

EVENTS FOLLOWED BY MIGRATION

BACKGROUND

- ✓ Following the orders of Allah, Prophet (PBUH) escaped from Makkah for Yathrib with his friend.
- ✓ They hid in Cave Thaur for three days. Later, they continued the journey along with Hazrat Amir (slave) and Abdullah bin Uraiqit (guide).
- ✓ On Monday they reached Quba where Hazrat Ali (RZ) joined them.
- ✓ They stayed at Quba for four days and during their stay at Quba they built the first mosque of Islam, Masjid-e-Quba.
- ✓ On Friday they reached in the quarters of Banu Salim where Prophet (PBUH) established the sermon and congregational prayer of Friday.
- ✓ On his arrival at Yathrib, Prophet (PBUH) was greeted joyfully especially by women and children.
- ✓ By the arrival of Prophet (PBUH) the name of the city was changed from Yathrib into Madina-tun-Nabi which means The City of Prophet or Al Madinatul-Munawwara 'The Illuminated City'. This was later shortened into Madinah.

CONSTRUCTION OF MOSQUE

- ✓ As Prophet (PBUH) passed through the city many people requested him to stay with them but He (PBUH) leave it to be decided by his she-enamel.
- ✓ The she-camel knelt down at the land which Prophet (PBUH) purchased to build mosque & his house.
- ✓ The land belonged to Sohail & Sahal two orphans.
- ✓ Later, the she-camel stopped at the house of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari (RZ) where Prophet (PBUH) stayed while the mosque (Masjid-e-Nabvi) and his house were being built.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) himself participated in building this simple mosque and carried bricks.
- ✓ The mosque was not only the centre of worship but also the centre of education as the study circle (Suffah Bench) was established in its premises for learning and teaching,
- ✓ The mosque was also utilized as the headquarters of Muslim state where matters of the state of Madinah were discussed.

INTRODUCTION OF AZAAN

- ✓ The System of Azaan was introduced to call upon believers for congregational prayer.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) gathered his Companions and asked them for their suggestions for the call to prayer.
- ✓ Hazrat Abdullah bin Zaid (RZ) shared a dream, in which he saw a man who taught him the words of the words of Azaan. Prophet (PBUH) asked Hazrat Abdullah bin Zaid (RZ) to teach the words to Murat Bilal (RZ).
- ✓ There then Hazrat Bilal (RZ) proclaimed Azaan and became the first Muezzin (caller to prayer) of Islam.
- ✓ Later, Hazrat Umar (RZ) shared the similar dream with Prophet (PBUH) in which he was taught the words of Azaan by an angel.

BROTHERHOOD

- ✓ One of the most important events followed by the migration was the creation of brotherhood between those who came from Makkah called the Emigrants (Muhajirin) and those who were residents of Madinah and accepted Islam called the Helpers (Ansars).
- ✓ At that time, there were two tribes residing in Madinah named Aws and Khazraj.
- ✓ They had rivalry which caused much murder and bloodshed between them.
- ✓ Their old divisions were soon wiped out and 'Ansars' the helpers of Prophet (PBUH) became their common designation. Those who emigrated with Prophet (PBUH) from Makkah received the title of 'Muhajirin', The Emigrants.
- ✓ These Muhajirin migrated before or with Holy Prophet (PBUH), leaving their homelands and also their properties behind.
- ✓ This was a huge sacrifice of Muslims for the sake of survival of Islam.
- ✓ They were now penniless and without shelter after reaching Madinah.
- ✓ Therefore, Holy Prophet (PBUH) asked Ansar for sharing their properties and business with them providing the example of being the best host in the history of Islam.
- ✓ The sacrifice of Muhajirin and aid of Ansars are highlighted in Chapter 8 Verse # 72 of Holy Quran 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, these are all friends and protectors, one of another" (8:72) Al-Anfal.

- ✓ These emigrants (Muhajirin) and Helpers (Ansars) also helped Prophet (PBUH) in battling against Quraish and defending the newly established Islamic state.
- ✓ This tie wasn't only for sharing; Prophet (PBUH) announced them brothers of each other.
- ✓ Hence, with the help of Ansars and sacrifice of Muhajirin, the separate Islamic state of Madinah was established.

