

## Islamiyat 2058





## Life in Madina

- Events of 1st Year of Hijrat
- Construction of the Mosque of Prophet SAW/ Masjid Nabwi
- Prophet SAW was given a warm welcome by the people of Madina. Everyone wanted to host him.
- Prophet SAW stated that he'd stay at the place where his she-camel would sit. He stated that the camel would follow the divine command.
- It sat at an empty plot of land owned by two orphan brothers Sahl and Suhail who wanted to give it as a gift but Prophet SAW purchased the land. Some sources claimed the amount was paid by H. Abu Bakr RA while others say it was bought by Abu Ayub Ansari RA.
- Construction of the mosque began and Prophet SAW participated in the construction along with his companions.
- Meanwhile Prophet SAW stayed at the house of Abu Ayub Ansari RA as the camel later stopped at his house
- Structure: The original dimensions are said to be 30m by 35m.







- > The walls were made with unbaked bricks. The roof was made of date palm leaves covered with clay/mud. Trunks of date palm trees were used as pillars. There was a courtyard in between and at the other end was also a covered platform known as Suffah. It became a training centre for Islamic education and shelter for poor Muslims.
- > Two rooms were also built along the boundary of the mosque for Prophet's SAW abode
- Construction was completed in 7-8 months.
- ➤ The Quran says, "There is a mosque whose foundation was laid from the first day on piety..."
- Importance
- > Spiritual centre, congregational prayer: foremost duty
- Political, administrative & military headquarters
- Learning centre/centre of education
- Social centre, community building: Unity, brotherhood & equality





- ➤ Need for a system to call the believers for congregational prayers
- > Each religious community had its own way of gathering its people
- Prophet SAW asked companions for suggestions
- ➤ H. Umar RA suggested it should be called out using human voice
- ➤ H. Abdullah bin Zaid RA shared a dream, in which he saw a man in green garments who taught him the words of the words of Azaan.
- Prophet SAW asked him to teach the words to Bilal RA who was chosen as the first muezzin due to his high pitched voice
- ➤ Bilal RA gave azaan and became the first muezzin. Remained the muezzin throughout Prophet's SAW life hence was called as the Prophet's SAW muezzin.
- Later H. Umer RA also saw a dream in which he was told the words of azaan by an angel
- > System of azaan introduced







- Two tribes in Madina: Aus and Khazraj
- Rivalry between them. With the spread of Islam and the arrival of Prophet SAW this rivalry ceased to exist. They became one community known as Ansars or the Helpers of Prophet SAW and his companions.
- ➤ The other category of Muslims were the people who migrated from Makkah known as the Muhajireen or the emigrants
- ➤ The Ansars hosted & accommodated the Muhajireen and gave them shelter
- ➤ The emigrants gave a great sacrifice for Islam by migrating and leaving off everything behind. They were generally poor but even the well off were in need of help and support.
- ➤ Prophet SAW decided to establish brotherhood between them. He gathered the Ansars and Muhajireen at the house of Anas bin Malik.
- > It is reported that around 45 emigrants were present over there.
- ➤ Prophet SAW told Ansars that the Muhajireen were in need of help so he was creating brotherhood between them.









- ➤ He selected one Muhajir and made him brother of an Ansar. He asked Ansars for sharing their properties and business with the Muhajireen, providing the example of being the best host in the history of Islam.
- Prophet SAW paired them considering their personalities and common interests.
- > The Ansars took their brothers to their houses, treated them with hospitality and shared all their possessions with them.
- Examples: Abdul Rehman bin Auf RA (Muhajir) was made the brother of Saad bin Rabi RA (Ansar), Abu Bakr RA was made brother of Kharija, Usman RA was made the brother of Aus, etc.
- Saad RA took Abdul Rehman RA to his home, gave him a share in his business and even said that he would divorce one of his wives so Abdul Rehman could marry her. However, Abdul Rehman refused and asked him to show the way to the market.
- Similarly, many Muhajirs didn't remain a burden on Ansars and started their own work for e.g. Abu Bakr RA started his own cloth business, Usman RA started trading dates, etc.



- Ansars even gave share to Muhajireen in inheritance. After Battle of Badr Quranic command came which instructed only blood relatives had share in inheritance so this practice was stopped.
- Many emigrants returned the favour of Ansars after the Khyber Expedition as they got substantial share in spoils of war.
- When the brotherhood was being established by the Prophet SAW, everyone was paired up except H. Ali RA. He want to the Prophet SAW and stated that why wasn't he declared brother of any Ansar. Prophet SAW replied, "You are my brother in this world and in Hereafter."
- The Holy Quran mentions about Muhajireen and Ansars in the following words, ""Those who believed and adopted exile, and fought for the faith, with their property and their persons, in the cause of Allah, as well as those who gave (them) asylum and aid, are all friends and protectors, one of another." [Al-Anfal]
- The enmity of Aus and Khazraj also ended as it is mentioned in the Quran, "For you were enemies and He joined your hearts in love, so by His grace you became brothers."
- A united and strong community was established under the leadership of Prophet SAW which laid the basis of strong Muslims state.

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- Charter of Madina
- > Three main Jewish tribes were settled in Madina: Banu Quraiza, Banu Qainuqa and Banu Nazir
- > Strong, well established and having their own forts
- Prophet SAW knew that in order to establish a strong Islamic State, all the residents of Madina whether Muslims or non-Muslims must be united. A strong measure of cooperation was needed in order to deal with all the threats such as Quraish.
- > Jews and Muslims were called together for consultation to establish a system with clearly defined laws/constitution to govern the state of Madina and protection of the rights of its residents.
- An agreement was reached known as Charter of Madina or Meesaq-e-Madina
- > Jews were given religious, social and economic freedom. Muslims won't interfere in their matters of faith.
- Muslims and Jews were declared politically one nation.







- > They both were allies and won't commit aggression against each other, instead would help each other.
- Both would defend the state of Madina if it is attacked.
- Jews would bear the war expenses.
- ➤ No alliance with Quraish and no refuge would be given to them.
- ➤ Prophet SAW was the Head of State of Madina. He would be the political leader, administrator, judge and commander of the forces.
- Importance
- Protection of minorities
- System of governance
- Peaceful relations
- Protection of the state
- Positive image of Islam/Muslims
- Unity
- Prophet SAW as the leader
- Violation of the charter led to expulsion of Jews







## Battle of Badr

- Background/Causes
- Quraish asked the people of Madina to return Prophet SAW and emigrants but they refused.
- Quraish felt threatened due to the rising power and prestige of Muslims as they were now stronger than before.
- ➤ The properties, businesses and possessions of the Muslims who migrated were confiscated and sold by the Quraish.
- When Muslims got to know about it, they asked for Prophet's SAW permission to attack their trading caravans as Madina was located across the trading route between Makkah and Syria.
- Muslims began raiding their caravans to avenge their losses.
- Furthermore, relations were also strained when Muslims secretly raided a caravan secretly at Nakhla and Amr bin Hadrami (a Quraish) was killed.
- ➤ The main cause of Battle of Badr was the trading cravan of Abu Sufyan.



- Events
- ➤ In 624 A.D/2 A.H. Abu Sufyan was leading a large caravan of Quraish from Syria to Makkah.
- ➤ He was informed by some hypocrites that Prophet SAW had deputed men on the route to keep a watch was ready to attack his caravan.
- Abu Sufyan sent a messenger, Damdam bin Amr to Makkah to make a plea for help. Damdam dramatically raised a loud cry at Kabah and shook the whole city to help Abu Sufyan.
- Meanwhile, Abu Sufyan took an alternate route through the west near Red sea and was able to slip past the Muslims and was out of their reach.
- The Quraish gathered 1300 soldiers with who were well equipped. They had their famous leaders and warriors with them, 200 horses and 700 camels and large supplies of food.
- Abu Sufyan reached back safely and sent a message to the army to return. The army was halfway when this news reached to them.
- Quraish leaders held a meeting and debated whether they should fight or go back.







- ➤ Urba bin Rabiya opposed a war that it would spill the blood of their own relatives, while Abu Jahal advocated for a march on Madinah. Despite, the threats of Abu Jahal, Banu Zehra broke away and returned to Makkah, Banu Hashim also wanted to break away but Abu Jahal's threats made them give up the idea.
- Eventually, 300 men returned and 1000 soldiers of Quraish army marched towards Madina.
- ➤ Prophet SAW was informed of the threat and he started preparations. A council of war was called in which Prophet SAW held meetings with the companions. Muhajirin and Ansars gathered and assured their loyalty to Prophet SAW and agreed to war against Quraish.
- A total force of 313 was prepared (Majority were Ansars 230 men, Muhajireen were 83). They had two horses and and 70 camels and were illequipped. A few had armour and swords while some even fought with sticks/camel bones.
- > Prophet SAW appointed Abu Lubaba as his deputy in Madina.
- Muslims encamped at Badr, at a distance of 80 miles from Madina.



