophet.
- So, Islam crossed the boundaries of Arabia and reached outside.



- Unjust term of Hudaibiya compelled new converts from Makkah to stay at the highway leading to Makkah from Syria as they were disallowed asylum in Madinah.
- They started harassing trade caravans of Makkah. So, Makkans were so perturbed.



### Message of Islam to Emperors

- In 7 A.H, the Holy Prophet invited emperors of the surrounding countries to Islam.
- Negus, emperor of Abyssinia, Kings of Bahrain and Oman embraced Islam.
- Cyrus, ruler of Egypt and Heraclius, emperor of Roman Empire did not embrace Islam but they showed respect and courtesy to the Muslim envoy.
- Chosroes, king of Persia insulted the envoy of the Prophet and tore apart Prophet's letter of invitation. The Holy Prophet predicted the fall of his kingdom which was dismantled later on.

### Battle of Khyber

- Banu Nazir, tribe after being exiled settled in Khyber.
- They were in liaison with other Jews tribes besides them had the support of Ghatafan tribe.
- They deemed Treaty of Hudaibiya as weakness of Muslims.
- They planned to invade Madinah.
- When Holy Prophet heard of this, decided to counter Jews.
- It was the month of Moharram in 7 A.H.
- Holy Prophet with 1600 companions proceeded to Khyber.
- Jews were informed of Prophet's invasion by a hypocrite of Madinah named Abdullah bin Abi Salool.
- When Prophet reached Al Qazwa fort, Jews shut themselves up in well-guarded fort Al Qazwa.
- Jews were 1000 headed by Marhab a famous warrior.
- Holy Prophet besieged the fort and started sending troops to conquer it.
- But troops were unsuccessful because Jews used to hurl arrows and stones to Muslims when they came close to the fort.
- So, one night Prophet said to his companions "Tomorrow I will give victory to that person who is the most valiant amongst you and he loves Allah and His apostle and Allah and His apostle love him."
- Next morning Prophet called Hazrat Ali.
- Hazrat Ali had eye infection. So, Prophet used his saliva to cure the infection.
- Prophet supplicated to Allah for Ali's victory.
- Hazrat Ali with his troops went to the gate of Khyber and extirpated the gate of Khyber with his hand which could not be even moved by many companions together. then Hazrat Ali entered inside. It was Monday.
- Haris a famous warrior and brother of Marhab came forward to fight.

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- Hazrat Ali killed him then Marhab also came forward he was also executed by Hazrat Ali.
- Then Yasir another warrior came to fight. He was slain by Hazrat Zubair.
- After contest, Muslims became victorious and all forts were conquered.
- 93 Jews were executed whereas, 15 companions got martyrdom.
- Holy Prophet allowed Jews to stay at Khyber peacefully. However, they would deposit half of their produce to Madinah as Jizya.

### Reasons for the change of relations between Jews and Muslims

- When Prophet reached Madinah, he created cordial relations with Jews.
- He signed treaty with Jews named Charter of Madinah.
- It allowed great deal of liberty to Jews to observe and propagate their faith freely.
- Jews comprised three tribes namely, Banu Nadir, Banu Qaynuqa and Banu Quraiza.
- When Islam started dominating the area which alarmed Jews and they commenced their conspiracy to destroy Islam.
- Jews were money lenders. Islam banned Riba which affected their business.
- Jews used to exploit rivalry between Ansar and Khazraj tribes. When Prophet became Head of the State and cultivated brotherhood, this came to an end.
- It shaken their political vested interests.
- When Qibla was changed from Aqsa to Haram, Jews took it as matter of ego as they deemed Aqsa sacred.
- One after another Jewish tribes violated the charter of Madinah and instigated Makkans and others to invade Madinah rather they did not defend Madinah.
- So, they incurred the displeasure of the Prophet by breaking the charter. They were expelled from Madinah.
- When the prominent scholar Abdullah Bin Salam embraced Islam, it enraged Jews a lot.
- They even tried to murder Prophet and invaded Muslims inside Madinah at the time of trench.
- Prophet Hadith was taken away from Bani Israel which they could not bear.
- Quran nullified their sacred book Taurah besides Bible which became the matter of their prestige. They took it as desecration of their faith.
- So, they endeavoured to rid Islam.

