

*Seerah
of
Muhammad
Rasûlullâh*

Book 2

by
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allāh, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

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1

ARRIVAL AT MADINAH

The Cave of Thawr, situated 5 km (kilometers) from Makkah, served as a place of refuge for our beloved Nabi Muhammad ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه. This cave and the Cave of Hira occupy a very important place in the history of Islam; one for the Divine Call and the other for the memorable Migration (Hijrah).

The kuffar of Makkah sent out tracking parties to arrest Rasulallah ﷺ. A price of 100 camels was set for the capture of Rasulallah ﷺ. At last, when the search of the neighborhood was over and all was clear, they left the cave. Rasulallah ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه, set out for Madinah. They used unfamiliar paths because they were still being pursued by the enemy. They rested during the day and traveled at night. The rest of the journey was fairly safe and was covered without any serious hazards.

Meanwhile, the Muslims of Madinah received news of Rasulallah's ﷺ departure from Makkah and eagerly awaited his arrival. Every day the Ansar used to go out of the city of Madinah to give him a grand welcome, but they returned disappointed. Young girls sang songs of welcome from the roofs of their homes. At last, the beloved Rasool ﷺ of Allah, accompanied by Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه, arrived at a place called Quba, 5 km from Madinah, after traveling for eight days, on the 12th Rabi'ul-Awwal in the thirteenth year of his mission (June 28, 622 C.E.).

The Chief of Quba, 'Amr bin 'Auf invited Rasulullah ﷺ and his companion Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه to stop over for a rest. Rasulullah ﷺ accepted the offer and stayed for 14 days. During his short stay at Quba, Rasulullah ﷺ built the first masjid in his mission of Islam, known as Masjid-e-Quba.

The Ansar (Helpers) of Madinah were now anxious to receive Rasulullah ﷺ. The entry into Madinah began on a Friday. Nabi ﷺ and his party arrived in the locality of Banu Salim bin 'Auf. It was time for prayers. The first Jum'a prayer was conducted here by Rasulullah ﷺ with 100 worshippers in an open field. Rasulullah ﷺ mounted his camel, named Waswa, after Jum'a salaah and proceeded forward. As his camel passed by a particular family, they would say with one voice, "Here we are with our homes, our property, and our lives. Come and live with us." Some in their zeal would hold the reins of the camel and request Rasulullah ﷺ to dismount. Gently, Rasulullah ﷺ would refuse, saying, "Leave the camel alone; she is under Divine Command; she will stop where Allah wants her to stop."

At last she stopped at a site belonging to two orphans of Banu Najjar, the clan to which belonged Rasulullah's ﷺ mother. The nearest house was that of Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari رضى الله عنه. He was the fortunate man to be the host of Rasulullah ﷺ.

One of the most important things Rasulullah ﷺ did in Madinah was to ask the people of Madinah to help those who came from Makkah. The people of Madinah shared their homes and goods with the people of Makkah most readily. The people

who helped were called "Ansar" and the people who made Hijrah were called the "Muhajireen." This helping and sharing is called "Muwakhah" (Islamic brotherhood).

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. How far is the cave of Thawr from Makkah?
- 1.2. What reward did the Makkans offer for the capture of Rasulullah ﷺ?
- 1.3. Why did Rasulullah ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه travel during the night?
- 1.4. How long did the journey from Makkah to Quba take?
- 1.5. For how long did Rasulullah ﷺ remain at Quba?
- 1.6. How many people joined Rasulullah ﷺ for the first Jum'a salaah?
- 1.7. Where did Rasulullah's ﷺ camel finally stop?
- 1.8. What was the name of Rasulullah's ﷺ camel?
- 1.9. When in Madinah, what is the first important thing that Rasulullah ﷺ did?
- 1.10. Who are the Muhajireen?

FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS:

- 2.1. The cave of Thawr is km from Makkah.
- 2.2. The cave of Thawr and the cave of occupy a very important place in the history of Islam.
- 2.3. A price of was set for the capture of Rasulullah ﷺ.
- 2.4. Rasulullah ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه used paths because they were still being by the enemy.

- 2.5. After 8 days journey, Rasulullāh ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, arrived at a place called
- 2.6. The chief of Quba,, invited Rasulullāh ﷺ to stop over for a rest.
- 2.7. The first masjid built by Rasulullāh ﷺ was
- 2.8. As Rasulullāh ﷺ and his party neared the locality of it was time for salaah.
- 2.9. Rasulullāh ﷺ was accompanied by during his journey of Hijrah.
- 2.10. Rasulullāh's ﷺ camel finally stopped at a site belonging to two orphans from the tribe of

STATE “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 3.1. The kuffar of Makkah tracked Rasulullāh ﷺ to the cave of Thawr and caught him.
- 3.2. Rasulullāh ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, traveled by day and rested by night.
- 3.3. Quba is 5 km from Madinah.
- 3.4. In Madinah, Rasulullāh ﷺ stayed with ‘Amr bin ‘Auf.
- 3.5. Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari رضي الله عنه invited Rasulullāh ﷺ to stay at his place.
- 3.6. The people of Madinah received Rasulullāh ﷺ very warmly.
- 3.7. The people of Madinah shared everything with the Muhajireen.

2

MASJID-E-NABAWI

After Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muhajireen had settled in Madinah, they now decided to build a masjid. There was a vacant piece of land belonging to two orphans of the Najjar clan. They offered it free of charge to Rasulullah ﷺ but Rasulullah ﷺ refused and bought it from them. Rasulullah ﷺ and his companions worked like ordinary workmen in the building of the masjid. It was the proud privilege of the Sahabah to work with the beloved Nabi ﷺ.

The construction of the masjid was a very simple one. The walls were made of mud bricks and the roof was supported by the trunks of palm trees. The leaves and twigs made up the roof itself. A platform was raised in the corner of the courtyard for the residence of such followers who had no home nor family, and they were known as "Ashab-e-Suffah" - "the residents of Suffah." Adjoining the masjid were built two apartments for Rasulullah ﷺ and his family.

The Muslims were not allowed to build a masjid in Makkah and they were not even allowed to say their prayers in public. Madinah offered an atmosphere of peace, and they could offer their salaah, without any fear or harassment, in the masjid.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. What was the first major task of the Muhajireen in Madinah?

- 1.2. Where did Rasulallah ﷺ obtain land for the building of a masjid in Madinah?
- 1.3. Who worked on the construction of the masjid?
- 1.4. What was used to build the wall of the masjid?
- 1.5. What was the roof made of?

STATE “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 2.1. Rasulallah ﷺ built Masjid-e-Nabawi on land that he received free of charge.
- 2.2. The land on which the masjid was built belonged to two orphans of the Bani Najjar tribe.
- 2.3. The roof of Masjid-e-Nabawi was built from mud.
- 2.4. Masjid-e-Nabawi was built by the Muhajireen only.
- 2.5. The Ashab-e-Suffah were people who had no family.

3

TREATY (PACT) WITH THE JEWS

At the time of the arrival of Rasulallah ﷺ in Madinah, there were three Jewish tribes living there: Banu Qainuqah, Banu Nadhir, and Banu Quraizah. The Jews were traders and merchants and they controlled the economy of Madinah. There were always differences between the Jews and the Arabs of Madinah, which led to skirmishes between them.

After settling in Madinah, Rasulallah ﷺ made peace between the Muslims and the Jews. They agreed to help each other

and defend Madinah from outside aggression. This was called a Treaty (agreement). This treaty gave all the people of Madinah the freedom to practice their religious teachings without any harassment, and their goods and lives were not going to be interfered with. The idea of this treaty was to try and bring the Muslims and Jews to live in peace and defend the city of Madinah from anyone who wanted to cause harm and attack Madinah.

In the event of any quarrel between two parties, and if no agreement is reached, then Rasulallah ﷺ would give the final decision which nobody would go against.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. What were the names of the Jewish tribes living in Madinah at the time when Rasulallah ﷺ arrived there?
- 1.2. What did the Jews do for a living?
- 1.3. How did Rasulallah ﷺ make peace between the Muslims and the Jews?
- 1.4. Why did Rasulallah ﷺ make peace between the Muslims and the Jews?
- 1.5. What would happen in the event that no agreement was reached in a quarrel?

ANSWER “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 2.1. When Rasulallah ﷺ reached Madinah, there were 3 Jewish tribes living there.
- 2.2. The Ansar controlled the economy of Madinah.

- 2.3. The Jews and Muslims agreed to help one another to defend the city against any enemy attack on Madinah.
- 2.4. Rasulallah's ﷺ decision would be final if two disputing parties could not solve their argument.
- 2.5. The Muslims and Jews lived in peace and harmony after the pact.

4

MUNAFIQEEN (HYPOCRITES)

Prior to the coming of Rasulallah ﷺ to Madinah, the tribes of Aus and Khazraj were always quarrelling with each other. They felt harmony and peaceful coexistence should be maintained between the people of Madinah and were keen to have a common ruler.

'Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool, a citizen of Madinah, was a very intelligent, experienced in worldly matters, clever, and cunning person. He had great influence over the Aus and Khazraj tribes and the people of Madinah accepted his leadership and were prepared to crown him as king and ruler of Madinah.

He foresaw himself as a future king and ruler of Madinah. However, after Rasulallah ﷺ and his followers entered Madinah, they became a strong force and the people of Madinah accepted the leadership of Rasulallah ﷺ. This shattered the hopes of 'Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool of becoming the ruler of Madinah.

‘Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool hoped that if Rasulallah ﷺ had not come to Madinah he would have been installed as ruler of the city. Being a clever and cunning person, he hid his dislike and hatred for Rasulallah ﷺ and his followers very cleverly. He and his followers pretended to accept Islam to show everyone that they were Muslims but at heart they were dangerous enemies of Islam and they cooperated with the Jews in plotting against the Muslims.