- Although Muslims needed men but two companions Huzaifa and Abu Husail did not participate as they were caught by Quraish and released on the condition of not fighting. Prophet SAW instructed them to fulfil the promise.
- Muslims occupied the wells and left none for the enemy. Some sources also claim they left one well for the enemy.
- Quraish reached there. Before the battle it rained which was a blessing for the Muslims as they collected water and their side of the land got firm whereas the land of the Quraish got muddy and soggy.
- Prophet SAW prayed whole night for Allah's help.
- Next day, when both the armies stood against each other the battle started with the war of words. Quraish poets stepped forward and insulted the Muslim warriors. The Muslims replied with shouts of 'Allah-u-Akbar!'
- Al-Aswad, a disbeliever, engaged with H. Hamza RA and was killed by him.
- After that Quraish came forward for single combat. These were Utba, his son Walid and his brother Shaiba. Prophet SAW sent Ansars first but they refused to fight. Three Quraish Muslims Hazrat Hamza RA, Hazrat Ali RA and Hazrat Ubaida RA stepped forward to meet the challenge.



- Hamza RA killed Utba, Hazrat Ali RA killed Walid, while Hazrat Ubaida RA was injured and Ali RA and Hamza RA killed Shaiba
- After the duels, open fighting began. Quraish attacked and Muslims threw stones and arrows at them. Fierce fighting took place. Prophet SAW used the strategy where Quraish faced the sun hence it created difficulty for them.
- Prophet SAW continuously prayed for the success of believers, he said, "O Allah! If this small group of men is defeated and perished, there will be no one alive to worship you and your faith will be destroyed forever."
  - By Allah's blessing and miracle, Muslims appeared in large numbers to the enemy while the enemy appeared smaller than its actual size to Muslims. It is mentioned in Surah Anfal, "And remember when you met He showed them to you as few in your eyes and he made you appear contemptible in their eyes."
- Soon, a harsh, dusty wind started blowing and further magnified the small Muslim army's strength the eyes of the Ouraish.
  - Allah sent unseen forces/angels to help the Muslims as it is mentioned in the Quran, "Remember you implored the assistance of your Lord and He answered you: "I will assist you with a thousand of the angel's ranks on ranks."

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- Prophet (SAW) took a handful of dust and threw at the enemy and said "May your faces be disfigured". Followed by this, a violent sandstorm blew into the eyes of enemies. The Quran states, "And you (Mohammad SAW) threw dust, it was not your act but God's."
- ➤ The Quraish fled in disorder leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the battlefield.
- Many of their important leaders were killed. Abu Jahl was killed by two young boys Muaz and Muawiz. His head was cut odd by Abdullah bin Masood RA.
- Bilal RA killed his former master Ummaya bin Khalaf. Ali RA killed Abu Sufyan's son Hanzala.
- > Other famous leaders included Utba, Shaiba, Waleed, etc.
- > 70 Quraish were killed and 70 were taken prisoners. 14 Muslims were martyred, 8 Ansars and 6 Muhajireen.
- Among the prisoners were Abbas, uncle of Prophet SAW, Aqeel, bother of Ali RA and Abul Aas, son in law of Prophet SAW.
- Muslims also collected spoils of war which included 114 camels, 15 horses, weapons, clothes, etc.







- ➤ Prisoners were dealt leniently. They rode back with Muslims, were given bread while Muslims ate dates.
- It was decided that each of them would pay 4000 dirhams for freedom. If someone couldn't afford he would teach ten Muslims to get freedom. Those who could afford were freed after taking ransom, those who were too poor to pay ransom, were set free without any payment and those who could read and write were freed after they taught a number of Muslim boys and girls (Ten) for specified time.
- When the news of defeat reached Makkah they were shocked and in disbelief. Abu Lahab had not participated in this battle of Badr and had sent someone else in his own place. When he was given a detailed account of the happenings in Badr, agitation and fear struck him. It is said he died later due to a disease.
- ➤ This battle is mentioned in the Quran as Yaum-al-Furqan or Day of Distinction. The Quran says, "Allah helped you at Badr when you were a contemptible little force."



- Importance
- > First major victory- Truth prevailed, falsehood perished
- Decisive blow for Quraish
- Power and influence of Muslims increased
- Muslims gained confidence- Faith strengthened (Allah's help)
- > Spoils of war helped to alleviate poverty
- More conversions
- Positive image of Islam due to kindness towards prisoners
- Lessons
- Faith and trust in Allah
- > Sacrifice for the cause of Islam
- Numerical strength and resources do not guarantee success
- Unity
- Believing in leaders
- Staying humble even after success
- Treatment of prisoners of war



- Expulsion of Banu Qainuqa
- Violated the Charter of Madina
- Involved in conspiracy against the Muslims
- ➤ Relations already strained due to an incident in which a Muslims woman was insulted that led to a fight in which a Muslim and a Jew were killed.
- ➤ No help provided in the Battle of Badr
- > Prophet SAW after the battle sent forces against them. Siege was laid down which continued for 15 days. Banu Qainuqa surrendered.
- > Exiled from Madina. Some went to Khyber while others went to Syria.





## Battle of Uhad

- Causes/Background
- Quraish wanted to avenge the humiliating defeat they suffered at Badr. Lost important leaders and other men. Power and prestige was hurt.
- Increasing power of Muslims was a threat to their political, social and economic interests.
- ➤ Ka'ab bin Ashraf of Banu Nazir tribe went to Makkah to mourn for the losses of Quraish. He and other Jews wrote poems to instigate Quraish against the Muslims.
- Abu Sufyan had become the leader of Quraish after the death of Abu Jahl. He said that he had become great by passing away of a great.
- Abu Sufyan with 200 men went to meet Banu Nazir tribe who promised help. He also tried to compensate for the defeat of Badr by burning a few houses and fields in the outskirts of Madina.
- A large trading caravan of Quraish was captured by Muslims under Zaid bin Haris RA. This further angered the Quraish.











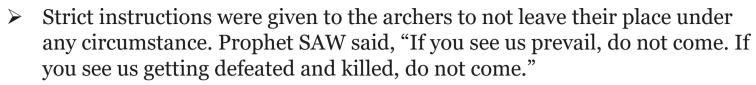
- Event
- Abu Sufyan started preparations for battle as the Quraish wanted revenged and had the support of Banu Nazir and some other pagan tribes.
- In 625 AD, 3 AH, a strong force of 3000 men was prepared. They had 200 horses and 3000 camels with them.
- ➤ Prophet SAW was informed of this development. He called a meeting/council of war. Majority of young companions under H. Hamza RA suggested to fight the Quraish outside the city. Some senior companions and Prophet SAW had a different view of defending the city from within and using the houses to serve as fortresses.
- > Younger Muslims headed by Hamza RA were eager to fight in the open to prove their martial strength and to send message to the infidels that one Muslim is equal to their ten. They said, "O Prophet of Allah let us go forth and smite our foes otherwise they would think that we fear to leave the city and face them."
- Muhammad SAW accepted the majority's decision and agreed to fight outside.





- A force of 1000 Muslims was prepared. Muslims were in a stronger position in comparison with Badr.
  - Prophet SAW sent Hubab RA to scout for Muslims.
- Several Quraish women accompanied the army including Hinda daughter of Utba and wife of Abu Sufyan, Umm-e-Hakeem granddaughter of Abu Jahl, and Fatima sister of Khalid bin Walid.
- > Muslim army left after Friday prayers. Musab bin Umair was the flag bearer.
- Quraish reached and camped at the foothills of Uhad mountain, 3 miles north of Madina.
- As Muslims marched towards Uhad, on their way Abdullah bin Ubbay, the leader of hypocrites, deserted with 300 of his men on the excuse that Prophet SAW had turned down his suggestion of fighting from inside the city.
- ➤ With the remaining 700 men, Prophet SAW reached Uhad.
- ➤ He appointed 50 archers under the command of Abdullah bin Jubair to protect the pass in the mountain through which the enemy could flank them and attack from behind.

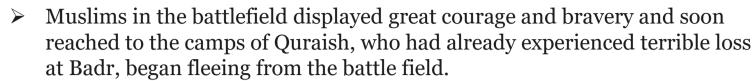




- Muslim army at the centre was being led by Prophet SAW while the right wing was under Zubair RA and left wing under Mundhir RA. The Quraish army at the centre was being led by Abu Sufyan while the left flank was under Ikramah and right flank and cavalry under the command of Khali bin Walid.
- ➤ Before the main battle there were duels/single combats. From Muslims side Hamza RA, Ali RA, Talha RA, Zubair RA, etc. came forward. Muslims won their fights and killed many members of Abi Talhah.
- ➤ Open battle/fight began. Muslims fought fiercely under the command of Prophet SAW and killed and wounded many Quraish.
- Abu Dujana RA fought with the Prophet's sword killing everybody who came up against him and advanced deep into the enemy's ranks.
- Makkan cavalry tried to attack Muslims from behind but the archers remained firm on their positions and resisted them.



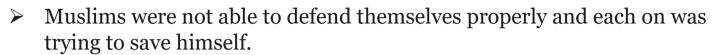




- > Seeing them fleeing and leaving riches behind, Muslims started looting the spoils and camps of Quraish.
- The archers on the pass didn't want to miss this opportunity. Disobeying the Prophet SAW and their commander Abdullah bin Jubayr RA,35-38 archers abandoned their positions and joined the looting. The Quran mentions this incident in the following words, "Allah did indeed fulfill His promise to you when you, with His permission; were about to annihilate your enemy, until you flinched and fell to disputing about the order and you disobeyed ..."
- Commander of the right wing cavalry of the Quraish, Khalid bin Walid RA saw that the pass was unprotected so he made an attack from the rear.
- Muslims were taken by surprise and were in a state of confusion.
- > Seeing this the main Quraish army that was fleeing returned and attacked the Muslims from the other end. Muslim forces were sandwiched.