### Battle of Mautah

- Holy Prophet sent Haris Bin Umair as envoy to the Roman Emperor.
- Haris Bin Umair was martyred by Sharjeel Bin Umro the governor of Syria at Mautah.
- This martyrdom saddened Prophet a lot and he decided to send an army.
- It was the month of Jamadi Awwal 8 A.H

- Muslims were only 3000.
- Holy Prophet appointed three Muslim commanders namely, Zaid Bin Haris second was Jaffer Bin Abu Talib and third was Abdullah Bin Rawahah.
- Holy Prophet instructed Muslim commanders to invite them to Islam first.
- If they refused to accept then fighting should commence.
- When Muslims reached Mautah, they saw Roman's huge army numbering 200000.
- After refusal to embrace Islam by Romans, fierce battle started.
- Muslims fought valiantly and killed many soldiers of the opponent.
- Zaid Bin Haris got martyrdom, then Jaffer Bin Abu Talib led the Muslims.
- He fought gallantly and lost his both hands. Later he was martyred.
- Abdullah Bin Rawahah also fell fighting then command came in the hands of Khalid Bin Waleed who motivated Muslims a lot.
- Even Khalid Bin Waleed broke the nine swords of the enemies from his sword. Later, he received the title of 'Saifullah' from the Holy Prophet.
- Romans fled from the battle field.
- Jaffer Bin Abu Talib received the title of Taqwa. The Prophet said as Prophet informed that Allah had given wings to Jaffer in the heaven to fly.
- Jaffer had 90 wounds of swords and arrows on his front side of the body as witnessed by Abdullah Bin Umar.
- Only 12 Muslims were martyred in this battle against 10000 causalities of the Romans. Muslims reached Madinah safely.

### Conquest of Makkah

- Following the Treaty of Hudaibiya, Banu Bakr tribe joined Quraish whereas, Banu Khuza tribe joined Madinah.
- According to one of the terms of Hudaibiya, neither party would fight the ally of each party.
- Banu Bakr tribe had enmity against Khuza. So, they invaded Khuza and executed their men.
- Khuza tribe came to Prophet for help.
- Holy Prophet sent Hazrat Zamrah as his envoy to Makkah with three options namely; to pay blood money to Banu Khuza tribe, dissolve your alliance with Banu Bakr tribe or terminate the treaty of Hudaibiya.
- Makkans went for third option.
- Holy Prophet asked companions to prepare themselves for invasion.
- It was 10<sup>th</sup> Ramazan 8 A.H, Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> January 630 A.D.
- Holy Prophet with ten thousand companions well equipped proceeded to Makkah appointing Hazrat Abu Rahem Ghaffari as his deputy in Madinah.
- A mile away from Makkah Prophet stayed at place called Mar az Zahraan.
- Abu Sufiyan who already heard of invasion was nabbed while spying Muslims.
- He was brought to Prophet. Prophet forgave him.
- Abu Sufiyan embraced Islam.
- Here, Prophet gave strict guideline to companions which were; you should not be the first one to invade, those who take asylum in the house of Abu



Sufyan are safe, those who enter Kaaba are safe, those who close their doors are safe, those who are in the state of worship are safe, those who drop their weapons are safe, no women, children and old people should be killed, no collateral damage should take place.