The Jews found friends in these people as they feared that they would lose control of the business of Madinah. ‘Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool and his followers are termed “Munafiq”s (“Hypocrite”s) in Islam.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. Who is a Munafiq (hypocrite)?
- 1.2. Why is ‘Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool regarded as a hypocrite?
- 1.3. Which two tribes of Madinah were always quarrelling with one another?
- 1.4. Whose leadership did these two tribes recognize prior to the coming of Rasulallah ﷺ to Madinah?
- 1.5. What shattered ‘Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool’s hope of becoming leader and king of Madinah?
- 1.6. Did ‘Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool become a Muslim?

ANSWER “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 2.1. Although the Aus and Khazraj tribes always quarreled, they really wanted a peaceful coexistence.

- 2.2. The people of Madinah were prepared to crown ‘Abdullah bin Ubay as king of Madinah.
- 2.3. ‘Abdullah bin Ubay was a very ambitious man.
- 2.4. ‘Abdullah bin Ubay became a sincere Muslim.
- 2.5. ‘Abdullah bin Ubay refused to cooperate and work with the Jews against the Muslims.

5

WARS WITH THE KUFFAR OF MAKKAH

After Rasulullah ﷺ got away safely from the Makkani plot of assassination, the Makkans felt very humiliated and defeated. The Makkani tribes settled their personal quarrels and differences and became a united force in the desire to destroy the Muslims. The kuffar of Makkah did not let the Muslims live in peace for very long. The steady progress and gaining of strength by the Muslims made the kuffar very uneasy as they feared that their way of life, social, and economic leadership was in danger.

The kuffar became worried with the new force of Islam and began planning to crush this force. A group of men under the leadership of Kurz bin Jabir from amongst the kuffar came to Madinah and stole some camels from the Muslims. This was the first provocation by the kuffar against the Muslims. Rasulullah ﷺ asked some Muslims to follow them and the kuffar managed to escape.

In the month of Rajab, seventeen months after Hijrah, Rasulullah ﷺ sent a party of 12 men under the leadership of

Hazrat 'Abdullah bin Jahsh رضي الله عنه, to investigate the movements of the Makkans. This group of Sahabah went up to Nakhlah, situated between Taif and Makkah. Here a skirmish took place against a caravan returning to Makkah laden with goods. One Makkan, 'Amr bin Hadhrami, was killed and two were taken prisoners. This group safely returned to Madinah with the two prisoners and the goods taken during the skirmish. Rasulallah ﷺ was not happy with this situation as he knew that the kuffar would want to take revenge.¹

In the second year of Hijrah, a caravan of the kuffar of Makkah, under the leadership of Abu Sufyan, went to Syria. Sensing trouble on his return he sent a message to Makkah asking for help as he feared an attack from the Muslims. The commander of the kuffar, Abu Jahl, left Makkah with an army of 1,000 men to assist Abu Sufyan and to confront the Muslims of Madinah.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. Were the Makkans pleased with Rasulallah's ﷺ hijrah to Madinah?
- 1.2. What did the Makkans do to destroy the Muslims?
- 1.3. Who came to Madinah and stole some camels from the Muslims?
- 1.4. How did the Muslims react to their camels being stolen?
- 1.5. Why did the kuffar of Makkah become uneasy when the Muslims began making progress and gaining strength?

¹ This was because Rajab is a sacred month in which the custom of Arabia was not to fight. Verse 2:217 in the Qur'an was revealed about this incident.

- 1.6. For what did Rasulullah ﷺ send a party of 12 men towards Makkah in the seventeenth month after Hijrah?
- 1.7. Where is Nakhlah situated?
- 1.8. With whom did a skirmish take place at Nakhlah?
- 1.9. With what did this group of Muslims safely return to Madinah?
- 1.10. Why was Rasulullah ﷺ not happy with this situation?

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES:

- 2.1. The Makkans felt and after Rasulullah ﷺ got away from their plot of assassination.
- 2.2. A group of men under the leadership of came to Madinah and stole some camels.
- 2.3. One Makkan,, was killed by the Muslims at Nakhlah.
- 2.4. Nakhlah is situated between and
- 2.5. In the year after Hijrah, a caravan of the kuffar of Makkah went to Syria under the leadership of Abu Sufyan.
- 2.6. Abu Sufyan was afraid that the would take all his goods.
- 2.7. The commander of the kuffar of Makkah,, came to his assistance.

ANSWER “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 3.1. The Makkans settled their tribal differences and became a united force.
- 3.2. Islam progressed rapidly in Madinah.

- 3.3. Rasulullāh ﷺ had become very pleased that the Muslims safely returned from a skirmish with the Makkans at Nakhlah, with goods and two prisoners.
- 3.4. Abu Sufyan was the commander of the kuffar army.
- 3.5. Abu Jahl set out with 10,000 men to assist Abu Sufyan after his plea for help.

6

THE BATTLE OF BADR

[Ramadhan, 2 A.H.] As soon as Abu Sufyan got his caravan safely away from the Muslims, he sent another message to Makkah that they were safe and no longer required assistance. Abu Jahl was looking for an excuse to attack the Muslims. He had been making preparations for almost a year; thus he was not prepared to turn back after receiving the message from Abu Sufyan. He marched towards Madinah with an army of 1,000 men, 700 camels, and 300 horses. Abu Jahl's men were well-trained and well-armed with spears, swords, bows and arrows, and shields.

On hearing the news that the kuffar of Makkah had left with 1,000 men to destroy the Muslims, Rasulullāh ﷺ made mashwarah (consultation) with the Sahabah at Masjid-e-Nabawi in Madinah. At the mashwarah, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه, Hazrat 'Umar رضي الله عنه from the Muhajireen, and Hazrat Sa'd bin Mu'adh رضي الله عنه from the Ansar, and the rest of the Muslims showed their willingness and desire to defend Islam against falsehood.

When Rasulullāh ﷺ was satisfied with the decision, he began preparations for the defense of Islam. Rasulullāh ﷺ left Madinah with 313 men including some teenage boys. They had only 3 horses, 70 camels, and a few swords. When they reached **Badr**, which was a mountainous region, Rasulullāh ﷺ made du'a to Allah and said, "O Allah! Should this small group of believers perish this day, no one will be left on earth to worship You and carry Your message to the world."

The battle took place on 17 Ramadhan, 2 A.H. Allah sent His mercy and help and the kuffar lost the battle at the hands of the Muslims. Seventy of the kuffar, including the arch-enemy of Islam, Abu Jahl, were killed and as many as seventy were taken as prisoners of war. Fourteen Muslims were martyred in this battle.

It was a battle between evil and good, falsehood and truth, darkness and light. Falsehood was defeated and truth triumphed. The result of the Battle of Badr considerably strengthened the Muslims and their cause.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Did Abu Sufyan's caravan manage to get away safely from the Muslims or not?
- 1.2. If Abu Sufyan's caravan did escape safely from the Muslims, why did Abu Jahl proceed with his army towards Madinah?
- 1.3. How well was Abu Jahl's army equipped?
- 1.4. What was Rasulullāh's ﷺ immediate reaction when the news of the kuffar army reached Madinah?

- 1.5. Were the Muslims willing to do battle against such a strong army?
- 1.6. When did the Battle of Badr take place and where?
- 1.7. Who were victorious in this battle?
- 1.8. How many kuffar died in the encounter?
- 1.9. How many Muslims were martyred in this battle?
- 1.10. What did the Battle of Badr do for the Muslims and their cause?

FILL IN:

- 2.1. Abu Jahl had been making preparations for an encounter against the Muslims for over a
- 2.2. Abu Jahl's army included camels and horses.
- 2.3. Abu Jahl's (how many) men were well-armed with spears, lances, and bows and arrows.
- 2.4. from the Ansar showed his willingness to defend Islam.
- 2.5. kuffar were taken prisoners in the battle.

ANSWER "TRUE" OR "FALSE":

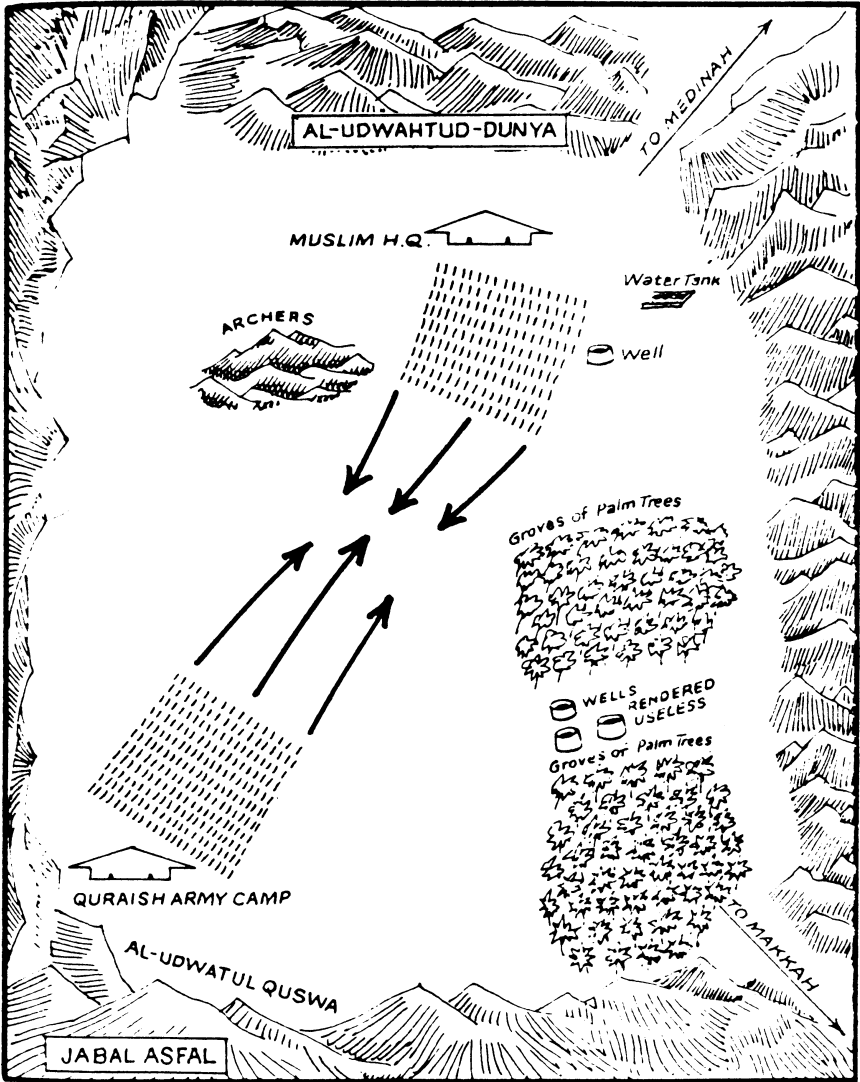
- 3.1. Abu Jahl was looking for an excuse to attack the Muslims and crush the emerging power of Islam.
- 3.2. The Muslims made mashwarah for the coming battle at Masjid-e-Quba.
- 3.3. All the Sahabah were prepared to surrender rather than go into battle with the kuffar.
- 3.4. The Muslim army consisted of 313 men.