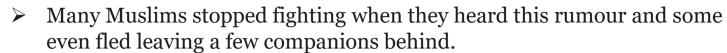






- The enemy tried to reach the spot where Prophet SAW was and harm him. They threw arrows, javelins and stones at him.
- ➤ Prophet SAW had a handful of companions, around 10, who had surrounded him in order to protect him.
- ➤ He SAW sustained serious injuries. He lost one of his teeth and a metal strap from his helmet penetrated his cheek due to which he started bleeding.
- ➤ Hinda had hired a slave named Wahshi to assassinate Hamza RA to avenge the death of her father Utba, who was killed by Hamza RA in the Battle of Badr. She had promised freedom and great fortunes to him.
- ➤ Wahshi hid behind a large rock and threw a javelin at Hamza RA which struck him and he got martyred.
- One of the Quraish Ibn e Qaimiah killed Musab bin Umair RA in fighting contest. He though that he had killed Prophet SAW as Musab RA resembled him. He raised a cry that Muhammad SAW had been killed.

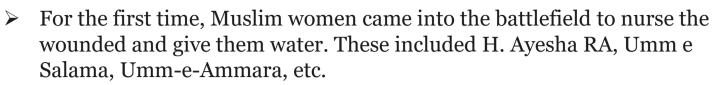




- ➤ Prophet SAW stood firm and called out to his companions. Those who were retreating rejoined the battle. Those who were with Prophet SAW took him to a higher place of Uhad hill which made it difficult for the enemy to pursue him.
- ➤ Both armies were exhausted and the Quraish felt that they had gained victory and taken revenge for the defeat at Uhad. They decided not to attack Madina and left with a cry that they had avenged Badr. Abu Sufyan also challenged Muslims for another combat next year.
- > Quraish women mutilated the bodies of martyred Muslims before leaving.
- ➤ Hinda mutilated the corpse of Hamza RA and chewed his liver to avenged her father.
- Muslims lost 70 men including Hamza RA, Musab RA, Abdullah bin Jubair RA, etc.
- ➤ 40 were injured including Prophet SAW, Ali RA, Talha RA, etc.







- Prophet's SAW wounds were nursed and bandaged by his beloved daughter H. Fatima RA and her husband Ali RA.
- > Quraish only lost 20-30 of their men.
- Prophet SAW forbade the mutilation of enemy corpses and buried them in a single grave. Martyred Muslims were also buried in the field of Uhad as per Prophet's SAW instructions
- ➤ It is reported that Makkans stopped at a place few miles away from Makkah known as Hamra-al-Asad. Prophet SAW sent a small force to make sure that they left.
- About 60 verses of Surah Al-Imran comment on this battle.
- ➤ It is mentioned in the Quran, "Those of you who turned back on the day the two hosts met, it was Satan who caused them to fail."
- What you suffered on the day the two armies met, was with the leave of Allah, in order that He might test the believers."





- Importance/Lessons
- Muslims cannot have success every time
- Trials and tribulations
- True face of hypocrites
- Consequences of greed, running after worldly wealth
- Allah supports you as long as you support His cause
- Even if Prophet SAW died, Muslims should've continued fighting. As it is mentioned in the Quran, "If he died or were slain will you then turn back on your heels."- Same logic could be applied on modern day leaders.
- Following leader's instructions
- Brilliant military strategy of Prophet SAW
- > Bravery of Prophet SAW and the companions who stood with him





- Expulsion of Banu Nazir
- ➤ Banu Nazir had violated the Charter of Madina by allying with the Quraish before the Battle of Uhad
- ➤ In 4 AH, the plotted to murder Prophet SAW and planned to rise against Muslims at the instigation of Quraish
- Prophet SAW gave them the ultimatum to leave Madina in 10 days but they refused and shut themselves up in their forts
- Prophet SAW led an army against them and laid siege which lasted for multiple weeks.
- Banu Nazir surrendered and were exiled form Madina.







- Background/Causes
- Muslims regained their strength after the Battle of Uhad. In 4 AH, Prophet SAW led a force of 1500 men in response to Abu Sufyan's challenge but no one showed up.
- ➤ After their expulsion from Madina, Banu Nazir settled at Khyber and started plotting against.
- ➤ The chiefs of Banu Nazir, Sallam, Huay and Kinana, visited the leaders of Quraish at Makkah and instigated them to attack Muslims. They pledged complete support to the Makkans.
- > Quraish agreed as their task of finishing Islam was still incomplete and they still felt threatened.
- > Other Bedouin tribes who were hostile to Muslims also joined with the Quraish. These included Banu Ashja, Banu Murra, Banu Sulaim, Banu Asad, Banu Ghatafan, etc.





- Event
- In 627 AD, 5 AH, a large force of 10,000 was prepared under the command of Abu Sufyan. It consisted of 4000 foot soldiers, 3000 cavalry, 1000 camel riding soldiers, 1500 camels with supplies, etc.
- ➤ The force was divided into three regiments with Usman bin Talha the flag bearer.
- Men of Banu Khuza, which was an ally of Muslims, informed Prophet SAW of this development.
- Prophet SAW called a council of war/meeting of companions.
- ➤ H. Salman Farsi RA gave the idea of digging a trench. He said, "O Messenger of Allah SAW, when we were attacked in the land of Faris and we feared the approach of horses, and when we were surrounded, we would build trenches around us to prevent the horsemen from being able to attack."
- Madina was safe from three sides due to trees, oasis, hills. However, the fourth side on the North, North East towards the Syrian route was unsafe.
- Suggestion was accepted by Prophet SAW and it was decided to dig a trench on that side.



- ➤ Prophet SAW participated in the digging of trench along with 3000 companions. The dimension of the trench were 9 m wide, 4.5 m deep and 5.5 km in length.
- ➤ The task of digging the trench was completed in 8-10 days.
- During the digging of trench, Muslims encountered a large rock which they were unable to break. Prophet SAW was called who struck it multiple times and it broke. While doing that he also predicted the future victories of Muslims against the mighty Persians and Byzantines.
- Muslims also faced hunger and it is said they tied rocks with their bellies in order to counter hunger pangs. Prophet SAW himself tied two rocks with his stomach which showed he went through every difficulty that was faced by others.
- A companion named Jabir RA invited Prophet SAW for dinner as he had one lamb and some barley at his home. He consulted his wife and they hosted Prophet SAW. Prophet SAW invited all the companions which worried Jabir and his wife as the food was not enough for such a large number. Prophet SAW asked him to cover his pot and with Allah's blessing the whole army was fed.



- Muslims also cut fodder from the other side of trench. This was the war tactic by Muslims to create deficiency for animals of their opponents.
- The hypocrites form among the Muslims finding the situation dangerous asked permission from Prophet SAW to return to their homes on the excuse that their homes were not safe. The Quran mentions this incident in the following words, "Behold! A party among them said: O people of Yathrib (Medina), you cannot stand (the attack), therefore turn back! And a band of them ask for leave of the Prophet, saying: Truly our houses are bare and exposed though they were not exposed; they intended nothing but to flee."
- ➤ The allied force reached to the border of Madinah with beating drums and chanting their war songs. The soldiers of enemy got puzzled and surprised when they found themselves separated by the deep and wide trench. They exclaimed that it was a cowardly way of fighting.
- They tried to cross the trench but were attacked with stones and arrows by Muslims. Thus, they decided lay down siege.
- Whenever they attempted to cross the trench, Muslims' archers and fighters remained engaged in clashes by hurling stones and arrows and stopped the enemy from passing the trench.



- The enemy tried to find a spot where the defence was weak and the trench was narrow. A group of polytheist's fighters led by Amr bin Abd Wud, Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal and Dirar bin Al-Khattab managed to cross the trench and occupy a narrow area between the trench and Mount Selah where Prophet SAW was with his companions.
- Amar challenged Muslims for a duel. Ali RA amongst all responded. A short fierce fight took place in which Amr was killed. The others fled in panic but were not persued by Muslims.
- > The siege dragged on for almost a month with no success for the enemy.
- Initially Banu Quraiza did not support the enemy but they also decided to join hands with the Quraish and betray Muslims. They were persuaded by another Jewish tribe Banu Nazir to form alliance with Quraish.
- Alarmed with this situation Saad bin Muaz RA, Saad bin Ubadah RA and others were sent by Prophet SAW to remind Banu Quraiza about their loyalty to the state and Charter of Madinah. The members of Banu Quraiza declined to acknowledge Prophet SAW or the Charter.
- Mohammad SAW posted a small detachment to keep watch on the Jewish movements and to prevent their attack on Muslims from behind.



- Muslims were now under threat from all sides as everyone was allied against them. It is mentioned in the Quran, "Behold! They came on you from above you and from below you...they were shaken by a tremendous shock." Hence battle of Trench is also known as the Battle of Ahzab or Battle of Allies.
- In this critical situation, Prophet SAW was visited by one of the chiefs of Banu Ghatafan who had accepted Islam but the Quraish and Jews were unaware of it. Since he had links with both, Prophet SAW used him to create miscommunication and confusion between Banu Quraiza and the allied army.
- ➤ Hence Banu Quraiza was unsuccessful in its plan of attacking Muslims from behind.
- > The enemy forces now began to lose hope as almost a month had passed without any success. The climate was turning cold, there was shortage of food supplies and fodder for animals.
- Divine help came for Muslims as one night there was a fierce storm which tore up their tents, their fires were extinguished, they got wet and the land got soggy.