CHARTER OF MADINAH

- ✓ Among the dwellers there were also Jewish and Non-Muslims tribes living in Madinah.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) focusing the necessity of Peace in society involved all these Jewish and non-Muslim tribes in a treaty providing them certain privileges and responsibilities for their full rights and benefits.
- ✓ This charter was also called Charter of Madinah.
- ✓ It provided religious and economic freedom to them.
- ✓ They were given social rights as well.
- ✓ It also involved responsibilities of loyalty to the state of Madinah by establishing peace in the region and helping each other in state matters especially at the time of external attacks.
- ✓ According to this agreement, Muslims were also given certain religious and political responsibilities of concern of their brothers' welfare and loyalty to the state.

OTHER EVENTS

- ✓ In 1st and 2nd A.H Prophet (PBUH) received revelations regarding social and economic laws and more obligatory duties for believers. These included orders of impermissibility of wine, prohibition of Riba (interest), laws of inheritance and marriage and rights of married women were revealed.
- ✓ Also, Fasting for the whole month of Ramadan and Zakat (poor-tax) which is to be paid once in a year were made obligatory.
- ✓ Moreover, in this phase, orders of fighting came down to fight against those who transgress and became threat for Muslims and their state.

- ✓ After the Laws of Riba (interest), Jews who already hated Holy Prophet (PBUH), despite his kindness and generous treatment to them, started taunting and mocking the Muslims.
- ✓ One of those taunts was about the direction of Muslims during prayers. The Jews taunted Muslims saying they don't even have their own Qiblah direction and they face the Qiblah direction of Jews i.e. Masjid-ul-Aqsa at Jerusalem.
- ✓ To silence, these taunts, there and then, verse 144 of Surah Baqarah was revealed ordering Muslims to direct their face towards Ka'bah in Makkah for prayers. It says: ***"We see the turning of your face (for guidance to the Heavens: now shall We turn you to a Qiblah that shall please you. Turn then your face in the direction of the sacred Mosque...."(2:144).***
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) received the orders in a mosque where he switched the direction to Ka'bah. The mosque where this event happened is called Al-Qiblatain.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

BATTLE OF BADR

CAUSES

- ✓ After the migration of Muslims to Madinah, the annoyed Quraish confiscated their businesses, possessions and properties. They threw their fortunes open to the market to sell.
- ✓ The leader of Hypocrites Abdullah bin Ubai, who visited Makkah, brought this news for Muslims and provoked them to fight.
- ✓ The disappointed Muslims, who wanted to avenge their loss, were not allowed to fight as Allah's orders were for peace.
- ✓ Thereafter the verse of Al Hajj revealed giving them permission to fight. The Quran states: *"To those against whom war is made, permission is given (to fight) because they are wronged and verily Allah is most Powerful for their aid" (22:39) Al-Hajj.*
- ✓ Madinah lay right across the path of caravan traffic route between Syria and Makkah.
- ✓ Therefore the Muslims began to raid and threaten the caravans of Quraish thus attempting to damage their economy.

MAIN EVENTS

- ✓ In 623 A.D/2 A.H. Abu Sufyan (RZ) was leading the largest ever caravan of Quraish from Syria to Makkah. Intercepting that caravan could strike a deadly blow to Quraish.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had posted two men near the caravan route to keep watch. They camped at Badr with 313 (83 Emigrants, 60 of Aws and 170 of Khazraj) men with 2 horses and 70 camels.
- ✓ However, some hypocrites told Abu Sufyan (RZ) about this. He then took an alternate route through the west near Red sea. By this move he was able to slip past the Muslims and was out of their reach.
- ✓ On the utmost alert, Abu Sufyan (RZ) sent Damdam bin Amr to Makkah to make a plea for help. Damdam dramatically raised a loud cry at K'abah and shook the whole city to help Abu Sufyan.
- ✓ A group of 1300 soldiers with a large number of camels, under the leadership of Abu Jahal immediately took a course to reach the caravan.
- ✓ While this army was halfway the news reached to them that the caravan had reached Makkah safely.