- 3.5. In this battle the commander of the kuffar army, Abu Jahl, was killed.
- 3.6. The Battle of Badr was a battle between falsehood and truth.

PARAGRAPH:

Write a short paragraph on the du'a that Rasulullah ﷺ made before the Battle of Badr.

THE BATTLE OF BADR



7

THE BATTLE OF UHUD: PART I

[Shawwal, 3 A.H.] The fire of vengeance was burning blindly in the hearts of the Makkans for they had met with a crushing defeat at Badr. In the third year after the Hijrah, they marched with three thousand (3,000) well-armed soldiers towards Madinah. The kuffar of Makkah, having lost their great leaders at Badr, chose Abu Sufyan as their commander, who swore that he would not rest until he had full vengeance on the Muslims.

Rasulullah ﷺ made mashwarah (had consultation) with the Muslims regarding the expected attack. It was finally decided to repel the attack outside the city of Madinah. Rasulallah ﷺ offered Jum'a salaah at Masjid-e-Nabawi and left for Uhud, a mountainous region 5 km north of Madinah, with a thousand (1,000) men on 14 Shawwal, 3 A.H. 'Abdullah bin Ubay, the leader of the munafiqoon, deserted the Muslims with 300 of his men, reducing the strength of the Muslim army to 700 men, poorly equipped in arms but filled with enthusiasm to defend the truth at all cost.

Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muslims camped with the mountain behind them. On the one side there was a mountainous pass and there was danger of an attack from behind, so Rasulallah ﷺ posted 50 archers on Mount Rumat under the command of Hazrat 'Abdullah bin Jubair رضي الله عنه, with strict orders not to leave the post on any account, irrespective of victory or defeat.

On Saturday, 15 Shawwal, 3 A.H., the opposing armies prepared for battle. According to Arab custom, the battle began with rounds of hand-to-hand fighting before the general attack.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه, uncle of Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وآله, killed many of the kuffar. Twelve flag-bearers of the kuffar were killed, eight of whom were killed by Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه. The kuffar were in a desperate situation seeing their brave soldiers slain. They fled from the battlefield, pursued by the Muslims.

When the archers saw the fallen flags of the enemy and their companions collecting the booty (spoils of war), they sensed victory and, in their enthusiasm and desire to participate in the collection, most of the archers overlooked the command of Nabi صلى الله عليه وآله and left their positions.

Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه was martyred in this battle by Wahshi, a negro slave. Jubair bin Mut'im, the slave owner, had offered Wahshi his freedom, while Hinda bint 'Utbah, the wife of Abu Sufyan, the commander of the Makkani army, offered her jewelry on her person if he - Wahshi - succeeded in killing Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. In what year did the Battle of Uhud take place?
- 1.2. Who was chosen the commander of the Makkans after their leader was killed at the Battle of Badr?
- 1.3. What did Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وآله do before leaving for Uhud?
- 1.4. What type of region was Uhud?

- 1.5. In what direction is Uhud situated from Madinah?
- 1.6. How many soldiers were there in the Makkan army for this battle?
- 1.7. After ‘Abdullah bin Ubay deserted the Muslim army with his followers, how many men were left with the Muslims?
- 1.8. Under whose command did Rasulullah ﷺ place 50 archers on a hill during this battle?
- 1.9. What was the Arab custom of warfare in those days as far as war was concerned?
- 1.10. Who was Wahshi?

FILL IN:

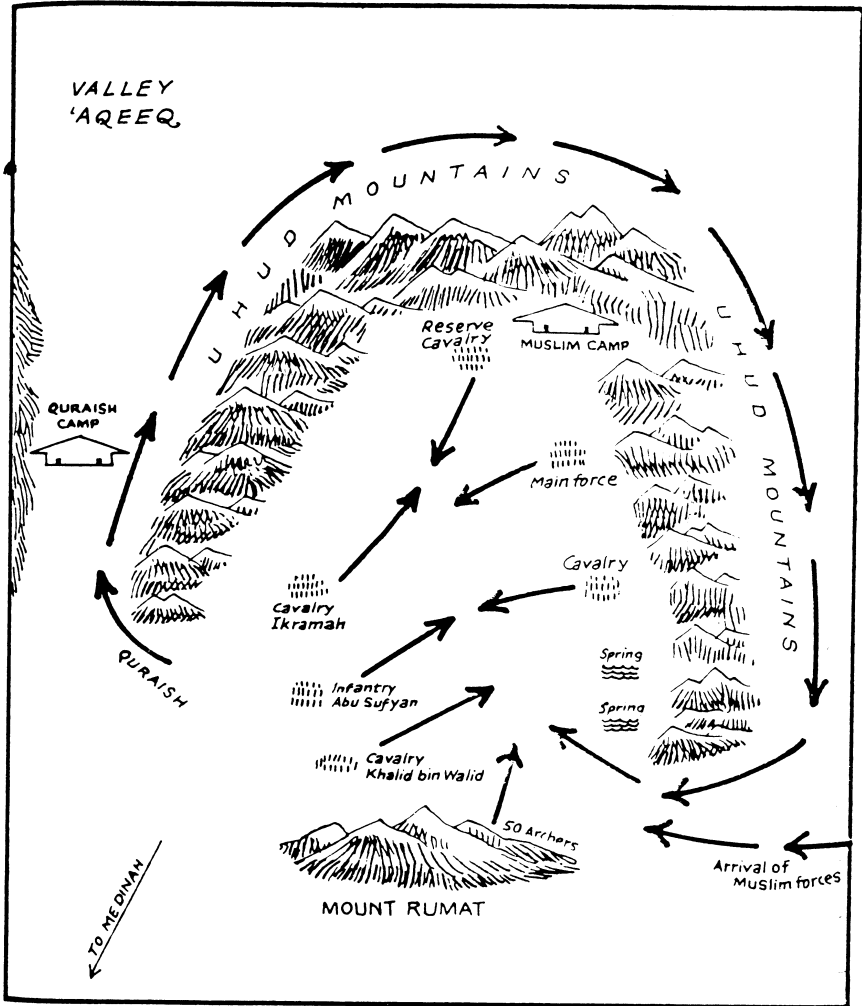
- 2.1. After mashwarah, the Muslims finally decided to repel the kuffar attack the city of Madinah.
- 2.2. The Muslims left Madinah for Uhud with men.
- 2.3. Rasulullah ﷺ left for Uhud with his men on
- 2.4. ‘Abdullah bin Ubay, the munafiq, deserted the Muslim army with of his followers.
- 2.5. On Saturday, (date.....)..... the opposing armies prepared for battle.
- 2.6. Hazrat رضي الله عنه and Hazrat رضي الله عنه killed many of the kuffar.
- 2.7. flag bearers of the kuffar fell at the hands of the Muslims, of whom were killed by Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.
- 2.8. Seeing their brave soldiers slain, the kuffar from the battle field.
- 2.9. Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه was martyred in this battle by

- 2.10. had offered Wahshi his freedom is he succeeded in killing Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه.

ANSWER “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 3.1. The kuffar of Makkah fought the Battle of Uhud to avenge their defeat at Badr.
- 3.2. The kuffar marched with 300 well-trained, armed men towards Madinah.
- 3.3. The commander of the Makkan army was ‘Abdullah bin Ubay.
- 3.4. Rasulullah صلى الله عليه وسلم incited the Makkan army to attack Madinah.
- 3.5. Uhud is a flat region 15 km away from Madinah.
- 3.6. The Muslim army camped with the pass behind them.
- 3.7. Rasulullah صلى الله عليه وسلم posted 50 archers on Mount Rumat to defend the pass.
- 3.8. The archers only left their post when they sensed victory.
- 3.9. Hinda bint ‘Utbah had offered to marry Wahshi the slave if he succeeded in killing Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه.
- 3.10. Hazrat ‘Umar bin al-Khattab رضي الله عنه was made the leader of the 50 archers posted on Mount Rumat.

THE BATTLE OF UHUD



8

THE BATTLE OF UHUD: PART 2

[Shawwal, 3 A.H.] Khalid bin Walid, a Makkkan army general, did not fail to observe the weak position of the pass and saw his chance. Through the pass, at the head of his cavalry (soldiers on horseback), he fiercely attacked the Muslims in the rear. The Muslims did not expect this sudden attack and they suffered heavy losses. Hazrat Mus'ab bin 'Umais رضي الله عنه, a Sahabi who resembled our beloved Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم was martyred in this attack. The kuffar soldiers raised a cry that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was slain. This alarming news spread like wildfire and caused great grief amongst the Muslims. This false cry of the kuffar rallied the devoted Sahabah round Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم. Hazrat Aus bin Nazar رضي الله عنه said, "Oh, what worth is life then if the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم is no longer in our midst. Let us fight on for the cause which he fought for." These words inspired the Muslims to fight for the cause of Islam.

Hazrat Ka'b bin Malik رضي الله عنه saw Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم and loudly proclaimed, "Muslims be happy! Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم is alive and well." Thereafter Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم called out, "Come to me, I am the Rasool of Allah!"

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Sa'd bin Abi Waggas رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Zubair رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Talha رضي الله عنه among the Muhajireen and Hazrat Abu Dujana رضي الله عنه from the Ansar were standing around our Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم and formed a secure wall around him. The sword of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, named "Zulfiqar,"

fell like lightning and many of the attackers were forced to fall back. The enemies' best efforts to get to our Nabi ﷺ were now frustrated.