- After that Prophet proceeded to Makkah dividing his army in to four groups led by Prophet himself, Hazrat Saad Bin Ubaidah, Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah Bin Jarrah.
- On 20<sup>th</sup> of Ramazan, Monday, 8 A.H Prophet entered Makkah. (10<sup>th</sup> January 630 A.D).
- No one hampered the way of Prophet except contingent led by Khalid Bin Waleed was invaded by a group of Makkans namely Safwan, Ikramah and Sohail with arrows.
- Two companions named Haish Bin Ashr and Umar Bin Jabir got martyrdom whereas, almost thirteen pagans were executed and fled.
- After that nobody resisted.
- Prophet entered the Kaaba and performed Tawaaf and found 160 idols inside.
- Holy Prophet recited the Surah Baqraat: "Truth has arrived and falsehood perished; falsehood is by nature bound to perish"
- Idols fell down and broken in thousands.
- Prophet asked Hazrat Ali to clean inside the Kaaba.
- Hazrat Bilal gave Zuhra Azaan on the roof of the Kaaba.
- Makkans told Prophet that you are the most man because Prophet already told Makkans that "you are free and there will be no blame against you."
- Prophet announced general pardon to everyone except 9 people.
- 4 of them Abdu'l-Harith, his son and his slave girl Qareeba, Haris and Muqeess Bin Sababah were executed. Remaining 5 were pardoned. Habbar Bin Aswad fled while martyred Hazrat Zainab the sister of the Holy Prophet.
- Eyes of Wadihi Bin Harb who martyred Hazrat Hamzah, Hinda daughter of Huda and Ikramah Bin Abu Jahl were pardoned and they embraced Islam.
- Due to superb mercy of the Prophet, entire Makkah embraced Islam.
- Holy Prophet appointed Hazrat Attab Bin Aseed as Governor of Makkah.
- Prophet stayed in Makkah for few weeks and returned to Madinah.

### Significance

- It paved the way of expansion of Islam outside Arab Peninsula.
- It depicted the merciful behaviour of the Prophet who forgave Makkans despite their rigorous enmity and persecution in the Makkah against Muslims.
- No one was insulted and entire Makkah became an arch supporter of the Prophet.
- It transformed the hearts of Makkans from enmity, hatred to tolerance and piety.
- It instilled patience and mercy into Muslims.
- It was the biggest success of the Prophet to have introduced Islam to them where Prophet was from.
- Makkah was added to refined Islamic State.

## Victory of Prophet over the people of Makkah

- When Prophet started residing in Madinah, he had to face series of challenges from Makkans.
- The first was Battle of Badr which was fought on 17<sup>th</sup> Ramazan 2 A.H.
- Abu Sufyan was bringing his merchandise from Syria to Makkah.
- He feared that Muslims would plunder his merchandise.
- Abu Sufyan asked Makkans to escort his caravan.
- Abu Jahl with 1000 accomplices escorted.
- No Muslim intercepted caravan.
- But, Abu Jahl boasted to ruin Madinah.
- Prophet after hearing that reached Badr with 313 companions ill equipped.
- Prophet supplicated to Allah for help.
- Allah granted heavenly assistance as Quran said in Surah al-Fatihah ayat no: 9: "*Remember ye implored the assistance of your Lord; He it is who has responded to you: I will assist you with a thousand of angels, rank upon rank.*"
- Muslims were victorious as Quran described that day as "Day of Testing".
- 70 pagans were executed including Abu Jahl, Utba, Shaiba, Waleed and many more. 70 were imprisoned who were treated nicely.
- Only 14 Muslims were martyred & Ansars and 6 Muhajirun.
- Next year Abu Sufyan with 3000 pagans came to fight Muslims.
- It was 15<sup>th</sup> Shawwal 3 A.H.
- Prophet with 700 companions reached Uhud and posted 50 archers instructing them not to leave their posts regardless of the scenario.
- Muslims fought gallantly and made pagans flee from the battle field leaving a great deal of booty.
- Archers left their posts and picking up booty avoiding Prophet's direction.
- Retreating Khalid Bin Waleed and Ikramah Bin Abu Jahl invaded Muslims from the back side inflicting massive causalities to Muslims.
- Hamzah, Musab Bin Umair and other 68 Muslims were martyred.
- Prophet was even injured lost one tooth. 40 Muslims were injured.
- Only 30 pagans were executed.
- Muslims suffered a lot in this battle. However, they learned that they must follow Prophet's instructions to gain victory.
- In Ziqaad 5 A.H, Abu Sufyan with 10000 pagans came to Madinah to ruin.
- Muslim adopted Iranian method of defence by digging trench around Madinah advised by Hazrat Salman Farsi.
- Pagans were retreated after one month siege.
- Next year, Ziqaad 6 A.H Prophet decided to pay Umrah.
- He with 1400 companions proceeded to Makkah.
- They were halted at Hudaibiyah by Ikramah Bin Abu Jahl and Khalid Bin Waleed.
- After negotiations a treaty was signed named Treaty of Hudaibiyah.
- Quran endorsed it in Surah Fatch ayat no: 1 "*Verily, We have granted thee a manifest victory*"

