Lecture #20

**The Battle of Uhud (3 A.H.)**

* **Background**:
  + Makkans sought revenge for their defeat at Badr.
  + Abu Sufyan led 3,000 soldiers to Madinah.
* **Muslim Preparations**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) consulted the Muslims, deciding to confront the enemy outside Madinah.
  + Departed with 1,000 men, reduced to 700 after Abdullah bin Ubay (leader of Munafiqeen) and 300 men deserted.
  + Positioned with Mount Uhud at their back and archers guarding the pass under Hazrat Abdullah bin Jubair (RA), with strict orders not to leave their post.
* **Battle Events**:
  + Muslims initially gained the upper hand; Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Hamza (RA) killed many enemy soldiers.
  + Archers disobeyed orders, leaving their posts to collect spoils of war.
  + Khalid bin Walid exploited the unguarded pass, attacking the Muslims from behind.
  + Hazrat Hamza (RA) was martyred by Wahshi, a slave hired by Hinda (wife of Abu Sufyan).
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was injured: teeth broken, helmet rings pierced his face.
  + False rumors of the Prophet’s death demoralized Muslims but rallied Sahaba around him.
  + 65 Ansar and 4 Muhajireen were martyred, including Hazrat Mus’ab bin Umair (RA), whose resemblance to the Prophet caused confusion during the battle.
  + Hinda mutilated Hazrat Hamza's body out of vengeance.
* **Outcome**:
  + Makkans retreated; Muslims suffered heavy losses but remained resolute.

**Relations with the Jews**

* **Treaty**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) initially signed a peace treaty with Jewish tribes in Madinah.
* **Betrayals**:
  + **Banu Qainuqah**:
    - Expelled for inciting unrest and conspiring with enemies.
  + **Banu Nadhir**:
    - Plotted to assassinate the Prophet and were expelled to Khaibar and Syria (4 A.H.).
  + **Banu Quraizah**:
    - Allied with Quraysh in the Battle of Ahzab (Trenches).
    - After their defeat, Hazrat Sa’ad bin Mu’az (RA) judged that fighters be executed, women and children enslaved, and property distributed.

**The Battle of Ahzab (Trenches) (5 A.H.)**

In 5 A.H., a massive alliance of 10,000 men, including Quraysh, Jews, and desert tribes, marched towards Madinah. Faced with overwhelming odds, the Prophet (PBUH) accepted Hazrat Salman Farsi’s (RA) suggestion to dig a trench around the city.

The trench, 5 meters wide and deep, thwarted the enemy’s advances. For 27 days, the Quraysh laid siege, but their morale dwindled as they faced the harsh weather and a fierce storm. When Amr bin Abd, a Quraysh warrior, crossed the trench, Hazrat Ali (RA) confronted and killed him, bolstering Muslim spirits.

The storm ultimately scattered the enemy forces, ending the siege without direct combat. The Muslims’ unity and determination foiled the largest coalition against them, cementing their position in Arabia.

**The Treaty of Hudaybiyah (6 A.H.)**

* **Purpose**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) intended to perform Umrah with 1,400 Sahaba, carrying no arms except sheathed swords.
* **Negotiations**:
  + Quraysh initially refused entry.
  + Hazrat Uthman (RA) was sent as an envoy, leading to rumors of his murder.
  + Muslims pledged loyalty to defend Islam under a tree (Bai’at-ur-Ridhwan).
  + Suhail bin Amr negotiated the treaty on behalf of Quraysh.
* **Terms**:
  + Muslims would return without performing Umrah but could return the following year.
  + A 10-year truce was agreed.
  + Muslims returning to Makkah would not be accepted, while those leaving Madinah would not be returned.
  + Tribes could ally with either party.
* **Outcome**:
  + The treaty was seen as a triumph for Islam, facilitating peaceful propagation.

**Epistles to Kings (7 A.H.)**

* After Hudaybiyah, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent letters inviting rulers to Islam:
  + The Roman Emperor, the Persian King (Qaysar), the Egyptian ruler (Aziz), the Negus of Abyssinia, and Arab chiefs.
  + Qaysar of Persia tore the letter, and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) predicted his downfall.
  + Showed the universal mission of Islam.

**The Fall of Khaibar (7 A.H.)**

* **Background**:
  + Banu Nadhir exiled to Khaibar conspired against Muslims.
* **Battle**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) led 1,600 men; three Islamic flags were introduced, including one from Hazrat Aisha’s (RA) shawl.
  + Fortresses fell one by one.
  + Famous fortress Qamoos was captured after 20 days under Hazrat Ali’s (RA) leadership.
* **Outcome**:
  + Muslims gained victory; 15 Muslims were martyred, and 93 Jews killed.
  + A peace treaty was signed with the Jews, granting safety in exchange for tribute.