One of the enemy, Ibn Qami'ah, moved forward and gave a blow with his sword over the head of Rasulullah ﷺ, which caused two rings of his helmet to pierce the face of Rasulullah ﷺ. Another enemy struck him on the face with a stone with the result that his two teeth fell off.

The kuffar had to retreat because they were frustrated in their attempts against the Muslims. Before leaving the battlefield their passion of hatred and vengeance took the most barbarous shape, namely, they gave vent to their vengeance on the dead bodies of the Muslims. The bodies were mercilessly mutilated. Hinda, the wife of Abu Sufyan, hated the beloved uncle of Nabi ﷺ, Hazrat Hamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, and seeing his dead body ripped it open, took out the liver, chewed it, and garlanded herself with the intestines. She climbed up a hill and sang a song indicating that the defeat at Badr was avenged that day. Sixty-five Ansar and four Muhajireen lay down their lives and achieved matchless martyrdom. Rasulullah ﷺ never lost his fortitude and patience.



The mountains of Uhud

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Which Makkan general saw the weak position of the pass?
- 1.2. How did he take advantage of the situation?
- 1.3. Was Nabi ﷺ really slain in the war?
- 1.4. What was the name of the Sahabi who resembled our beloved Nabi ﷺ?
- 1.5. Which Sahabi proclaimed that Nabi ﷺ was alive and well?
- 1.6. Name the Sahabah who formed a security wall around Rasulallah ﷺ.
- 1.7. What was the name of Hazrat Ali's ﷺ sword?
- 1.8. How did Rasulallah ﷺ lose his two teeth?

- 1.9. What did Hinda, the wife of Abu Sufyan, do with the body of Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه?
- 1.10. How many Ansar were martyred on this historic day?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. Khalid bin Walid fiercely attacked the
- 2.2. Hazrat Mus'ab bin 'Umair رضي الله عنه, a Sahabi who Nabi صلى الله عليه, was martyred during this battle.
- 2.3. Hazrat رضي الله عنه said, "Oh, what worth is life then if the Prophet صلى الله عليه is no longer in our midst?"
- 2.4. Hinda bint 'Utbah chewed the of Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه.
- 2.5. Hinda also garlanded herself with the of Hazrat Hamzah رضي الله عنه.

PARAGRAPH:

Write a paragraph on the circumstances which led to Rasulullah صلى الله عليه exclaiming, "Come to me; I am the Rasool of Allah!"

9

RELATIONS WITH THE JEWS

When Rasulullah صلى الله عليه came to Madinah, he signed a treaty (agreement) with the Jews to live in peace and harmony and help each other against anyone who wanted to attack Madinah. The Jews contravened (broke) the treaty and conspired (made plans) with the Quraish of Makkah, the Munafiqs, and other

enemies of Islam, to bring to an end the mission of Rasulallah ﷺ.

Rasulallah ﷺ ordered the Banu Qainuqah out of Madinah and they went and settled in Syria. Then the Banu Nadhir were ordered to leave Madinah. They refused to make a new agreement and they attempted to assassinate Rasulallah ﷺ. Some of the Banu Nadhir clan settled in Khaibar while others went and settled in Syria. All this happened in the 4th year of Hijrah. In the year 5 Hijri, the Banu Quraizah joined the kuffar against the Muslims in the Battle of Ahzab (next chapter). After a siege (blockade) of one month, they (the Banu Quraizah) gave up and requested that Hazrat Sa'd bin Mu'adh رضى الله عنه be asked to decide what should be done with them. In passing judgment, Hazrat Sa'd bin Mu'adh رضى الله عنه ordered that the able-bodied and active fighters be put to death, the women and children to be treated as prisoners of war, and their goods and property to be handed over as spoils of war to be distributed among the poor Muslim workers. This punishment was carried out according to the laws of the Taurah (Jewish Laws).

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Did the treaty with the Jews last long?
- 1.2. With whom did the Jews conspire (make plans) to bring an end to Islam?
- 1.3. Why were the Banu Nadhir ordered to leave Madinah?
- 1.4. When did the Battle of Ahzab take place?
- 1.5. Who was asked to decide the fate of the Banu Quraizah?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. The first Jewish tribe to be ordered out of Madinah by Rasulullah ﷺ was the
- 2.2. The first two Jewish tribes were ordered out of Madinah by the year of Hijrah.
- 2.3. ordered that the able-bodied and active fighters of Banu Quraizah be put to death.
- 2.4. The goods and property were to be distributed amongst the poor workers.
- 2.5. This punishment was in accordance with the laws of the

10**BATTLE OF AHZAAB (CLANS)**

Or, the "Battle of Khandaq (the Trench)"

[Dhil-Wa'dah, 5 A.H.] In the year 5 A.H. the Makkans made another great effort to destroy the Muslims with the help of the Jews and the desert tribe of Ghatafan. This great army of 10,000 men, 4,000 camels, and 300 horses marched towards Madinah under the supreme commander, Abu Sufyan. The coming danger seemed to cast a great gloom over Madinah. When Rasulullah ﷺ was informed of the approach of the big army he summoned the Sahabah to devise means to meet the great danger.

On the advice of Hazrat Salman Farsi رضي الله عنه, it was decided that a trench be dug. Since Madinah was surrounded on two

sides by lava rock and palm groves on the third side (see map) it was decided to dig the trench on the open approaches. Rasulallah ﷺ, with the assistance of the Muhajireen and the Ansar, got down to the difficult task of digging the trench. They made the trench 5 meters deep and 5 meters wide.

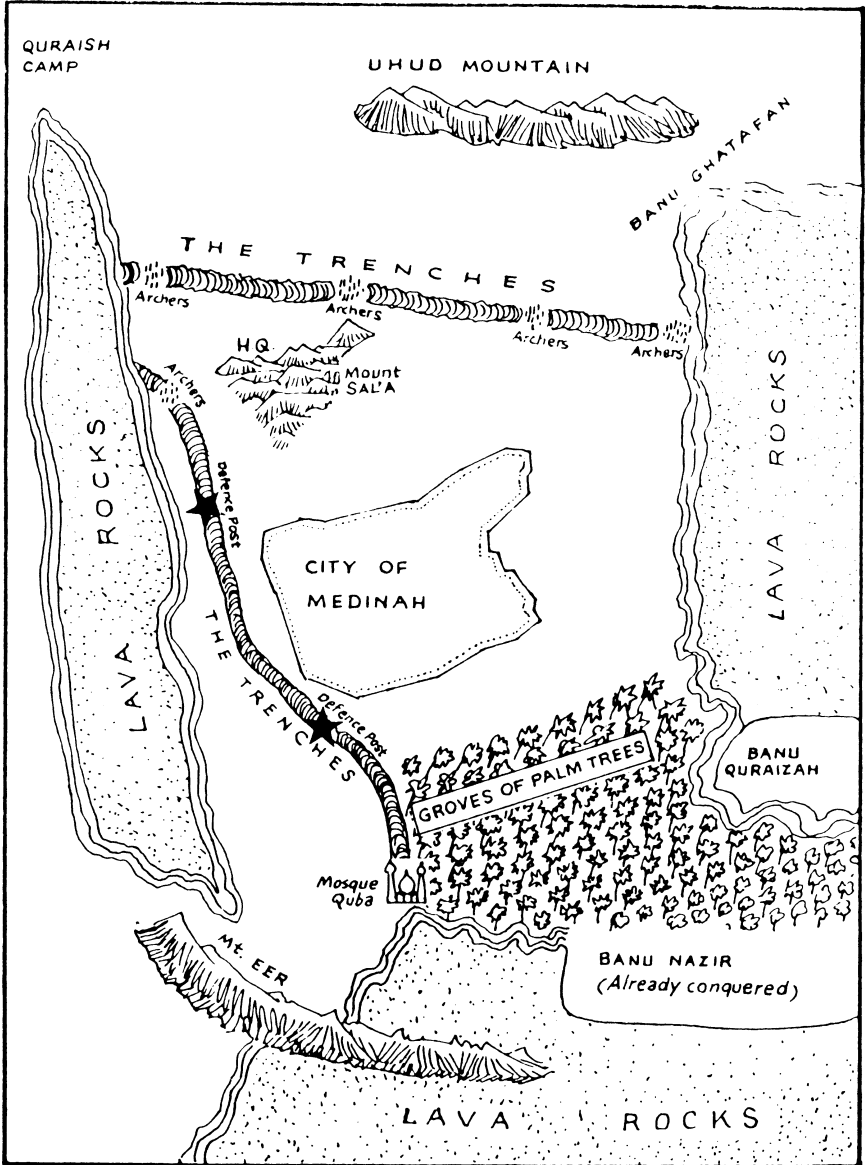
All the time the Sahabah were marvelously inspired by Rasulallah ﷺ himself who worked as a laborer amongst them. The enemy approached Madinah and faced a setback when they saw the deep trench around the city. They settled down to a siege. The siege went on for 27 days. They failed to penetrate the defense of the Muslims.

There was no hand-to-hand combat since the trench was five meters wide. However, arrows were being showered from both sides.

'Amr bin 'Abd Wadd, an Arab hero, made his horse jump over a narrow portion of the trench. As soon as he reached the other side, Zulfiqar, the sword of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, flashed out and fell upon the enemy and killed him. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه triumphantly raised the war cry "Allahu Akbar - Allah is the Greatest!"

On the twenty-seventh night of the siege a severe storm approached Madinah. The effect of this severe storm was most devastating. The tents were uprooted, goods were blown about, fires were extinguished, and the whole kuffar army was in utter fear and in a state of confusion. Under the circumstances, the kuffar army fled in disarray.

