**MADINI PERIOD FROM THE LIFE OF HOLY PROPHET:**

After the Holy prophet left Mecca (The day from which Islamic Calendar was started) , he said to his companion that he will reach at a place called “Harra”, the companions would wait for him at that specific place until one day he finally reached their wearing a white suit with Caliph Hazrat Abu-Bakr. The people of Medina (ANSAR) welcomed him warmly and he stayed at a place for ten nights. After this he left this place on his she-camel and the place where this camel knelt down was marked as the place for building a mosque (Today’s MASJID-E-NABWI). The place belonged to two orphans who refused to take any price for this land and thus Holy Prophet started building the mosque at this place and he himself carried the bricks and played an active part in its construction. The city of Medina was earlier called Yathrib but after the arrival of Holy prophet it was named Medina-Al-Munawwara “The illuminated City”. The holy prophet called the residents of Yathrib as Ansar and the emigrants who migrated from Mecca as Muhajireen. He created such a bond between them that made the basis of spreading of Islam.

The holy prophet soon after his arrival made a charter for the people of the state, it included all the basic rights for the people of all religion whether it be a Muslim or a Jew. Due to this charter the messed system of Yathrib was started to get arranged declaring the Holy prophet as the chief Magistrate of the State. The state of Medina also was facing some inner dangers from its people, there were a group of Muslims known as “Munafiqeen”. They accepted Islam but were lukewarm to this newly born religion, they along with Jews who were already against the ideology of Holy prophet no matter how good the holy prophet would treat them were always planning to accompany the enemies and damage Islam and holy prophet by any means possible. The enemies of Islam gave a very hard time to Muslims by destroying their fruit-producing trees and flocks of animals. No sooner the Meccans planned to attack on Medina by sending a tribe of one thousand people in the leadership of Abu-Jahl against a scarce three hundred Muslims at the ground of **Badr,** holy prophet prayed for the victory and life of these initial followers of Islam and by his dua, Muslims not only won the battle but gave a great deal of damage to Meccans and killed their many leaders including Abu-Jahl. Many prisoners of Meccans were withheld after the battle of Badr. The holy prophet strictly ordered the Muslims to treat the prisoners with kindness (which was of course against the Arabic traditions). The distribution of spoils was also given some rules by the Allah Almighty through His revelations stating that the one-fifth of this will be spent upon the poor and needy and the remaining four parts to be given to the Chief of State

After the battle of **Badr**, the battle of Uhud took place near a hill named “Uhud”. The Meccans this time were more prepared than the last time and sent a troop of three thousand people with arms and ammunitions, on the contrary the Holy prophet had a troop of one thousand people initially but as soon as they reached the battleground. “Abdullah Ibn-e-Ubayi”; who was the leader of Munafiqeen, along with his three hundred men left the battle ground and the Holy Prophet was left with seven hundred of his “true” companions only. The Holy prophet himself took part in this battle and assigned fifty archers a place at the back of the hill and ordered them strictly to not leave their place no matter what happens but the archers in the hurry of retrieving the spoils left their places and gave Meccans a chance wide-open to attack the Holy prophet and they did so and this way Muslims lost their second battle and the. Holy prophet lost his uncle Hazrat Hamza. The holy prophet also got hurt and lost his tooth in this battle

The sequence of battle continued and another troop was sent comprising of ten thousand Meccans was sent to Medinah. The holy prophet this time took a defensive position and protected Medina. After this the holy prophet continued his mission of spreading Islam. He sent obligations to the heads of different countries. One of the leader of Rome named Heraclius, who accepted the prophet hood of Holy prophet PBUH. The holy also in this signed an agreement with the Quraish at the place of “Hudaibiya” having certain points among which the main that the two enemy tribes will not get in war for the next ten years.

The Khayber was a place of Jews who started to gather up against Medina in response of which holy prophet sent fourteen hundred Muslims who won the fortresses of Khayber one after the other and returned home victorious.

In the seventh year of Hijra, the holy prophet along with his two hundred companions left for Mecca in the light of the agreement signed in Hudaibiya, the people of Mecca were to leave the place for three days for the Muslims to perform their religious activity and the nostalgia they had with that place as it was their birth-place. They performed all the obligations of Hajj and returned for Medina after three days. Khalid-bin-Walid who was named “The sword of Allah”, was a bitter enemy of Islam has also accepted the true religion. After returning from Mecca, the holy prophet sent a three thousand Muslims troop to exact the retribution of the Ghassanite Prince who has killed the Muslim envoy. At first Muslims under the leadership of Khalid-bin Walid were defeated but later on they succeeded in earning the Syrian frontier.

The Quraish violated the agreement of Hudaibiya by attacking at a tribe Bani Khuzzah who were Muslim allies, after this the holy prophet decided to end the cruelty of the Quraish once and for all. He took a troop of ten thousand and set out to take his place of birth that is Mecca, when the Muslims reached near Mecca, Abu-Sufiyan was sent to ask the prophet to give up his project upon which holy prophet asked him that is still my Prophet hood not proved to you, the Abu-Sufiyan then accepted Islam. The Muslims apart from a couple of tribes felt no opposition in entering Mecca and took over the Holy place and the day is remembered as “Fateh-e-Makka” in the history of Islam. The Muslims entered the holy place of Mecca and no man, woman or child was insulted or robbed. The holy prophet ordered the destruction of false gods from the holy-Ka’ba and he himself destroyed a wooden pigeon.

In the ninth year of Hijra, the holy prophet sent envoys to different parts of Arabia inviting different idolaters to accept Islam. Among many of them who converted to Islam was the tribe of Ta’if, the same place and the people who not only refused the invitation of Islam by the holy prophet but also threw stones at him and wounded the holy prophet. In the same year holy prophet decided to do pilgrimage of Hajj for the first time in his life. The number of Muslims conversion was increasing day by day and tribes of people were converting to Islam.

The holy prophet then departed with around ninety to one hundred and forty thousand of his companions for the sacred pilgrimage of Hajj, before doing so he addressed the Muslims present their by attaining a height on the mount of Arafat which is known as “Last Sermon of the Holy Prophet PBUH”. He said that all the human beings are equal in the eyes of Allah the superiority is only based on one’s piety, he told people about the rights of other humans assigned to them and said that all the Muslims are brother to each other and made a universal brotherhood among Muslims. The holy prophet then returned to Medina showing the Muslims the guidelines to perform Hajj for the ages to come.

During this era a number of claimers of false prophet hood arose among which Al Aswad was the most dangerous and misguided a number of Muslims.

Soon after this in the 11th year of Hijra the holy prophet fell seriously ill and stopped attending public prayers and was one day departed from this world on the Bosom of Hazrat Ayesha. The Muslims initially could not believe this but with time they accepted this and continued his mission of spreading Islam.