- In 8 A.H, Khuza tribe being ally of the Prophet was invaded by Banu Bakr tribe of Makkah which killed men of Khuza Tribe.
- Prophet after dissolution of Treaty of Hudaibiyah proceeded to Makkah.
- Muslims reached Makkah on 20<sup>th</sup> Ramazan 8 A.H.
- No one resisted Muslims except Banu Bakr tribe but they were subdued.
- Prophet entered the Kaaba and recited Surah Bani Israel ayat no: 81 "And say; truth has arrived and falsehood perished: for falsehood is by nature bound to perish"
- General pardon was given to everyone except few.
- Entire Makkah embraced Islam.
- So, it took almost eight years for Prophet to have gained victory over the people of Makkah while living in Madinah.

### Battle of Hunain

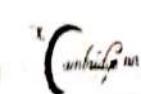
- Conquest of Makkah enraged Hawazan and Banu Thaqeef.
- They deemed it as threat to their existence.
- They collected an army numbering 40000 led by Malik Bin Auf supported by Banu Saad bin Abi Bakr, Banu Hawazan, Banu Jashm and Banu Hifal tribes.
- Prophet sent Abdurrahman Bin Jundub to spy enemies.
- He brought news of their development and capabilities.
- In Shawwal 8 A.H, Prophet with 12000 companions proceeded to Hunain.
- Enemies brought substantial booty and women to motivate their army. So, they could fight till end.
- On 10<sup>th</sup> Shawwal 8 A.H, Prophet and companions reached valley of Hunain at night.
- They were surprisingly invaded by enemies from gorges of the valley and other hide outs.
- Muslims were confused and astonished with this inroad.
- Holy Prophet got off his mule and guided Muslims to fight. Prophet picked up dust in his hand and threw to the enemies which affected their eyes.
- Muslims were scattered. However, Prophet gave them clarion call to come back.
- So, Muslims returned and fought gallantly.
- Heavenly assistance was also deputed by Allah to help believers.
- Enemies were captured and fled leaving a great deal of booty.
- Muslims captured 6000 prisoners of war, 24000 camels and 40000 goats.
- Quran endorsed this event in Surah Taubah ayat nos: 25, 26
- "Assuredly Allah did help you in many battlefields and on the day of Hunain. Behold! Your great numbers elated you but they availed you naught; and ye turned back in retreat. But Allah did pour His calm on the Messenger and on the Believers and sent down forces ye saw not"
- In order to wipe out threat to Islamic State, Prophet followed them to Taif.
- Enemies shut themselves up in the fort.
- Holy Prophet besieged them for two weeks. Cross arrow battle resulted in the martyrdom of 12 companions and injuries to many companions including Hazrat Abu Sufyan who lost his one eye.

- After two weeks, residents of Taif surrendered to Prophet.
- Holy Prophet pardoned them and they embraced Islam.
- So, whole Taif came under the flag of Islam in 8 A.H.

