**3 BATTLES OF ISLAM**

* **Battle of Badr**

The first battle is called The Battle Of Badr

* **Battle of Uhud**
* The second battle is called The Battle Of Uhud.
* **Battle of Trench**

The last battle is called The Battle Of Trench

In All 3 battles included the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

**BATTLE OF BADR:**

**BACKGROUND:**

This was the second year of Hijrah when the prophet (SAW) escaped from Mecca. This was a very special year because this was the year when the first battle of islam was going to take place. Allah told the prophet (SAW) that the Quresh were on their way to fight the muslims. The prophet (SAW) got ready for the battle as much as her could. He didn't have much armor and very little men. He took every fighting men in Mecca, but Abu Lahab and Umaiyya bin Khalaf didn't go. Both were great enemies of the prophet.

**MAJOR EVENT:**

When they reached the valley of Badr the Quresh were already there. The Quresh had 955 fighters and the Muslims had 313. They also had 800 mounts and the Muslims had 30. They had 300 people armored and the Muslims had only 2. A pavilion shaded the Prophet (SAW) where he and Abu Bakr spent the night together. When the prophet was watching from the tent he prayed and said " O Lord, make good thy promise. If today this party of Muslims is wiped out, there will be none to worship thee". Abu Jahl was praying to he said " O God, if we are in the wrong then stone us from above or punish us otherwise.'' Allah heard both of their prayer and accepted it. 70 Quresh were taken to prison and used as slaves, the rest were dead. Only 14 Muslims were martyred. The prophet promised if people were in this battle they would go to heaven. Since they only had a little bit of men.

**THE DIVISION OF WAR:**

Muslims who to took part in Badr differed on dividing the bounty. At Badr, Muslims were three parties, A group that defended Holy Prophet (SAW) .A group that fought and persuaded the enemy and A group collected the spoils. Each group claimed that it had the right to take the bounty. When they quarreled about the bounty .Allah took it out of their hands and gave it to Holy Prophet (SAW) and he divided equally among them .

**IMPACT/LESSON ON MUSLIMS:**

Few lessons that can be learnt from the Battle of Badr is the manners of the Prophet (SAW). Prophet (SAW) reflects a very important characteristic of a Muslim, i.e. discussing and seeking advice from the sahabah after receiving revelation from Allah SWT.

Moreover, Prophet (SAW) showed a good example of loyalty and courage. When the Prophet (SAW) consulted the companions, the Muhajiroun assured him of their support. However, he consulted the Sahaba three times to ask them for their opinion.

Also, it showed a good unity of the Muslims in present and future. One of the key lessons that can be learnt from the Ansar is the display of solidarity and true brotherhood (ukhuwa). The Ansar and the Muhajiroun worked brilliantly together to help bring about victory at Badr

**KEY LESSONS:**

* Belief
* Brotherhood
* Faith
* Separating right from wrong
* Separating Iman from Kufr.
* Separating passiveness from engaging in defending and spreading Islam.
* Separating true loyalty to Islam from tribe and family.
* Separating true sincere sacrifice for Allah from earthly gains.

**BATTLE OF UHUD:**

**BACKGROUND:**

After 1 year later from Badr the Quresh wanted a rematch. They wanted to win the battle of Badr but

they didn't, so they came back with mobilized forces that the muslims can't stand. They had 3 thousand

fighters compared to Badr fighters 955. They had 300 camels, 200 horses and 700 pieces of armor. Hind, the daughter of Utbah was the leader of the womens section and her husband Abu Sufyan was the commander-in-chief of the Makkan army. Both were not muslims and bitter enemies of islam. The prophet (SAW) had 700 people. Zubair bin al-Awwam was the commander of the right wing and Mundhir bin Amr was given the left wing of the army. Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet (SAW) was made the advance guard, Mus’ab bin Umair was chosen as the standard-bearer of Islam and Abu Dujanah was fortunate enough to receive the Prophet’s sword (which was known as Zulfikar). Before that battle the prophet (SAW) had put 50 archers at a mountain side and told them to stay there until further notice.

**MAJOR EVENT:**

A fierce battle ensured between the Quresh and the muslims. The victory for the muslims started unraveling. At this time, he archers were entrusted with safety of their stations thinking the battle was over. 40 archers left the mountain. Khalid bin Waleed saw the archers leave the mountain and attacked from behind. The muslims were surrounded. The enemy fought their way to the prophet (SAW). The prophet (SAW) got hit by a rock on his side. One of his front tooth was chipped and his lower lip was cut, his helmet was damaged. An enemy solider thrust his sword at the prophet (SAW) he caught his bone below the eye 2 rings from his helmet. Mus'ab aided the prophet (SAW). Abdullah bin Qam'a thought he killed the prophet (SAW) and shouted " I have killed Muhammad.'' The muslims heard the prophet (SAW) was killed and some of them abandoned the field. Ka'b bin Malik saw the prophet (SAW) and said " O muslims, rejoice! Here is the Prophet!'' They went back to Medina but they didn't win but weren't defeated neither.