- > This divine hep in the form of harsh climate and angels is mentioned in Surah Ahzab, "O you who believe! Remember Allah's favor to you when there came against you hosts, and We sent against them a wind and forces that you saw not."
- ➤ Abu Sufyan decided to withdraw immediately and the enemy left.
- Prophet SAW predicted that this would be the last attack from them and Muslims would conquer Makkah next time.







- Importance/Lessons
- Enemy's strength broken. Won't attack again.
- Muslims strength increased. Islam firmly established.
- Unity
- > Humility
- Sacrifice and patience
- Consultation
- Military strategies (Trench)
- Allah's help
- Hypocrites exposed
- Importance of agreements



- Banu Quraiza
- Banu Quraiza violated the Charter of Madina.
- Allied with the enemy and planned to attack Muslims from behind.
- Muslim force advanced against their fortresses and besieged them.
- Siege continued for almost a month.
- > Banu Quraiza surrendered but refused to leave Madina.
- ➤ Their fate was decided by Saad bin Muaz, chief of Aus tribe. Banu Quraiza greed to accept his decision.
- He applied the Jewish law of Old Testament.
- Men of Banu Quraiza were executed (600-700), women and children taken as captives and their lands and properties divided amongst Muslims.
- ➤ It is mentioned in the Quran, "And those of the people of the book who aided them- Allah did take them down from their strongholds and cast terror into their hearts. Some you slew, and some you made prisoners. And he made you heirs of their lands, their houses and their goods."



## Treaty of Hudaibiya

- A year after Battle of Trench, 6 AH, 628 AD, Prophet SAW saw a dream that he was entering the Sacred Mosque at Makkah/visiting Kabah and getting his head shaven.
- Revelation of pilgrimage had already come.
- ➤ Prophet SAW shared his dream with his companions and since he saw true dreams, he told them to start preparations for Umrah or minor pilgrimage.
- This incident is mentioned in the Quran in Surah Al-Fatah, "Truly did Allah fulfil the vision of His Messenger; you shall enter the Sacred Mosque, if Allah wills, with minds secure and without fear..."
- Muslims were filled with joy as they would visit Kabah after a period of more than 6 years.
- Muslims began preparations. In the month of Zul Qadah or Ziqad (One of the sacred months) Muslims were ready to leave for Makkah.
- > They had worn Ihram and had only traveler's sword with them for self-defence which was sheathed.





- ➤ Prophet SAW mounted his camel, Qaswa, and with 1400-1500 companions began his journey. They also had 70 camels along to offer as sacrifice in the name of Allah.
- Prophet's Saw wife Umm-e-Salamah was also along with him.
- ➤ At the place of Zul-Hulaifa Muslims entered into the state of Ihram.
- Quraish learnt about Muslim arrival so they decided to not let them enter Makkah.
- ➤ Khalid bin Walid and Ikramah were dispatched with 200 horsemen to take Muslims by surprise.
- Muslims took a different route to avoid confrontation with them. They reached Hudaibya, a place 3 miles from Makkah and decided to encamp there as Prophet's SAW camel stopped at that place. Prophet SAW took it as a divine sign.
- ➤ Prophet SAW decided to send messengers to the Quraish to inform them that Muslims did not intend to fight. Their only purpose was to perform Umrah in a peaceful manner.
  - Two messengers were sent but they did not return.



- ➤ Quraish also sent messengers including Urwah and Budail to inform Muslims that they must go back. Urwah was quite impressed by the discipline of Muslims and their loyalty towards prophet SAW. He saw that the Muslims were not even letting the water waste that was dripping from Prophet's SAW face and hands when he was performing wuzu. Urwah suggested the Quraish leaders to allow Muslims to enter as they had peaceful intentions but the chiefs refused.
- ➤ Prophet SAW decided to send Usman RA for negotiations. Initially Umer's RA name was thought upon but Usman was chosen for his cool nature and clan protection of Banu Ummaya.
- > Uman RA negotiated with the Quraish. They offered him to perform Umrah but not others, therefore, Usman declined this offer.
- > Usman RA was detained by Quraish and when he didn't return as time passed, a rumour spread that he had been killed.
- Prophet SAW and his companions were angered and decided to avenge Usman's RA death. Prophet SAW gathered his companions near the oasis of Rizwan and stood under a tree.







- ➤ He took a pledge/bait from them that they would fight the Quraish and lay down their lives in the name of Allah in case a war broke out.
- This pledge is known as Bait-e-Rizwan or pledge of the tree of or Pledge of Allah's Pleasure/Pledge of good pleasure. It is mentioned in the Quran, "Allah's Good pleasure was on the Believers when they swore fealty to you under the tree: He knew what was in their hearts, and He sent down tranquility to them: and He rewarded them with a speedy victory."
- Prophet SAW placed his other hand forward and took the pledge on Usman's RA behalf.
- Quraish got worried of these developments. Usman RA returned and he also took the pledge. Quraish sent Suhail bin Amr and a few others to negotiate a treaty of peace with Muslims.
- ➤ Negotiations began between the two parties and after prolonged discussions the Treaty of Hudaibya was signed.
- The main terms of the Treaty were:
- Muslims would return to Madina that year without performing Umrah.
- They would come next year to perform Umrah but would stay only for 3 days in Makkah



- They would come unarmed, only have a traveler's sword with them that would be sheathed.
- Both parties were free to form alliances with any tribe.
- There would be peace for 10 years.
- No attack on trade caravans and each other's allies.
- If a Quraish refuge from Makkah came to Madina without the permission of his guardians, he would be returned. However, if someone from Madina took refuge in Makkah, he won't be returned.
- Since the terms were against Muslims and unfavourable, they were unhappy and some of them protested including Umar RA but Abu Bakr RA calmed him down.
- Prophet SAW agreed to the terms.
- Ali RA was chosen as the scribe. While writing down that treaty Suhail bin Amr objected on the words "In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful" and "Muhammad, the messenger of Allah." He claimed that Quraish didn't believe in both statements hence they needed to be changed.



- Ali RA refused to change it. Another scribe was chosen by Prophet SAW and the words were changed to, "In you name O God" and "Muhammad, son of Abdullah"
- Prophet SAW was so firm and committed towards the terms of the treaty that while it was being concluded, a Muslim named Abu Jandal escaped from Makkah and reached there. He was in poor condition and pleaded for help. His father Suhail bin Amr objected and demanded his immediate return as per the terms of the treaty. Although the treaty had not been signed yet but Prophet SAW had verbally agreed and kept his words. He comforted Abu Jandal and asked him to be patient and put his trust in Allah. He was returned to his father.
- After the treaty was concluded, Muhammad SAW asked his companions to sacrifice the camels that they had brought. Since the companions were disheartened and depressed, they didn't do it.
- ➤ Prophet's SAW wife Umm-e-Salmah suggested him to take initiative himself. Prophet SAW slaughtered his animal and got his head shaven. The companions then followed him and the camels were slaughtered and heads shaven.







- When they were returning to Madina Allah revealed Surah Fatah and declared this treaty to be manifest victory for the believers by saying, "Indeed We have granted you a manifest victory."
- Importance
- Quran declared it a victory
- Peace established
- ➤ Letters dispatched to neighbouring states
- Conversions increased. Conversion of important personalities such as Khalid bin Walid and Amr bin Aas.
- Muslims were in equal power to Quraish
- Alliances
- Umrah
- Led to peaceful conquest of Makkah
- Lessons
- Avoid war, look for peace.
- Patience



- Wait for Allah's help
- ➤ Fulfilling the terms. Abidance is must.
- Action against violation of the agreement.
- Supporting your leaders. Loyalty.
- Unity and brotherhood. Ready to sacrifice for Ummah.



### Letters to Neighbouring Kings and Emperors

- After the Treaty of Hudaibya, Prophet SAW decided to dispatch letters to the neighbouring states inviting them towards Islam.
- Preparations to send letters with special messengers started in 6 AH but the actual dispatch took place in 7 AH.
- Prophet SAW gathered his companions in Masjid-e-Nabwi and selected a few for this task.
- Scribes such as Ali RA were chosen to write these letters which had the seal of Prophet SAW.
- Letters were sent to:
- Heraclius, the Roman/Byzantinian Emperor: The Muslim envoy Dehyah Kalbi was ordered to hand the letter over the King of Busra, who would in turn, send it to Heraclius/Caeser. Incidentally Abu Sufyan happened to be present there on a business trip and he was presented to the Emperor who was also there. Heraclius asked him questions about Prophet's SAW character. When Heraclius herd Abu Sufyan's answers, he was certain that Muhammad possessed the qualities of being a prophet. He sent a polite reply but did not accept Islam. The envoy was treated with respect.