THE BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. What is another name for the Battle of Ahzab?
- 1.2. Which three groups of people joined forces against Islam and the Muslims?
- 1.3. How many fighting men did this great army consist of?
- 1.4. Who was the supreme commander of the kuffar army?
- 1.5. Whose advice was it that a trench be dug?
- 1.6. On which side of Madinah was this trench dug?
- 1.7. What were the measurements of the trench?
- 1.8. For how long did the siege of Madinah last?
- 1.9. Which Arab hero made his horse jump on a narrow portion of the trench?
- 1.10. Why did the kuffar end the siege and desert the battlefield?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. On two sides Madinah was surrounded by and on the third side by groves.
- 2.2. ‘Amr bin ‘Abd was killed by Hazrat رضي الله عنه
- 2.3. The uprooted the tents and extinguished the fires of the enemy.
- 2.4. The kuffar were in a state of
- 2.5. The kuffar army fled in

ANSWER “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 3.1. The enemy had 4000 horses and 300 camels.
- 3.2. Abu Sufyan suggested that a trench be dug.
- 3.3. Rasulullah ﷺ worked as an ordinary laborer, digging the trench with the Sahabah.
- 3.4. When the enemy came to Madinah they found the trench to be a form of strategy which was new to the Arabs.
- 3.5. The enemy failed to penetrate the defenses of the Muslims.
- 3.6. As was the Arab custom, this war also began with a round of hand-to-hand combat.

11

THE TREATY OF HUDAIBIYA

[Dhil-Qa'dah, 6 A.H.] In the year 6 A.H., Rasulullah ﷺ saw a vision in which he found himself and the Sahabah entering the holy place of Makkah to perform Hajj. So he set out for Makkah in the month of Dhil-Qa'dah with fourteen hundred (1,400) Sahabah to perform 'Umrah, without the least intention of going into battle. To avoid any misunderstanding and impress upon the kuffar that it was entirely a peaceful mission, he ordered that none should carry arms except a sheathed sword, a common feature in those days. Camels for sacrifice were taken along as well. When Rasulullah ﷺ approached Makkah, he encamped at Hudaibiya, a mountainous plain a few kilometers from Makkah in the di-

rection of Jeddah. The kuffar did not allow them to advance despite the peaceful intentions of the Muslims.

Hazrat 'Uthman bin Affan رضي الله عنه, the son-in-law of Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم, was sent as an envoy (negotiator) to explain to the Quraish of Makkah the intentions of Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم and the Muslims. While Hazrat 'Uthman رضي الله عنه was in the Haram, a report reached the Muslim camp that Hazrat 'Uthman رضي الله عنه had been murdered. Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم was so greatly pained that he proclaimed that the blood of Hazrat 'Uthman رضي الله عنه would be avenged. Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم sat under a tree and called the Sahabah to take a fresh oath to fight to the last man. This pledge is known as "Bai'at-ur-Ridhwaan."

After some time Hazrat 'Uthman رضي الله عنه returned unharmed. The kuffar sent Suhail bin 'Amr to come to terms with the Muslims. When Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم saw Suhail bin 'Amr from a distance he said that now matters have become easy. Since the kuffar had sent him, i.e. Suhail bin 'Amr, their intention was to make peace. A pact was drawn up, both parties agreeing to maintain peace for ten years on the following conditions:

- (a) The Muslims would return to Madinah without performing 'Umrah that year.
- (b) They would come for 'Umrah the following year, and would stay in Makkah for only three days.
- (c) They would not take any Muslim living in Makkah to Madinah, and would not stop any Muslim from staying in Makkah.

- (d) If any Makkan Muslim went to Madinah the Muslims would return him to Makkah, but if any Muslim from Madinah went to Makkah he would not be returned to Madinah.
- (e) The kuffar would neither attack the Muslims nor help others against them, but would remain neutral in case of Muslims fighting a third party.
- (f) All the Arab tribes shall be free to enter into alliance with whichever side they like.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. In what year was the treaty of Hudaibiya signed?
- 1.2. Between which two parties was the treaty of Hudaibiya signed?
- 1.3. For how many years was the treaty supposed to last?
- 1.4. In whose favor did the pact seem to have been drawn?
- 1.5. How many Sahabah joined Rasulallah ﷺ for 'Umrah that year?
- 1.6. When did Rasulallah ﷺ set out for Makkah?
- 1.7. When arriving near Makkah, where did the Muslims put up camp?
- 1.8. Describe the plain of Hudaibiya.
- 1.9. Which Sahabi was asked by Rasulallah ﷺ to go into Makkah and negotiate with the kuffar?
- 1.10. What pledge was taken from the Sahabah by Rasulallah ﷺ after hearing the rumor that Hazrat 'Uthman رضي الله عنه was martyred?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. Rasulallah ﷺ saw in a vision that he was entering Makkah to perform
- 2.2. The Muslims took with them camels for the purpose of
- 2.3. Rumor reached the Muslims that Hazrat ‘Uthman رضى الله عنه had been
- 2.4. sat under a tree and called the Sahabah to take a fresh oath.
- 2.5. The kuffar sent to come to terms with the Muslims.
- 2.6. The first condition of the treaty was that the Muslims would return to Madinah without performing
- 2.7. The following year the Muslims would be allowed to come and stay for only days.

STATE “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 3.1. Rasulallah ﷺ set out for Makkah in the year 6 A.H. with the intention of a war with the kuffar of Makkah.
- 3.2. When Rasulallah ﷺ and the Sahabah went for ‘Umrah none of them had any arms besides a sheathed sword.
- 3.3. The Muslims entered Makkah peacefully and performed the ‘Umrah in that year.
- 3.4. Hazrat ‘Uthman رضى الله عنه, who was feared to have been martyred by the Makkans, returned unharmed.
- 3.5. One clause of the peace pact was that the Makkans could enter into alliance with whichever tribe they liked.

PARAGRAPH:

Write a short paragraph on the circumstances which led to the pledge known as “Bai’at-ur-Ridhwaan.”

12

EPISTLES TO THE KINGS AND GOVERNORS

[Dhil-Qa’dah, 7 A.H.] The truce of Hudaibiya turned out to be a complete triumph for Islam. The number of Muslims increased by leaps and bounds. Rasulallah ﷺ thought that it was the opportune moment to spread the message of Allah far and wide, including the kings around Arabia. Rasulallah ﷺ addressed his companions as follows: “Now the time has arrived that you should spread this message to the people of the world. Arise and let the whole world hear the Message of Truth.” Rasulallah ﷺ selected some intelligent Sahabah and entrusted them with written invitations to Arab rulers and neighboring kings. He sent envoys to Qaysar, the emperor of Rome, the Kisra of Persia, the ‘Aziz of Egypt, the Najjashi of Abyssinia, and the Arab chiefs, inviting them to embrace Islam.

Hazrat ‘Abdullah bin Hudhafah رضى الله عنه took a letter of invitation to the Persian court. The Kisra was enraged and tore the letter into pieces. Rasulallah ﷺ surprised the Sahabah by telling them that the Kisra was dead. The Kisra’s son had assassinated him that night.

Rasulullah ﷺ also sent letters to the Arab chiefs inviting them to worship one Allah. The epistles (letters) that were sent to the various kings in the year 7 A.H. show that Rasulallah ﷺ was an Apostle of Allah for the whole of mankind and he, though surrounded with an unstable situation, believed that Islam would prevail and its light would illuminate the world.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

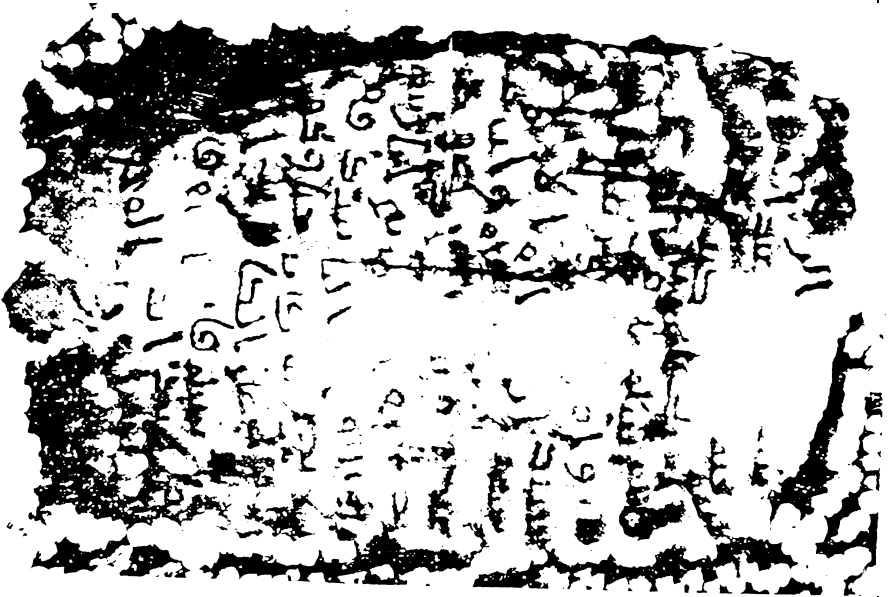
- 1.1. Did the treaty of Hudaibiya benefit the Muslims in any way? If it did benefit the Muslims, then in what way?
- 1.2. After the Truce of Hudaibiya why did Rasulallah ﷺ feel it was the right moment to spread the Message of Allah far and wide?
- 1.3. To who did Nabi ﷺ entrust the invitations to the various kings and governors?
- 1.4. Which rulers, kings, and chiefs were invited towards Islam?
- 1.5. What was the reaction of Kisra, the Persian king, to Rasulallah's ﷺ invitation?
- 1.6. In which year were these invitations sent to the various kings and leaders?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. Rasulallah ﷺ said to the Sahabah, “..... and let the whole world hear the message of truth.”
- 2.2. Hazrat رضى الله عنه took the letter of invitation towards Islam to the Persian court.
- 2.3. Rasulallah ﷺ surprised the Sahabah by telling them that the of Persia was dead.

- 2.4. Rasulullah ﷺ also sent letters to the Arab chiefs inviting them to worship Allah.
- 2.5. These letters also proved that Nabi ﷺ was an of Allah to the whole mankind.