**IMPACT/LESSON ON MUSLIMS:**

Some lessons that can be learnt from the battle of Uhud is that if Allah (SWT) had always given the Muslims victory in every circumstance they would have become oppressive and arrogant. His servants are only kept righteous and balanced through good times and bad, hardship and ease. Also, when Allah (SWT) afflicts the Muslims with setbacks, loss and defeat, they become humble and submissive, making them deserving of His might and victory.

**KEY POINTS:**

* Victory is Not Guaranteed
* It Teaches You How to Forbear Tragedies and Losses:
* Obedience to the Messenger is Very Important:
* Stay Kind to People:
* It Teaches You to Have Hope:

**VICTORY IS NOT GUARANTEED:**

Winning the ‘impossible war’ in Battle of Badr made some people think that they will be helped by Allah, and that victory is a favour guaranteed by Allah.

**IT TEACHES YOU HOW TO FORBEAR TRAGEDIES AND LOSSES:**

In the face of defeat, tragedy and losses, you must establish the reason between cause and effect. Do not be overly emotional but rather learn from it to avoid future failure. Notice what you did right and wrong so you can always use it in the future occasions**.**

**OBEDIENCE TO THE MESSENGER IS VERY IMPORTANT:**

Obedience to the Holy Prophet (SAW) is such a significant matter for this belief, as exemplified in this part of Islamic history. Disobedience to the Holy Prophet (SAW) carry a negative consequence, as the archers in Uhud have experienced themselves.

**STAY KIND TO PEOPLE:**

When people make mistakes, it does not mean you can be rude to them. Stay kind to people, even after they did wrong. Give people another chance and do not let their mistake distract you from being unified.

**IT TEACHES YOU TO HAVE HOPE:**

Defeat and victory is not permanent. The wheels will keep turning, if you keep them moving. After the Battle of Uhud, they worked hard for victory for the Battle of Trench. Come back stronger and make your defeat a useful lesson. Take advantage of your mistake and let it be the foundation of your advantages for the future, InshaAllah

**BATTLE OF TRENCH:**

**BACKGROUND:**

Two years later form the battle of Uhud the Quraysh decided to go back for the final time and kill all the Muslims living in Medina. For the failures of the past the Makkan leaders prepared a war that would put an end to Islam. In the 2 years the Quraysh had 10,000 warriors. When the news came to the Muslims they were very scared. A close friend of the Holy Prophet (SAW) ,Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) proposed dig a trench on the north side (where the Quraysh are coming from) of Medina, they could be saved. The prophet accepted and told people to dig a trench. In 6 days the trench was build.

**MAJOR EVENT:**

When the Quraysh arrived their plan was backfired by the trench. After some time the Quraysh decided to tell the Muslims to surrender. They sealed all the exits of Medina so nobody could escape. Amr ibn Abd Wudd (the leader of the Quraysh) lost his patience and decided to capture Medina by himself. One day looking around Medina He and 3 other makkan knights discovered a rocky point where the trench was not too wide and took their horses through it, and succeeded. Amr was inside of the perimeter and asked the hero of Islam to come out for a challenge. The Prophet's cousin Ali ibn Talib accepted the challenge. The Prophet (SAW) had nothing to do and just let him go. When Ali confronted the enemy he offered him 3 options:

1. Ali presented Islam to his opponent. He invited him to abandon idolatry and to accept Islam. This invitation made Ali a missionary of Islam in the battlefield itself.

2. If the enemy did not accept Ali's invitation to accept Islam, he advised him to withdraw from the battle, and not to fight against God and His Messenger. Fighting against them, he warned him, would only bring eternal damnation upon him in the two worlds.

3. If the enemy did not accept the second option also, and refused to withdraw from the battle, then Ali invited him to strike the first blow. Ali himself was never the first to strike at an enemy.

Ali accepted the 3rd choice and took his sword witch cut through the shield of Amr's helmet and gashed his forehead. When Amr was killed 3 knights came to retreat him. The death of Amr destroyed the makkan morel. Discouraged, the tribesmen began to desert their makkan allies, first in 1, then 2 and 3 then 10 and 20 later 100. Medina was saved.

**IMPACT/LESSON ON MUSLIMS:**

From the battle of Khandaq there are few lessons that can be learnt such as the leadership example that was given by Holy Prophet (SAW). Whilst the Sahabah were digging the trench, Holy Prophet (SAW) was digging the trench with them. He wasn’t doing this, to publicize the event and make a big show out of it. Holy Prophet (SAW) was doing it sincerely, and to give us an example of how a leader should act. What we can derived from this event is that a leader in any event, should not be above and beyond the rules, s/he must practice whatever it is that they preach.

Another lesson is that, the raising spirits of Prophet (SAW) and the Muslims. Holy Prophet (SAW) was raising their spirits throughout the battle. The Sahabah were chanting words of poetry to raise up the spirits and morale. So the leader should have the highest spirit amongst the group. This is important as being in a group in any event, supports are much needed in times where hope are almost fading away.