- Chosroes, the emperor of Persia: Abdullah bin Huziafa was chosen to carry this letter. The monarch was enraged by the style of the letter as the name of the Prophet (SAW) had been put above his own name. He tore the letter into shreds and dictated a command to his viceroy in Yemen, Bazan to send a couple of troopers to arrest the Prophet (SAW). When Prophet SAW heard this, he prophesied that Allah would tear his empire. Ruler of Yemen sent two men to Madina but as they reached Madina Prophet informed that their emperor was killed by his son and they were stunned. The Prophet SAW asked them to tell their new king that Islam would prevail everywhere and outstrip the sovereignty of Chosroes himself. The new monarch ordered the viceroy of Yemen to stop any procedures against the Prophet till further notice. On this Bazan and together with the Persians in Yemen accepted Islam.
- Negus/Najashi, Emperor of Abyssinia: Prophet SAW sent Amr bin Ummaya with the letter. It is reported that he went on his knees and placed the letter on his eyes. He embraced Islam and sent some presents for Prophet SAW. Some sources claim that this letter was sent during the Makki period at occasion of migration to Abyssinia.



- Muqawqas/Cyrus the ruler of Egypt: Hatib Abi Balta took letter to him and and invited him towards Islam. He wrote a letter in reply which read, "Peace be upon you. I have read your letter and understood its contents. I already know that coming of a Prophet is still due, but I used to believe he would be born in Syria. I am sending you as presents two maids, who come from noble families; clothing and steed for riding on. Peace be upon you." Despite this polite reply, he did not accept Islam. The maids included H. Maria RA whom Prophet SAW married. The horse was named Duldul.
- Mundhir Ibn Sawa governor of Bahrain: Al-A' la ibn Al-Hadrami was sent to him. He accepted Islam. The Holy Prophet SAW ordered him to give new Muslims full chance to preach their religion. And those who wanted to go on in their Jewish faith should be made to pay jizya.
- ➤ Jaifer, the king Oman and his brother Abd-Ai Jalandi: Amr ibn Aas was chosen to carry this letter. After showing some reluctance and having some private talks with his brother they both accepted Islam and proved to be true to Islam that had begun to make its way into this new area.
- A letter was also sent to the Governor of Syria through Shuja who got furious and announced that he would attack Prophet SAW but it never happened.-----Salit was sent to tribal chiefs of Yamama.







## **Khyber Expedition**

- Causes/Background
- > 10 weeks after Treaty of Hudaibya
- ➤ Banu Nazir and other Jewish tribes after being exiled from Madina settled in Khyber.
- ➤ Khyber was situated 70 miles to the north of Madinah. It was a cluster of some 8 fortresses (Al-Naim, As-Sab, As-Zubair, Al-Ubai, An-Nizar, Al-Qamus, Al-Watih & Al-Sulalim) in three portions. The renowned indestructible fortresses of An-Nizar and Al-Qamus were situated in the heart of Khyber.
- After the exile, the Jews made Khyber a center against Islam. Thus, due to their conspiracies they were a constant threat to the peace and security of the state of Madinah.
- They were in alliance with Makkans, Ghatafan tribe and the hypocrites of Madina.
- ➤ When they came to know the terms of the treaty, they saw it as a sign of weakness of Muslims. They began to make preparations for attacking Madina.



- Events
- > They contacted the people of the Ghatafan tribe, who were known to be band of soldiers for hire. They announced a reward for fighting against Muslims and offered a percentage of their yearly produce of fruits and dates.
- ➤ They collected support from other tribes also like Fadak and Taima. Other than this, they wrote letters to Makkah and other tribes to support them in their full-fledged attack on Madinah.
- ➤ They also had secret negotiations with Abdullah bin Ubay against Muslims.
- Prophet SAW was informed about their secret plan so he decided to make a surprise attack. In 628 A.D. / 7 A.H he collected his 1600 men including 200 cavalry and travelled to Khyber.
- ➤ It was the month of Muharram and after a few days journey, Muslims forces reached Khyber.
- > Jews were taken by surprise so they shut themselves up in their forts. Around 20,000 Jews were in these forts.
- Prophet SAW besieged all their fortresses. Jews hurled stones and showered arrows from their forts.



- Prophet SAW did not want a long siege so he ordered an attack.
- > Out of a number of forts which were spread over Khyber in clusters, Al-Naim was the first fortress to be over taken by Muslims.
- Later, Muslim forces besieged and captured fortresses of As-Saab, Az-Zubair and Ubai one after another under the leadership of Habab bin Manzar RA and Abu Dujanah RA.
- > Fortresses Al-Watih and As-Sulalim, they surrendered peacefully.
- An-Nizar and Al-Qamus were the most powerful and formidable forts. Nizar was standing on elevated position due to this it was safe, The Jews hurled shower of arrows and stones from there. Prophet SAW ordered to use catapults to crack walls to gain easy access. After breaking the walls Muslim forces entered into the fortress and captured it.
- The main resistance came from the fortress of Qamus. Al-Qamus which was the greatest and most formidable of Khyber's fortresses. The fight prolonged to almost 20 days. Different companions were given the command such as Abu Bakr RA, Umer RA, etc. but each day Muslims had to return without success.



- ➤ Until one day Prophet SAW announced, "Tomorrow I will command to the one who is dear to Allah and His messenger and to whom Allah and His messenger are dearer and he will conquer the fort." Each companion was eager to know who it would be and wanted their name to be announced.
- Next day, Prophet SAW gave the command to Ali RA. Ali RA had pain in his eyes. Prophet SAW applied his saliva and prayed for him. By Allah's blessing he recovered/healed. Prophet SAW placed his armour on him and handed him his sword. Ali RA went into the battlefield. Seeing him the famous warrior of Jews, Marhab, came out to fight him. There was a single combat between them and Ali RA killed in the first blow. A fierce general fighting followed in which the Jews surrendered. It is reported that Ali RA used the heavy gate of the fort as a shield.
  - Due to his bravery, Ali RA was given the title Asadullah by Prophet SAW which meant the lion of God.
  - After surrendering, the Jews requested Prophet SAW to grant them peace. An agreement was signed with Muslims. According to the pact which was agreed upon, Khyber was allowed to remain in the hands of the local inhabitants, on the condition that half of the annual harvest of all planting and date trees would be paid as Jizya to the state of Madinah.



- All other Jewish settlements and around Khyber also agreed to the same terms. Consequently, Khyber was the last encounter of Muslims with the Jews in the lifetime of Mohammad SAW.
- Muslims got a lot of spoils of war including dates, oil, honey, flocks/herds, treasures. One of the companions narrated that they had never eaten to their fill until the conquest of Khyber.
- ➤ One of the captives of this expedition was Safiyah RA who was the daughter of the chief of Banu Nazir. The companions advised that she being the daughter of the chief should he married to the Prophet SAW. Mohammad SAW agreed to their opinion, invited her to Islam, freed her and took her as a wife when she embraced Islam.
- After the conquest of Khyber, a Jewish woman named Zainab bint Al-Haris offered Prophet SAW a roasted sheep she had poisoned. Mohammad SAW took a mouthful, but it was not to his liking so he spat it out. After investigation, the woman confessed that she had stuffed the food with poison, providing an excuse that if the eater were a Prophet he would have learned about it through a revelation from God.



#### Battle of Muta

- Background/Causes
- During the process of sending letters to the Kings, the Prophet SAW had sent Harith bin Umair RA carrying a letter to the ruler of Basra. He was intercepted & killed by Shurahbil bin Amr, the Roman governor of Al-Balga and a close ally of Heraclius, Caesar of Roman Empire.
- Prophet SAW was informed of this and since this step violated the norms of protection of envoys, it was considered an act of war. Prophet SAW decided to respond to this aggression.
- **Events**
- In 629 A.D / 8 A.H Mohammad SAW prepared an army of 3000 under the command of Zaid bin Harith RA to teach Shurahbil a lesson and avenge the death of Haris RA.
- Since Muslims were going against the powerful Byzantinians/Romans, Prophet SAW gave the instructions that if Zaid bin Harith RA were to die, then the command be taken over by Jaffer bin Abu Talib RA and in case he too dies, then Abdullah bin Rawahah RA should lead the troops. If the third commander is also martyred, Muslims should choose a commander from amongst themselves. Muhammad Ammar Khan

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- ➤ Prophet SAW instructed them to invite the people towards Islam on reaching near the scene of Haris's murder. It they agree then no war would follow else fighting them would be the only alternative left.
- ➤ He told them the rules of war such as not to kill children, woman, old and those who surrender. He forbade hiding or stealing of booty, cutting of trees and demolishing of homes.
- Prophet SAW also accompanied his troops till the valley of Saniya.
- > Shurabil was informed of this development. He asked Heraclius for reinforcements who sent 100,000 troops, further 100,000 troops came from the allied tribes. Muslims therefore were up against a large and strong force.
- ➤ When the dispatched Muslim forces received this news, they were confused with how to proceed with this challenge.
- Majority companions were of the view that since the state of affairs was unforeseen, they should ask Prophet's SAW advice and assistance. Many of the army were of the same opinion but Abdullah bin Rawaha RA gave an inspiring speech that boosted the morale of the people. They went forward until the forces met in Mutah.



- Muslim forces offered the enemy to accept Islam but they chose to fight.
- A fierce fighting took began. Zaid bin Haris RA fought with his full strength and bravery until he achieved martyrdom.
- ➤ Jaffer RA then took the banner and did a courageous job. Dismounting on the horse he fought until his right hand was cut off, he seized the banner with his left hand until this too was cut, he then held onto the banner with both arms until Byzantine soldiers martyred him. He received 90 wounds in his body and none of them in the back.
- Abdullah bin Rawahah RA proceeded to hold the banner & fought bravely until he was killed while reciting enthusiastic verses.
- ➤ Since all three commanders chosen by Prophet SAW were martyred, Sabit bin Aqram from Bani Ajlan picked the fallen flag. He shouted out , "Decide on a leader among you."
- ➤ Khalid bin Walid RA was chosen as the commander by the Muslims unanimously. He fought so fiercely that he broke 9 swords. Khalid RA himself stated, "On the day of Mutah, 9 swords were broken & nothing was left in my hand except a Yemenite sword of mine."