***Letter to Khosroe Pervez, Emperor of Persia
Original (sideways)***



**Letter to Khosroe Pervez, Emperor of Persia
Transcript**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ إِلَى كِسْرَى عَظِيمِ فَارِسَ .
 سَلَامٌ عَلَى مَنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى وَآمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَشَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَنَّ
 مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ . وَادْعُوكَ بِدَعَاءِ اللَّهِ فَإِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَى النَّاسِ كَافَّةً لِأُنذِرَ مَنْ كَانَ حَيًّا
 وَيَحِقُّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ . فَإِنْ تُسَلِّمَ تَسَلَّمَ وَإِنْ أَبَيْتَ فَإِنَّ إِيَّامَ الْمُجُوسِ عَلَيْكَ .

Translation

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.
 From Muhammad, messenger of Allah, to Kisra (Khosroe), Emperor of Persia:
 Peace upon those who follow the Guidance, believe in Allah and His Messenger,
 and bear witness that there is no god but Allah, the One Who has no partners
 and that Muhammad is His servant and His messenger. I invite you to the call of
 Allah for I am the messenger of Allah to all the people, so that I may warn those
 that are living and establish proof upon the non-believers. So accept Islam, you
 will be safe; but if you reject it, the sin of (the wrongdoing of) the Persians will
 be upon you.

**Muhammad
 Messenger
 Of Allah.**

**Letter to Heraclius, Emperor of Rome
Original**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ إِلَى كِسْرَى عَظِيمِ فَارِسَ .
 سَلَامٌ عَلَى مَنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى وَآمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَشَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَنَّ
 مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ . وَادْعُوكَ بِدَعَاءِ اللَّهِ فَإِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَى النَّاسِ كَافَّةً لِأُنذِرَ مَنْ كَانَ حَيًّا
 وَيَحِقُّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ . فَإِنْ تُسَلِّمَ تَسَلَّمَ وَإِنْ أَبَيْتَ فَإِنَّ إِيَّامَ الْمُجُوسِ عَلَيْكَ .



Letter to Heraclius, Emperor of Rome Transcript

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ إِلَى هِرَقْلَ عَظِيمِ الرُّومِ م
 سَلَامٌ عَلَى مَنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى ، أَمَا بَعْدُ فَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ بِدِعَايَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ ، أَسْلِمْتَ تَسْلِمَ يَوْمِكَ اللَّهُ أَحْرَكَ
 مَرَّتَيْنِ فَإِن تَوَلَّيْتَ فَإِنَّ عَلَيْكَ إِثْمَ الْأَرِيسِيِّنَ ، وَ ﴿ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَاءٍ بَيْنَنَا وَ
 بَيْنَكُمْ أَنْ لَا نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَ لَا نُشْرِكَ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَ لَا يَتَّخِذَ بَعْضُنَا بَعْضًا أَرْبَابًا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ فَإِن تَوَلَّوْا
 فَقُولُوا اشْهَدُوا بِأَنَّا مُسْلِمُونَ ﴾ م

Translation

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

From Muhammad, the servant of Allah and His Messenger, to Heraclius, Emperor of Rome: Peace be upon those who follow the Guidance. — I invite you to Islam; accept Islam, you will be safe. Allah will grant you two-fold reward. If you turn away, the sin of (the wrongdoings of) all the people will be upon you. O people of the Book: Come to an agreement between us and you, that we will worship none except Allah, and that we shall associate no partners to Him, and that none of us shall take others for lords besides Allah. And if they turn away, then say: Bear witness that we have surrendered to Him.

**Muhammad
Messenger
Of Allah.**

13

THE FALL OF KHAIBAR

[7 A.H.] Of the three main Jewish tribes of Madinah, the Banu Nadhir and the Banu Quraizah went into self-exile and settled at Khaibar, a town situated 320 km north of Madinah. This town possessed a number of fortresses and fortifications all around, thus making it difficult to gain entry.

They took advantage of the distance and became more active in the final attempt to harm the march of Islam. After the Battle of Ahzab in 5 A.H., the malice of the Jews increased in greater intensity. The tribal skirmishes out-taxed the patience of the Muslims. Rasulallah ﷺ set out with 1,600 men from Madinah to Khaibar. Some Muslim ladies accompanied the Muslim army. It was the first time that an Islamic standard was introduced, consisting of three flags. One was prepared from the shawl of Hazrat Bibi 'Aishah رضى الله عنها and it was entrusted to Hazrat 'Ali رضى الله عنه. Rasulallah ﷺ ordered an attack and one by one the fortresses fell into Muslim hands. When they reached the famous fort called Qamoos, the Muslims spent twenty days without gaining entry. Rasulallah ﷺ was hopeful of success and, handing over the flag and sword to Hazrat 'Ali رضى الله عنه, he appointed him as commander of the troops.

Eventually the fortress was captured. Some fifteen Muslim mujahids (soldiers) achieved martyrdom and 93 Jews were killed. The Jews sued for peace and came begging for forgiveness. A peace treaty was signed between the Muslims and the Jews.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Where is Khaibar situated?
- 1.2. Why was it difficult to gain entry into Khaibar?
- 1.3. In which manner did the Jews take advantage of the distance between Madinah and Khaibar?
- 1.4. Who accompanied the Mujahideen in the Battle of Khaibar?

1.5. Who was the commander of the Muslim troops?

STATE “TRUE” OR “FALSE”:

- 2.1. Rasulallah ﷺ set out with 16,000 men from Madinah to Khaibar.
- 2.2. The Muslim army had four Islamic flags.
- 2.3. Rasulallah ﷺ was always hopeful of gaining entry into Khaibar.
- 2.4. The fortress of Qamoos was too strong to be captured.
- 2.5. The Jews came begging for peace and forgiveness after a siege of twenty days.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 3.1. Khaibar fell to the Muslims in the year A.H.
- 3.2. One of the flags of the Muslims was prepared from a shawl belonging to
- 3.3. Hazrat رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ led the Muslim troops to lay siege and capture the famous fort of
- 3.4. In the Battle of Khaibar Muslims achieved martyrdom.
- 3.5. Jews were killed during the Battle of Khaibar.

14

THE CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

[Ramadhan, 8 A.H.] The truce of Hudaibiya was broken by the kuffar when they sided with the tribe of Banu Bakr

(with whom they had a pact to help one another), who attacked the tribe of Khuza'a, who were the allies of the Muslims. The treaty was no longer effective. Abu Sufyan realized this and did his best to revive the treaty, but the Muslims had already realized that the kuffar were not to be trusted, and the treaty was never revived. This was a victory for the Muslims.

On hearing the news that the kuffar had broken the truce, Rasulallah ﷺ prepared to leave for Makkah. Every precaution was taken to keep the kuffar unaware of the movements or the coming of the Muslim army. It was the 10th day of Ramadhan in the year 8 Hijri that an army of 10,000 Muslims marched towards Makkah. The Muslims encamped at Marr-uz-Zahran, a place a few kilometers from Makkah.

When the shepherds of Makkah returned in the evening, they reported to the Makkans that a huge army was encamped outside Makkah at Marr-uz-Zahran. Abu Sufyan went to investigate who this army was and what they were doing in the valleys of Makkah. During his investigations he met Hazrat 'Abbas رضي الله عنه, the uncle of Rasulallah ﷺ, who convinced Abu Sufyan to have an audience with Rasulallah ﷺ. Abu Sufyan, the arch-enemy of Islam who had instigated so many battles against the Muslims, was now in the tent of the Prophet ﷺ. Rasulallah ﷺ, our Nabi, offered him protection from any harm.

The Muslim army triumphantly entered Makkah without any bloodshed and the kuffar surrendered without any attempt at resistance. The city of Makkah was now at the mercy of Rasulallah ﷺ and Muslims. Everybody was present in the

courtyard of the Haram (sanctuary of the Ka'bah). The enemies of Rasulallah ﷺ and Islam were helpless. Rasulallah ﷺ asked them, "What do you expect at my hands?" The voices of their hearts rang out, "Kindness and pity, gracious brother, gracious nephew." They were not disappointed. Rasulallah ﷺ used the noble words of Hazrat Yusuf ؑ when he addressed his brothers, "Have no fear this day; May Allah forgive you; And He is the Most Merciful of those who show mercy."

Hinda, the wife of Abu Sufyan who had mutilated the body of Hazrat Hamzah رضى الله عنه, came in the presence of Rasulallah ﷺ covered in a veil. The most bitter enemy was touched with the general amnesty (general pardon) of Rasulallah ﷺ and accepted Islam.

Rasulallah ﷺ purified the Sacred House of Allah (Ka'bah) of all its 360 idols and stones, reciting the Qur'anic verse: "Say: the truth has come and falsehood has vanished; Verily, falsehood is but quickly fading." The sanctuary of the Ka'bah contained such idols as Hubal, Laat, and Manaat. They saw their downfall for they were nothing but pieces of stones. Now every nook and corner of Makkah witnessed and resounded with the call of Tawheed. Rasulallah ﷺ also proclaimed that: "Allah has forbidden the sale of intoxicants and usury (interest) is declared as Haraam."

It was indeed a unique conquest for Islam and the triumph of Rasulallah's ﷺ unshakable faith in his sacred cause. Witness our beloved Nabi ﷺ now seated on Mount Safa delivering his sermon to the multitude of people and contrast it with his flight (Hijrah), stay in the cave of Thawr, and re-

ceiving wounds in the battles. Now his faith in "Surely Allah is with us" is the secret of his success in life and mission.

Rasulullah ﷺ had left Madinah for Makkah with the Muslim army of Wednesday, 10th Ramadhan, 8 A.H. and entered Makkah on the 20th of Ramadhan, and on that very day Makkah was conquered. He remained in Makkah for about 10 days and thereafter returned to Madinah.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. How long after the treaty of Hudaibiya did the conquest of Makkah take place?
- 1.2. What precaution did Rasulallah ﷺ take when marching towards Makkah against the kuffar?
- 1.3. What was the date when the Muslim army marched towards Makkah from Madinah?
- 1.4. How many soldiers were there in the Muslim army during the conquest of Makkah?
- 1.5. At what place did the Muslim army camp enroute to Makkah?
- 1.6. How far is this place from Makkah?
- 1.7. Who reported to Abu Sufyan that a huge army was camped on the outskirts of Makkah?
- 1.8. Who persuaded Abu Sufyan to have a meeting with Rasulallah ﷺ?
- 1.9. How did Nabi ﷺ treat Abu Sufyan?
- 1.10. How was Makkah captured?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. went to investigate what the army was doing in the valleys of Makkah.
- 2.2. When asked how they should be treated, the Makkans replied, "With kindness and pity, gracious and nephew."
- 2.3. Rasulallah ﷺ used the words of ﷺ when he addressed the Makkans.
- 2.4., the wife of Abu Sufyan, came in the presence of Rasulallah ﷺ, covered in a veil and Islam.
- 2.5. Rasulallah ﷺ purified the Ka'bah of all its idols.