### Tabuk Expedition

- The relations between Muslims and Christians and Jews were critical following Battle of Mautah.
- Romans never wanted Islam to flourish.
- As conquest of Makkah was seen as threat to their existence.
- So, Roman decided to invade Madinah.
- When prophet heard of it, ordered to prepare for contest.
- It was crucial time for Muslims as they were financially weak and famine engulfed the Arabia. This battle is also known as Battle of Ghatit (Jaish e Usraat).
- Holy Prophet appealed to contribution for Jalsa.
- Muslims donated generously for Islam.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr gave everything including 4000 Dinars as Sadaqah he had, hailing that Allah and His Apostle are enough for me. Hazrat Abdur Rahman Bin Auf donated 29.5 kgs of silver. Hazrat Umm Bin Auf gave 13500 kgs of dates.
- Hazrat Muhammad Bin Musailma, Hazrat Sa'ad Bin Ubaidah, Hazrat Abbas Bin Abdul Muttalib, Hazrat Talha too donated generously.
- Hazrat Umar donated his entire asset.
- Hazrat Usman donated one thousand gold dinars and Nine hundred camels laden with grains and one hundred horses. Even Muslim women donated their jewels.
- Abdullah Bin Ubbay and his accomplices forbade companions to proceed to Tabuk bordering area of Syria due to extreme heat.
- Quran told about that issue in Surah Taubah Ayat no: 81
- *"Those who were left behind rejoiced in tarrying behind the Messenger of Allah and were averse to struggling with their possessions and their selves in the way of Allah. They said 'Go not forth in the heat'. Say. The fire of hell is hotter, did they but understand."*
- The Holy Prophet appointed Hazrat Ali as his Deputy at Madinah.
- It was Rajab 9 A.H. Prophet with 30000 companions proceeded to Tabuk despite propaganda of hypocrites.
- With fifteen days extensive journey, Muslims reached Tabuk against one hundred thousand Jews.
- Holy Prophet asked Muslims to make ablution before contest.
- So, 30000 Muslims performed Wuzu with Miswak.
- Jews having no knowledge of Miswak, assumed that Muslims are sharpening their teeth, they would not only execute us, but also chew us.
- So, Jews being feared, fled from the battle field without fighting.
- Holy Prophet stayed at Tabuk for 20 days.

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- Large numbers of the people from different tribe in neighbouring areas embraced Islam and Christian's tribes came in to treaty with the Muslims and agreed to pay Jizya.
- It was the last Ghazwah Holy Prophet took part in.
- Holy Prophet reached home safely.

### Masjid-e-Zarrar

- Hypocrites such as Abdullah Bin Ubbay and Abu Aamir were in line to undermine Islam.
- They never wanted Islam to rule.
- They never took parts in any battles from Muslim side.
- They always rendered lame excuses of their absence at crucial junctures.
- Abu Aamir who was from Ansars fled to Syria and embraced Christianity after Battle of Trench.
- He instigated other hypocrites to build a Mosque near Masjid-e-Quba plot against Islam.
- So, they constructed a Mosque in A.H named Zarrar next to the Masjid e Quba on the plea of easing difficulties of ill Muslims.
- They came to Prophet and asked him to inaugurate.
- Holy Prophet accepted their offer but after Tabuk Expedition as Prophet was about to leave for Tabuk.
- When Holy Prophet returned from Tabuk in A.H Allah sent down revelation in Surah Al-Baqarah Ayat No: 107 and asking him to demolish that Masjid. "And there are those who put up a Mosque by way of mischief and infidelity to disunite the believers, and in preparation for one who warred against Allah and His Messenger aforetime. They will indeed swear that their intention is nothing but good; but Allah doth declare that they are certainly liars. Never stand Thou forth herein, there is a Mosque whose foundation was laid from the first Day on piety; it is more worthy of the standing forth (for prayer) than (that). In it are men who love to be purified; and Allah loveth those who make themselves pure."
- So, Holy Prophet sent Hazrat Malik Bin Khasibam and Maaun Bin Adi to demolish that Masjid Zarrar.
- Later on, Abdullah Bin Ubbay also died.

### 10<sup>th</sup> year of Hijrah

- This year is also called Aamul Wafd( Year of Deputation).
- Large numbers of tribes across the Arabia came and embraced Islam.