- ➤ Khalid bin Walid RA showed his skills as a strategist; he reshuffled the right and left wings of the Muslim army and brought the rear division to the front in order to cast fear in enemy's heart by misleading them that fresh forces had arrived to for fighting them.
- While fighting random clashes with the enemy, the Muslim forces also retreated gradually in an organized manner. The Byzantines thought they were being entrapped in the heart of desert so they decided to stop pursuing Muslim army. Thus, Muslim army managed to retreat back to Madinah.
- Muslims lost only 12 men whereas the enemy lost much greater.
- ➤ It is reported that back in Madina Prophet SAW told his companions that the three commanders were martyred and victory was brought forth by the sword of Allah. He said, "Then one of the God's swords took the standard and God opened up way for them."
- ➤ Khalid bin Walid RA was given the title of Saifullah which meant Sword of Allah.
- Though they did not defeat the Byzantines yet the Muslims showed their bravery, fearlessness and strength to the enemy.







# Conquest of Makkah

- Causes/Background
- > Treaty of Hudaibya remained intact for two years.
- ➤ Banu Bakkar tribe was allied with Quraish while Banu Khuza was allied with Muslims. Both tribes had rivalry/enmity between them. One of the terms of the treaty was that neither tribe would attack or support aggression against the ally of the other tribe.
- ➤ Banu Bakr attacked Banu Khuza with the backing and support of the Quraish. They supplied them with weapons and it happened at the instigation of Makkan chiefs such as Ikramah, Safwan, etc.
- The men of Banu Bakr even violated the sacredness of Ka'bah and killed men of Banu Khuza there, who ran into Ka'bah for protection. This was done on the orders of their chief Nawfal and the attack was carried out at night.
- Since it was the violation of the treaty, the chief of Banu Khuza, Amr bin Salim came to Prophet SAW for help. Muslims were duty bound to help their allies and take action against this aggression.



#### Events

- ➤ Prophet SAW sent a messenger to the Quraish with a message, giving them three options: a) Pay blood money to the victims' families, b) Abandon their alliance with Banu Bakr allowing Madinah to punish them, c) Declare the treaty of Hudaibya stood dissolved.
- As the first two options meant a great loss of prestige, the Quraish could not decide what to do. Quraish did not show eagerness for the first two options and their tribe Banu Makhzum showed eagerness to fight Madina, Muslims got their answer that the Quraish opted the third option. Qarta bin Umer responded on behalf of Quraish.
- Since the Quraish had broken the treaty, Mohammad SAW decided to take an offensive action against Makkah. He called on all his allied tribes for help in the assault on Makkah.
- ➤ Quraish knew Muslims' power had multiplied manifold as compare to their power in the last few years, therefore, they were not ready for such a big clash. They soon realized their mistake and decided to do something about it.



- ➤ To convince Prophet SAW for the continuation of the treaty, Abu Sufyan visited Madinah where he was not given any sort of help by the Muslims since he didn't honor the pact he signed.
- ➤ He went to Ramlah bint Abu Sufyan/ Umm-e-Habibah, his daughter and Prophet's SAW wife but couldn't get any help. He approached senior companions such as Abu Bakr RA, Umer RA, Usman RA, Ali RA, etc. for help but they all declined. He approached Prophet SAW but to no avail.
- ➤ Prophet SAW prepared a large force to attack Makkah. He wanted to keep his plans secret but Hatib bin Abi-Balta wrote a letter to inform Makkans. Prophet SAW got the information through a revelation and send Ali RA and Miqtad RA. There they found the lady who was carrying that letter and brought it back. Hatib was pardoned by Prophet SAW.
- ➤ Prophet SAW left Madinaon the 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramzan, 8 A.H, 629 AD with a huge army which by the time it reached Makkah numbered 10,000 due to the support of allied tribes.
- ➤ The army set camp some distance from Makkah at Marr-al- Zahran. Each soldier was told to light fire at night, which greatly exaggerated the size of already large Muslim army.



- That night before the invasion of Makkah Abu Sufyan was caught in the Muslims camp and upon his request brought before the Prophet SAW. After having conversation with Muhammad SAW, he surrendered and accepted Islam.
- Abu Sufyan went back to Makkah to tell the residents that Mohammad SAW announced that, a) anyone who took refuge at Abu Sufyan's house would be safe, b) anyone who stayed quietly in his house would be safe, c) anyone who stayed in the Ka'bah would be safe.
- Abu Sufyan also said that Makkans were in no position to fight such a huge army. In response to this most of the Makkans agreed not to put up resistance.
  - Next day before entering Makkah, Prophet SAW divided Muslims army into four columns, each to take a separate section of Makkah and each commanded by Hazrat Mohammad SAW, H. Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah RA, H. Saad bin Ubadah RA and H. Khalid bin Walid RA. The strategy was that if one Muslim column came under attack, another column could strike at the enemy from the back.
- Prophet SAW told them the rules of war and they were instructed not to attack and shed unnecessary blood. They were to fight if they were attacked.



- It was heard that Saad bin Ubadah RA was planning to attack the Makkans therefore he was relieved of command and the charge was given to Zubair bin Awwam RA.
- ➤ Before entering into Makkah, Prophet SAW announced a general pardon except for 14-15 people who were the bitterest enemies of Islam.
- > The entry was extremely peaceful. Prophet's SAW head bowed down in such humility that it almost touched the saddle of his camel. A messenger preceded Prophet SAW announcing that people should have no fear as anyone who surrendered, laid down his arms and took refuge in Abu Suyan's house, his own house or Kabah would remain safe.
- ➤ Khalid RA was to take the area of Banu Makhzum who earlier had shown their eagerness to fight against Madinah. His column was attacked and in the encounter 12/13 Makkans were killed and 2 Muslims were martyred.
- After this peaceful takeover and conquest, Prophet SAW moved towards Kabah and performed its tawaf. Next he purified the Kabah by breaking the 360 idols placed in it and removing the images placed inside it. He was assisted by Ali RA.



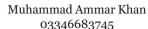
- After breaking each idol Prophet SAW recited, "Say, the Truth has come and falsehood has perished. Surely, falsehood is bound to perish." [17:81]
- ➤ Prophet SAW came out of Kabah. A huge crowd of Quraish was waiting for him. Prophet SAW asked what treatment did they expect from him. They replied, "You are a noble brother and son of a noble brother." Prophet SAW said, "I will treat you as Yousaf AS treated his brothers. There shall be no blame on you this day. Go, you are free."
- ➤ Prophet granted all of them amnesty. Hinda and Wahshi were forgiven. It is reported that Prophet SAW asked him to move out of his sight as he reminded him of loss of Hamza RA. Even those who were excluded from the general pardon were forgiven except four people who were to be executed. Sources claim that even out of those four only one/two were actually executed.
- ➤ Prophet SAW asked Bilal RA to give out azaan. He ascended the roof of Kabah and called out azaan. Prophet SAW performed Zuhr prayers and proceeded to Safa Hill. The Makkans/non-believers came in crowds and embraced Islam. It is mentioned in the Quran, "When comes the help of Allah and victory, you see the people enter Allah's religion in crowds…"



- ➤ Prophet SAW handed over the keys of Kabah to Usman bin Talha and made him and his descendants caretakers of Kabah.
- Prophet SAW stayed in Makkah for 15-20 days.
- Preached Islam. Neighbouring tribes came to Makkah and accepted Islam.
- ➤ He redefined the boundaries of Haram-e-Kabah by erecting pillars.
- ➤ Various offices of Quraish were abolished except Saqaya/giving water to the pilgrims. This responsibility was given to the house of Al-Abbas.
- > Attab bin Asid was appointed as deputy in Madina.
- Importance
- Makkah conquered. Quraish threat ended.
- Kabah purified. Muslims got control of the holiest site.
- Spread of Islam.
- ➤ Increase in political power. Muslims became the most powerful community in Arabia.
- Forgiveness shown by Prophet SAW and Muslims displayed a positive image of Islam.



- Lessons
- Importance of charter/agreements
- > Support for allies
- Forgiveness and mercy
- > Rules of war
- Faith in Allah
- > Humility







- Events
- ➤ In 629 AD/8 AH, after the Conquest of Makkah Prophet SAW was informed that Hawazin and Banu Saqeef tribes had gathered and were planning to fight against the Muslims to stop the spread of Islam. Also had the support of Banu Nasr, Jusham, Hilal.
- A force of 20,000 was prepared under the command of Hawazin chief Malik bin Auf.
- ➤ They also took along their women, children, livestock and possessions so that their med would fight fiercely.
- ➤ Prophet SAW postponed his return to Madina and prepared a force to meet the new challenge. Attab bin Asid was appointed as deputy in Makkah.
- Muslim troops were 12000 in number. 10,000 that came from Madina and 2000 new converts. Abu Sufyan was in charge of the troops from Makkah.
- Prophet SAW road a horse named Duldul whose reins were held by Abu Sufyan
- ➤ The new converts of Makkah and even some senior companions became overconfident with their strength and stated they would easily win.