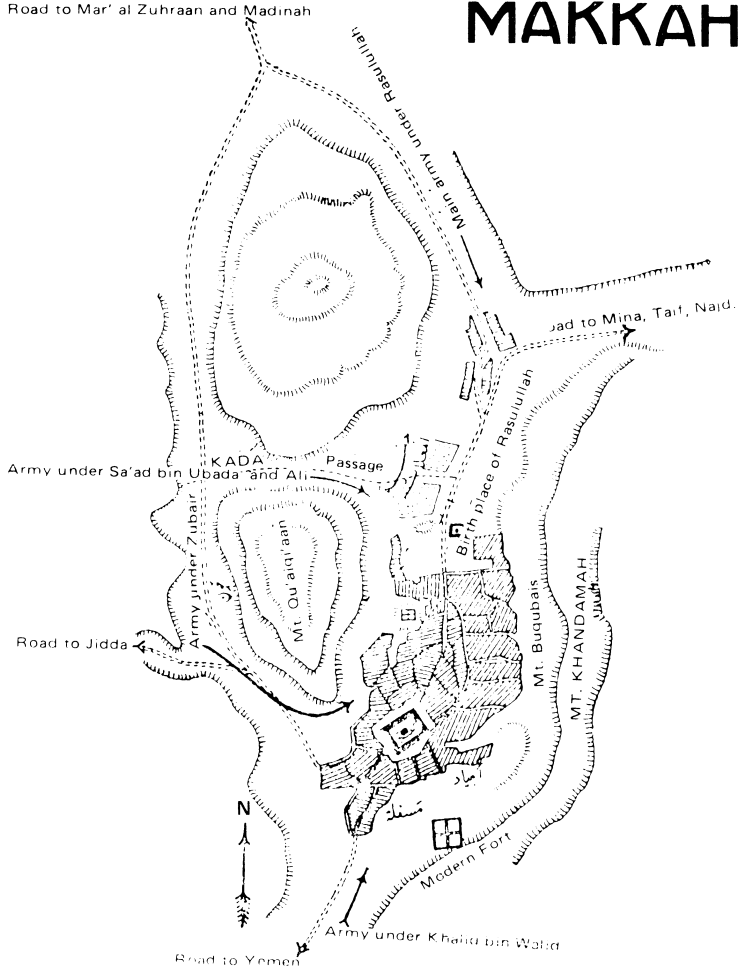
STATE "TRUE" OR "FALSE":

- 3.1. Rasulallah ﷺ informed the people that Allah had forbidden the sale of intoxicants.
- 3.2. Interest was made Haraam in the same year.
- 3.3. When Makkah was conquered, Hubal, Laat, and Manaat were companions of Rasulallah ﷺ.
- 3.4. With the capture of Makkah, Makkah resounded with the call of Tawheed.
- 3.5. The secret of Rasulallah's ﷺ success was his faith in "Surely Allah is with us."

PARAGRAPH

Write a short paragraph on the Muslim army's triumphant march into Makkah.

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH



15

THE BATTLE OF HUNAIN

[Shawwal, 8 A.H.] Makkah had been the nucleus (center) of religion in Arabia and the capital of Hijaz. When the Islamic flag flew from the top of the Ka'bah, the whole of Arabia recognized this as the symbol of Islam's truthfulness.

After the conquest of Makkah, people in every part of the land were leaving idol-worshipping and entering the peaceful fold of Islam. The two tribes situated between Makkah and Ta'if, Hawazin and Thaqif, thought themselves to be superior and refused to embrace Islam. The chief of the Hawazin tribe, Malik bin Auf, instigated the neighboring tribes and gathered a huge army to harm Islam. After receiving the news of this threat, Rasulallah ﷺ prepared an army of 12,000 men, including 2,000 Makkans, and marched out of Makkah towards the valley of Hunain.

The people of Hawazin were noted for their archery. As the Muslims advanced, they were met with attacks of arrows from all sides and the main army attacked from the front. The Muslim army could not stand the fierce attack of the enemy arrows and fell back. The retreat caused great confusion among the Muslim soldiers. Even the Muhajireen and Ansar retreated and chaos prevailed. Rasulallah ﷺ was left with a small band of Sahabah and they fought back with great courage and determination. Hazrat 'Abbas (رضي الله عنه) and the heroes of Islam descended from their camels and horses and attacked the enemy with great ferocity. When the standard bearer of the enemy fell dead, all turned and retreated.

Ta'if was inhabited by the Thaqif tribe and within two years of the Battle of Hunain they voluntarily embraced Islam.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Of which country was Makkah the capital city?
- 1.2. Which two tribes regarded themselves as superior to Islam?
- 1.3. What did the chief of the Hawazin tribe do?
- 1.4. During the campaign of Hunain how many Makkans were there in the Muslim army?
- 1.5. Where did the battle of Hunain take place?

STATE "TRUE" OR "FALSE":

- 2.1. After the conquest of Makkah, people were leaving idol-worshipping and entering the fold of Islam.
- 2.2. The Hawazin soldiers showered the Muslim army with arrows from all sides.
- 2.3. The Muslim army refused to retreat during the onslaught of the enemy arrows.
- 2.4. Hunain is a valley on the outskirts of Makkah.
- 2.5. In this battle of Hunain, the Muhajir and Ansar deserted Rasulallah ﷺ.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 3.1. Rasulallah ﷺ prepared an army of men during the Hunain campaign.
- 3.2. The Hawazin were noted for their
- 3.3. The retreat of Nabi ﷺ caused among the Muslim soldiers.

- 3.4. Hazrat ﷺ and other Muslim heroes attacked the enemy with great ferocity.
- 3.5. The tribe from Ta'if voluntarily embraced Islam years later.

16

MARCH ON TABOOK

[Rajab, 9 A.H.] In the early days of the Hijrah, Syria and Egypt were territories governed by the Roman Emperor, whose capital city was Constantinople. The rising of the new power of Islam made the Romans jealous and uneasy. In a short time the rapid growth of Islam reached the borders of Syria. The Romans considered Islam as a danger and so decided that a consolidated attack on Arabia was necessary. The merchants coming from Syria brought news that a large Christian army was ready to attack Madinah.

Rasulullah ﷺ called upon all the tribes, heroes, fighters, and zealous followers of Islam to defend the faith and their motherland against foreign invasion. Hazrat 'Uthman ﷺ offered 3,000 camels and 10,000 dinars (gold coins) for this expedition. Rasulullah ﷺ raised an army of 30,000 mujahideen (soldiers) including 10,000 cavalry. The army set out on Thursday in the month of Rajab, 9 A.H., to encounter the well-armed, well-disciplined Roman army. The Muslim army encamped at a place called Tabook that lay between Madinah and Damascus. Rasulullah ﷺ and his army stayed at Tabook for twenty days. When the Roman army saw the great force,

their spirits were dampened and they gave up their intention of invasion and war.

Witnessing the Muslims' life, piety, and devotion to Allah, the Christians were greatly impressed. Rasulullah ﷺ concluded many peaceful agreements with certain Christian tribes and returned to Madinah. The expedition of Tabook ended the warfare and tribe after tribe began to embrace Islam. Within two years the whole of Arabia was united under the banner of Islam and the cry of "Allahu Akbar" resounded from all sides.

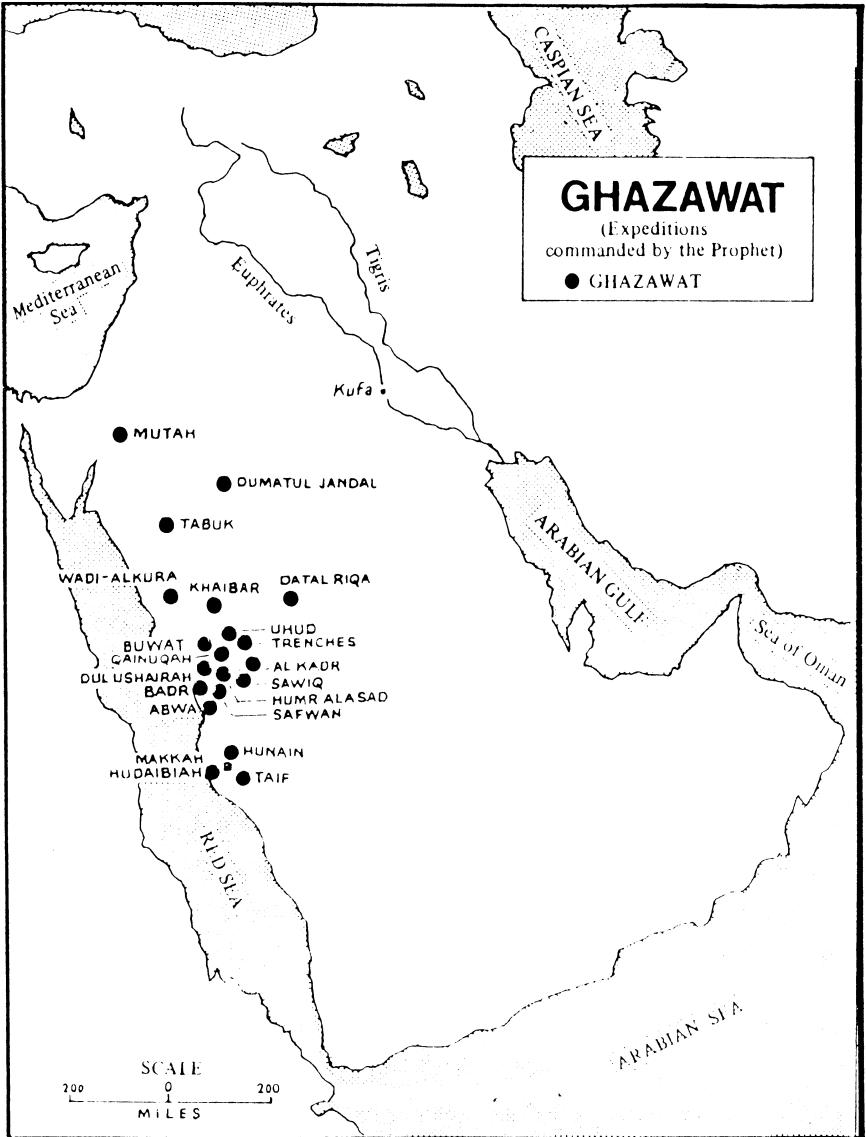
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Which territories were governed by the Roman Emperor during the early days of Hijrah?
- 1.2. What was the capital of the Roman Empire?
- 1.3. What was Hazrat 'Uthman's رضى الله عنه contribution to the expedition of Tabook?
- 1.4. When marching towards the Roman army where did the Muslim army camp?
- 1.5. How long after the Tabook expedition did the whole of Arabia resound with the call of "Allahu Akbar"?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. The Muslim army had mujahideen when going to face the Roman army.
- 2.2. The Muslim army set out on in the month of in the year A.H.
- 2.3. When the Roman army saw the their spirits were dampened.