- > The enemy knew the path to be taken by the Muslims so they encamped at the valley of Hunain. Around 4000 men hid there. They posted archers on both sides of the narrow pass.
- > Just as Muslims reached the valley Hunain they were attacked by these archers which created a chaos among Muslims and they started retreating.
- Prophet (SAW) was surrounded by his senior companions such as Abu Bakr, Umar, etc. and some of his kinsmen such as Ali, Abbas, etc. who despite the threatening conditions shielded him and didn't leave.
- Muhammad SAW remained steadfast in the face of disbelievers while saying loudly, "I am the Prophet SAW undoubtedly: I am the grandson of Abdul Muttalib."
- ➤ The Prophet SAW dismounted from his horse and prayed, "o Allah, send down Your Help!"
- ➤ He ordered his uncle, Abbas RA to call out the followers. He called as loudly as he could, upon hearing his voice Muslims turned round to the battlefield.
- Muslims rallied around Mohammad SAW and fought a fierce war. Picking up a handful dust, Prophet SAW hurled it at the faces of enemy by saying, "May your faces be deformed."



- ➤ Ali RA and Abu Dujana RA killed one of the flag bearers.
- Divine help came and terror struck in enemy's heart. They began to retreat leaving their women and children behind. Muslims pursued them. Many surrendered while others fled. One smaller group went to Autas leading to another confrontation which Muslims won while a larger one took refuge at Taif.
- > 70 men of enemy were killed
- Allah mentions it in the Quran, "Surely Allah did help you in many battlefields and on the day of Hunain. Behold! Your great numbers elated you but they did not help you...and you turned back in retreat. But Allah did pour his calm on the Messenger and the believers and sent down forces which you did not see."
- The captives which were 6000 in number were taken by Muslims. Prophet's SAW foster sister Shaima, daughter of Halima Sadia was among the prisoners. She was brought before Prophet SAW who treated her with respect. She accepted Islam and was returned to her tribe with some gifts.
- Muslims also got huge spoils of war: 24000 camels, 40000 goats/sheep and 4000 pieces of silver.







- ➤ Prophet SAW sent the captives and spoils to a place known as Jirana. A delegation of Hawazin came and requested Prophet SAW to release their women and children. Prophet SAW freed those in his share and most of the companions followed him. The remaining released their captives after being given 6 camels each.
- > The non-believers were so impressed by this kindness that many embraced Islam including their chief Malik bin Auf.
- > Prophet SAW distributed the spoils amongst his companions. He gave equal share or more to the new converts from Makkah to strengthen their faith. Some Ansars were unhappy over this special treatment given to them and complained. Prophet SAW addressed them and reminded them of the blessings and favours of Allah upon them. He also said that they would be taking the greatest gift along with them that was the Prophet SAW himself.



- Siege of Taif
- After their victories at Hunain and Autas, Prophet SAW led a force of 12000 towards Taif where the enemy had taken refuge. It was the town of Banu Saqeef and they had shut themselves up.
- Prophet SAW laid down siege against them. One of their chiefs Urwa bin Masud was not present, he was in Yemen.
- ➤ Banu Saqeef had stored large provisions with them. Muslims tried to break through their gates but were unsuccessful. Enemy threw stones and shot arrows whenever they got near.
- Prophet SAW used catapults and shield war formation but there was no success.
- During the siege, Abu Sufyan lost an eye. He told Muhammad SAW of his loss for God to which Muhammad said, "Which would you prefer: An eye in heaven or shall I pray to Allah that He brings it back?" To this Abu Sufyan said he would rather have his eye in heaven. He lost his other eye in the Battle of Yarmuk.
- Prophet SAW offered freedom to those who surrendered but only a few availed this option.







- ➤ The siege went on for almost twenty days with little change and soldiers became very impatient. Abu Bakr RA and other companions suggested to end it and Muhammad SAW was also divinely guided through a dream. He SAW ended the siege and withdrew his forces.
- ➤ Some people asked Prophet SAW to curse the people of Taif but he prayed for them.
- > Prophet SAW deputed Malik bin Auf with renewed siege. He disrupted the grazing of their cattle outside the city, carried out raids at trading caravans and cut off their trading routes.
- Later in 9 AH, a delegation of Taif came to Prophet SAW at Madina, surrendered and accepted Islam.







# **Tabuk Expedition**

- Background
- Relations between the Muslims and the Romans/Byzatines deteriorated after the Battle of Mutah.
- ➤ The Byzantinians and the Christian tribes along the border could not withstand the growth and spread of Islam which they saw as a threat.
- ➤ The Roman emperor, Heraclius, decided to end the power of Muslims before they become undefeatable.
- He prepared a large force to attack the Muslims.
- Events
- ➤ Prophet SAW was informed of these developments, therefore, he decided to respond.
- Few tribesmen brought the news of Heraclius' preparation and equipment of an enormous army numbering over 40,000. They said that the forces had already reached Al-Balqa.
- Prophet SAW was aware of the fact that delaying preparations or waiting for the enemy was the right option.



- ➤ It was a difficult time for Madinah to wage a war because there was a famine in Hijaz, harvests were ready to pick, the weather was exceptionally hot and a long distance they had to cover in case they decided to encounter the upcoming danger.
- ➤ Prophet SAW ordered his companions to get ready for war and sent messages to Makkans and other tribes for their assistance. Despite the odds Muslims volunteered themselves for this fight. Tribes and groups from here and there began pouring in Madina.
- ➤ The hypocrites finding the situation critical began giving excuses of not joining the Muslim army. They also casted seeds of fear among the people of Madina.
- The hypocrites made various excuses not to accompany the messenger (S.A.W) of Allah. They feared the heat during the journey. The Quran says, "They said, "Go not forth in the heat." ... "The fire of Jahanum is hotter did they had understand!"
- > They discouraged other Muslims by reminding them the harvesting season and hot weather. They also passed comments when the Muslims donated. Regarding this the Quran says, "Those who criticize the contributors among the believers concerning their charities...they ridicule them, Allah will ridicule them and they will have a painful punishment."







- As Muslims did not have enough supplies and arms, the Prophet SAW asked Muslims to contribute for expedition. The companions donated generously.
- ➤ H. Abu Bakr RA donated all of his wealth leaving himself with nothing. When he was asked what he had left for himself, he replied, "For me and my family Allah and His Messenger are enough."
- ➤ H. Umar RA donated half of his wealth.
- ➤ H. Usman RA donated 1000 camels with 300 camels laden with grains, 100 horses, 200 pieces of gold and 1000 Dinars. He bore expenses of one third of the army. The Prophet SAW said, "From this day on nothing will harm Usman regardless of what he does."
- > Everyone contributed generously. Muslim women gave their ornaments.
- ➤ Prophet SAW appointed Mohammad bin Maslamah as in charge of Madinah and entrusted his family's safety and affairs to H. Ali RA and ordered him to stay with them.
- ➤ Ali RA complained to Prophet SAW that why he wasn't being taken along. Prophet SAW eased him by saying, "You are to me as Haroon AS was to Musa AS except there will be no Prophet after me."



- Eventually a force of 30,000 was prepared and Prophet SAW marched towards the Syrian border in 630/631 AD, 9 A.H. to face the Byzantines.
- > Despite the donations, the army was not strong enough to face the enemy. There was shortage of rides and companions mounted the camels in turns.
- ➤ There was also scarcity of water. The companions complained to Prophet SAW who prayed to Allah and there was rain through which everyone collected and drank water.
- Prophet SAW encamped at Tabuk but the Byzantinian army did not show up. It is reported that they were so fear stricken that they decided not tot fight the Muslims.
- ➤ Prophet SAW saw no reason to enter their lands and pursue them hence he decided to stay and invite the neighbouring tribes to Islam.
- Prophet SAW sent expeditions to various neighbouring tribes. This resulted in alliance of many Christian tribes of Tabuk, Dumat-ul-Jandal, Ailah, Jarba and Taima who agreed to come under the protection of Muslims and to pay Jizya.
- It is also reported that while returning, the hypocrites tried to kill the Prophet SAW but Allah foiled their plan and he was defended by Huzaifa RA and Ammar bin Yasir RA.

  RA.

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- The Quran states, "And they resolved that (plot to murder) Prophet Mohammad SAW which they were unable to carry out." [Al-Tauba]
- When Prophet SAW returned to Madinah, around eighty hypocrites came to him and offered various kinds of excuses. Prophet SAW entrusted their faith to Allah. As for the three sincere believers; Kab bin Malik, Murarah bin Ar-Rabi and Hilal bin Umaiyah who favored speaking the truth, Allah's Messenger SAW directed his companions not to talk to them. After 50 days of repentence Allah turned to them revealing the verses of Surah Taubah and accepting their repentance.
- Importance
- Unity
- Muslim power/Byzantines challenged
- Border secured
- Submission of tribes
- Hypocrites exposed
- Charity/Generosity
- Patience/Sacrifice







## Events of Last Year/Two Years of Prophet's life

- Aam-ul-Wafd/Year of Deputation (9 AH/10 AH)
- Numerous tribes came to Prophet SAW to enter the fold of Islam or submitted to his authority.
- Delegations came, stayed in Madina for some time, learnt about Islam, Prophet SAW treated them with hospitality.
- After Prophet's SAW return from Tabuk, a delegation came from Taif. Initially wanted some time to keep on practicing idol worshipping but after Prophet's rejection, they accepted Islam.
- ➤ Christians of Najran came and met Prophet SAW. Reluctant to abandon Christianity. Agreement reached on Jizya. Prophet SAW allowed them to offer their prayer in the mosque. Abu Ubaidah RA was sent along with them to act as judge and guide.
- ➤ Delegation of Abdul Qays came to Madina. Prophet SAW welcomed them, "Welcome o people of Abdul Qays, neither will you be disgraced, nor you will regret." Prophet SAW taught them about the basic principles of Islam and obligatory duties. They promised that they would convince their allies, Muzar.



- > Delegation of Zimam also came to Madina came under the fold of Islam.
- > Other tribes included Banu Tamim, Banu Amr, etc.





- Farewell Pilgrimage/Hajj (Hajjat-ul-Wida) and Sermon
- ➤ Prophet SAW was divinely informed of his departure from the worldly, which was near. He therefore decided to perform his first and last greater pilgrimage or Hajj.
- Messengers were sent all over Arabia to inform people pf Prophet's SAW plan so people could join him in this journey.
- > Thousands of people came to Madina to offer Hajj under his guidance.
- In the last days of Zul Qadah preparations were made. 25<sup>th</sup>/26<sup>th</sup> of Zul Qadah, 10 A.H Prophet SAW explained the rituals of Hajj to his companions and after Zuhr prayers left Makkah with 90,000-114,000 companions.
- He was riding his she-camel Qaswa. He stayed a night a Zul Hulaifah and the next morning he bathed for Ihram, wore Ihram, and performed the Zuhr prayer shortened to two rakah (Qasr), proclaimed his intention of Hajj and recited Talbiyah.
- After eight days journey he reached Makkah on 4th of Zil Hajj.



- ➤ He entered the Sacred Mosque (Masjid Al Haram) and performed Tawaf and Sayi. He didn't shave his head and didn't finish his Ihram because he was Qarin i.e. intending to offer Umrah and Hajj in one Ihram and having the animal to sacrifice.
- After finishing the rituals on 4<sup>th</sup> he camped on a high place of Makkah called Al-Hajun.
- ➤ On 8<sup>th</sup> of Zil Hajj he left for Mina and stayed there till the morning of 9<sup>th</sup> Zil Hajj. There he offered five prayers from Zuhr prayer of 8<sup>th</sup> till Fajr of 9<sup>th</sup>.
- After sunrise, he left Mina for Arafat. At Arafat he delivered his farewell speech or the Last Sermon/Khutba.
- Prophet SAW emphasized on various aspects of faith, human rights and values, duties towards God and mankind and also indicated that he may not be present in the following year. He said, "O people! Listen to what I say. I do not know whether I will ever meet you at this place after this year. Your blood, your property and your honor are as sacred as this day, this month and this city." He further added, "Remember you will have to appear before your Lord, Who will demand from you an account of your actions."



- He instructed believers to be regular in offering their obligations by mentioning the five pillars. He said: "Worship Allah, offer your five daily prayers, fast during the month of Ramadan, give your wealth in Zakat and perform Hajj if you can afford to."
- ➤ Prophet SAW highlighted the rights of woman and instructed to be kind and just to them. He said, "Your wives have certain rights over you and you have certain rights over them. Do treat them well and be kind to them, for they are your partners and you have taken them on the security of Allah and made them lawful unto you."
- ➤ He also emphasized on the rights of slaves by stating, "And feed your slaves as you feed yourself and clothe your slaves as you clothe yourself. If they commit a fault which you are unwilling to forgive then sell them as they are servants of Allah and not to be treated harshly."
- ➤ He stressed on the equality of humans in the sight of Allah. The Prophet SAW said, "All mankind are from Adam and Eve; an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor has a non-Arab any superiority over an Arab, also a white has no superiority over black, nor has a black any superiority over white, except by piety and good action."



- ➤ Prophet SAW established brotherhood among the Muslims when he said, "Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood."
- ➤ He gave instructions about unlawful blood shedding and usury (interest) by saying, "The blood revenge of the Days of Ignorance are cancelled. Usury is forbidden, and I make a beginning by cancelling the amount of interest which Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib has to receive."
- ➤ He reemphasized that he was the last messenger of Allah and there would be no new religion. He said, "No prophet will come after me and no new faith will be born. I leave behind me two things, the Quran and my Sunnah, and if you follow these you will never go astray."
- At the end of his sermon he asked thrice to those gathered, "o people have I faithfully delivered my message to you?" and the companions replied "Yes!" Prophet SAW then raised his forefinger to the heaven saying "o Allah, bear witness."
- Later in the same place Prophet SAW received a revelation which some sources claim was the last revelation, This day I have perfected this religion for you completed my favor upon you and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." [Al-Maida]







- Prophet SAW offered Zuhr and Asr prayer at Arafat left Arafat for Muzdhalifa at sunset. He offered the Maghrib and Isha prayers at Muzdhalifa & stayed at Muzdhalifa for a night.
- > On 10th Zil Hajj (Yaum-ul-Nahar), he left Muzdhalifa after the Fajr prayers and reached Mina where he pelted seven pebbles at Jamarat-ul-Uqbah. He sacrificed 100 camels, 63 with his hands and 37 by Ali RA.
- Prophet SAW went to Kabah to perform Tawaf-e-Ziarat. He spent 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> at Mina and performed Rami.
- ➤ Following this he offered Tawaf-e-Wida and headed back to Madina.
- ➤ On his way back to, Prophet SAW stopped at Ghadir-e-Khum, where he addressed his companions and also shared his high regard for Ali RA. Prophet SAW took his hand and declared, "Of whomsoever I am lord, Ali is also his lord. O Allah! Be the supporter of whoever supports Ali and the enemy of whoever opposes him."







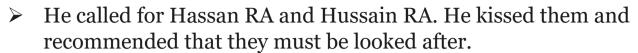
## Illness and Death

- In 11 A.H. 632 AD, Prophet's SAW son Ibrahim from H. Maria Qibtia RA passed away.
- ➤ His health started deteriorating and he was aware and divinely informed that he was approaching the end of his life. In Ramazan, he increased his seclusion for twenty days in contrast to ten and revised the Quran twice with Jibrail AS against the previous practice of once in a year.
- ➤ In the month of Safar he got ill. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of Safar, he had a headache and his temperature rose high.
- > On the fifth day of his illness, he moved to Ayesha's RA apartment. Ali RA helped him in shifting to Ayesha's RA room. The total number of his sick days was either thirteen or fourteen.
- For around 10-11 days he led the Muslims in prayer.
- Five days before his death, he instructed his wives to pour water of various wells on him. After this he went to the mosque and gave a speech to his people.
- ➤ He invoked special blessings on the martyrs of Uhud and then addressed the Muslims



- ➤ He said, "There is slave among the slaves of Allah to whom God offered the choices between his world and that which is with Him and slave has chosen that which is with God." Upon hearing this Abu Bakr (RA) wept as he understood that the Prophet was talking about himself and that the choice meant his imminent death.
- He instructed Muslims to be good to the Ansars. Prophet SAW also said, "Woe to the nation before you who worshiped the tombs of their Prophet. I forbid you to do that."
- Four days before his death when he tried to come to the mosque to lead in prayer but he fainted. Therefore, he ordered Abu Bakr (RA) to lead prayers. He led 17 prayers until Prophet's SAW death.
- A day before his death the Prophet SAW set his slaves free, paid a few dinars he owned as charity and gave his weapons as a present to the Muslims.
- On his last day he called his family members and met them. He whispered something in Fatima's RA ear and she cried. Then he whispered again on which she got happy. Later Fatima RA said that the first time Prophet SAW told about his impending death and the second time he said that she would be the first from her family to to follow him after his death.





- ➤ He asked for his wives and preached to them and told them to remember Allah.
- ➤ The pain grew so severe that the signs of poison he had at Khyber came to light. He said to Aisha RA, "I still feel the painful effect of that food I tasted at Khyber. I feel as if death is approaching." He then ordered the people to perform prayers and repeated it several times.
- Ayesha RA made him rest his head on her lap and softened Miswak for him. Prophet SAW brushed his teeth.
- ➤ He raised his hand up, looked upwards and said, "With those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace, with the Prophets and the Truthful ones, the martyrs and the good doers. O Allah, forgive me and have mercy upon me and join me to the most exalted Companionship on high". At the same time, his hand came down and he departed from the mortal world.
- The event of his death took place on Monday, 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal (632 A.D / 11 A.H). Prophet SAW was 63 years old when he passed away.



- ➤ The news of the Prophet's SAW death was so hard upon his companions that some of them refused to believe that he passed away. Umer RA took out his sword in anger after hearing this news.
- Abu Bakr RA exercised remarkable self-control and patience and calmed the Muslims. He addressed them, "Those who worshipped Muhammad SAW, let them know that he is dead. And those who worship Allah, let them know He lives forever." He recited the following verse Al-Imran from the Quran which was revealed after the battle of Uhad, "Muhammad is no more than an apostle. Many were apostles that passed away before him, If he died or were slain, will you then turn back on your heels?"
- Prophet SAW was buried the next day at the same place where He died. The place of his burial was decided by his saying as reprted by Abu Bakr RA "Allah does not cause a Prophet to die but in the place where he is to be buried."