- 2.4. Rasulallah ﷺ camped at Tabook for days.
- 2.5. Rasulallah ﷺ concluded peace agreements with certain tribes and returned to Madinah.



17

THE FAREWELL HAJJ (PILGRIMAGE)

[10 A.H.] The land of Arabia had seen many wars and killings for centuries. In the year 10 A.H. most of Arabia had embraced Islam. There was no idol-worshipping. In the month of Dhil-Wa'dah, 10 A.H., Rasulallah ﷺ, accompanied by 124,000 Sahabah (Companions) left Madinah for Makkah to perform the Hajj. On the 5th of Dhil-Hajj, the Muslims entered Makkah and performed the 'Umrah, and on the 8th of Dhil-Hajj our beloved Nabi ﷺ camped at Mina with the Sahabah. Riding on his camel Qaswa, Rasulallah ﷺ proceeded to the plains of Arafat, some 10 km from Mina. Here he delivered his final Khutbah to the entire assembly of Muslims. He reminded them of their duties towards Islam, explained the rights and treatment of women, that nobody should take the rights of each other's property and all Muslims should honor and respect each other. The slaves also received a declaration of just treatment. False superiority of race, nation, and tribe was discouraged and interest (usury) was made Haram.

That day the torch that brightening the Path of Truth was handed to the Ummah and Rasulallah ﷺ exclaimed in front of his people, "By my Lord, have I conveyed the Message?" The whole assembly of Muslims replied in one voice, "By our Lord, verily you have done so."

Our beloved Nabi ﷺ also told his vast audience, "I leave behind amongst you two things. If you should hold fast to them, you will be secure from vices and evil ways - the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of Allah's Nabi."

When the glowing message and marvelous Mission saw the day of its grand achievement, the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ received the Divine Revelation thus: "This day have I perfected your religion, and completed My favor on you, and have chosen Islam as your religion." (Al-Qur'an 3:5)

Thus, giving his Divine Message, he bid farewell to all the Muslims. Then, performing other rites and performing the Fajr salah at the Ka'bah on the 12th Dhil-Hajj, the whole gathering left for their homes and the beloved Nabi of Allah ﷺ, accompanied by the Muhajireen and Ansar returned to Madinah.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. When did Rasulallah ﷺ leave for Makkah to perform Hajj?
- 1.2. When did they perform the 'Umrah?
- 1.3. Where did Rasulallah ﷺ camp?
- 1.4. Where was the final Khutbah delivered?
- 1.5. When did the gathering disperse and return home?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. Sahabah accompanied Rasulallah ﷺ on this trip to perform Hajj.
- 2.2. The Hajj was performed on

- 2.3. In the final Khutbah, Rasulallah ﷺ explained the and treatment of women.
- 2.4. Rasulallah ﷺ left behind two things. One was the Sunnah of Allah's Rasool and the other was the
- 2.5. After performing all the other rites and saying the Fajr salah at the the gathering left for their homes.

18

THE DEMISE OF RASULULLAH ﷺ

[Rabi'-ul-Awwal, 11 A.H.] After performing the farewell Hajj, Rasulallah ﷺ left for Madinah. He wanted to say farewell to those martyrs who had laid down their lives for the cause of Islam. So he went to Uhud and made du'a for those who had achieved martyrdom and everlasting life. After his visit to Uhud, our beloved Nabi ﷺ visited the cemetery of the Muslims called "Jannatul-Baqi" in Madinah and made du'a for the departed souls.

In the month of Muharram, 11 A.H., he fell ill with fever, which became worse from day to day. When the illness became worse, then Rasulallah ﷺ sought permission from his wives to spend his final days in the house of Hazrat 'Aishah رضي الله عنها. The last salah that he could lead in jama'ah was the Maghrib salah and when his health failed him he directed, "Let Abu Bakr lead the prayer." Rasulallah's ﷺ house was adjoining Masjid-e-Nabawi and from his house he saw the Muslims engaged in salah. This pleased the Rasool of Allah ﷺ very much. The health of our Nabi ﷺ got worse and on

Monday, 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal, 11 A.H., the greatest leader of mankind passed away.

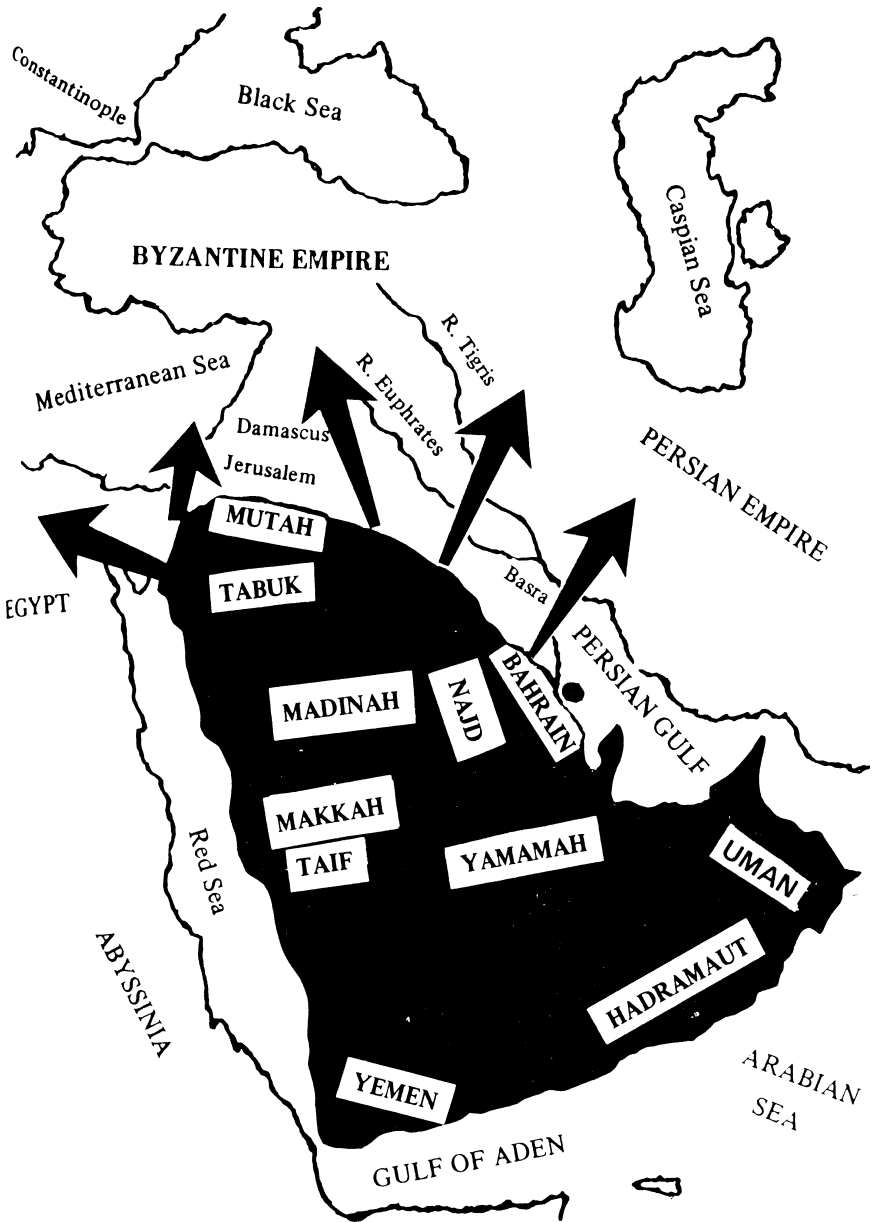
Hazrat Fadl bin 'Abbas رضي الله عنه, Hazrat 'Ali رضي الله عنه, and Hazrat Usamah رضي الله عنه gave the body a ghusl (bath) and it was lowered into the grave in the very apartment of his wife Hazrat Bibi 'Aishah رضي الله عنها, where he had breathed his last.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Where did Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم go after performing the Hajj?
- 1.2. Why did Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم go to this particular place?
- 1.3. What is the Muslim cemetery in Madinah called?
- 1.4. What was the last salah in which Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم led the jama'ah?
- 1.5. Who did Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم delegate to lead the jama'ah salah while he, Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم, was ill.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 2.1. When Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم was ill, he stayed at the house of his beloved wife, Hazrat
- 2.2. Rasulallah's صلى الله عليه وسلم house was adjoining the
- 2.3. Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم passed away on (date).
- 2.4. Hazrat, Hazrat, and Hazrat gave ghusl to the body of Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم.
- 2.5. Our beloved Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم was buried in the very room in which he



Political map of Arabia and neighboring countries at the death of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (11 A.H. = 532 C.E.).



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