- ✓ The army's leaders held a meeting and debated whether they should go on towards Madinah or not.
- ✓ 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, BanuHashim also wanted to break away but Abu Jahal's threats made them give up the idea.
- ✓ Eventually; 1000 soldiers of Quraish army marched towards Badr and set camp there.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) consulted his companions highlighting the gravity of the situation.
- ✓ Muhajirin and Ansars admitted and assured their loyalty to Prophet (PBUH) and agreed to war against Quraish.
- ✓ The same night it rained on both sides; for polytheists it hindered their further progress but for Muslims it was a blessing from Allah to strengthen their heart.
- ✓ Muslims encamped at the nearest water well and destroyed all the other wells so that the enemy will be deprived of the water.
- ✓ The Muslims armory was very weak as compared to the armory of Quraish. Very few Muslim had swords and some even fought with camel bones.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) prayed for Divine help all night.
- ✓ The next day, when both the armies stood against each other the battle started with the war of words. Quraishite poets stepped forward and insulted the Muslim warriors. The Muslims replied with shouts of 'Allah-u-Akbar!'
- ✓ Al-Aswad, a disbeliever, engaged with Hazrat Hamza (RZ) and was killed by him.
- ✓ After that three Quraishites came forward for single combat. These were Utba bin Rabia, his son Walid and his brother Shaiba. Three Muslims Hazrat Hamza (RZ), Hazrat Ali (RZ) and Hazrat Ubaida bin Harith (RZ) stepped forward to meet the challenge.
- ✓ Hazrat Hamza (RZ) killed Utba, Hazrat All (RZ) killed Walid, while Hazrat Ubaida (RZ) was injured and his companions helped to kill Shaiba.
- ✓ The duel was followed by few more duels in which Makkans suffered terrible defeats.

- ✓ There then started open fighting and the Quraish marched on the Muslims with closed ranks. Muslims threw stones & arrows at them. Mohammad (PBUH) employed superior tactics and kept their faces towards the sun. When the Quraish faced the sun, the Muslim army seemed larger than it was.
- ✓ Allah did a miracle and reduced both forces in the eyes of order to make the Muslims confident and the Non-Muslims over confident of victory. It is said 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"**.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) continuously prayed for the success of believers, he (PBUH) said: **"O Allah! If this group (of Muslims) be defeated Way, You will no longer be worshipped."**
- ✓ Soon, a harsh, dusty wind started blowing and further magnified the small Muslim army's strength the eyes of the Quraish.
- ✓ This was basically the help of Allah which came in form of a thousand Angels. The Quran states: **"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" (8:9) Al-Anfal.**
- ✓ At the instance of Hazrat Jibrail (AS), Prophet (SAW) took a handful of dust and threw at the enemy and said **"Confusion seize their faces"**. Followed by this, a violent sandstorm blew into the eyes of enemies. The Quran states: **"And you (i.e. Mohammad (PBUH) threw not when you did throw but Allah threw." (8:17) Al-Anfal.**
- ✓ The Quraish began to retreat however their important leaders were killed. Abu Jahal was killed two young boys and his head was cut off by Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud (RZ). Hazrat Bilal (RZ) killed his former master Umayyah bin Khulf.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ The Quraish left behind 70 of their men dead and 70 prisoners. 14 Muslims were martyred.
- ✓ Muslims captured booty of 114 camels, 15 horses and a large amount of clothes carpets etc.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) treated the captives leniently.
- ✓ It was decided that each of them will pay 4000 dirhams for freedom. If someone can't afford he will 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 for specified time.
- ✓ Abu Lahab who 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 Abu Lahab's heart like lightening. After burning in high fever for seven days he died of some mysterious disease.



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BATTLE OF UHAD

CAUSES

- ✓ In the combat of Badr, the Quraish had suffered in every way. They suffered losses in men, material and prestige.
- ✓ The people of Quraish were lamenting the loss of their leaders. Soon their sorrow and grief turned into bitter hatred and the feeling of revenge. The poems from the Jews also played a vital role in keeping their wounds fresh and turning their sorrow into revengeful feeling.
- ✓ The Quraish could not stand the fact that Muslims were prospering and they were suffering.
- ✓ Thus, the people of Quraish pushed Abu Sufyan (RZ) for taking the revenge of their previous defeat.
- ✓ Abu Sufyan (RZ)'s attempt to compensate the defeat got unsuccessful when he led a small expedition against Muslims near Madinah.
- ✓ Afterwards, Muslims successfully captured a caravan of Quraish under the command of Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) along with 100 other companions.
- ✓ Therefore, the grief, revengeful feelings and the loss of caravan worth 100,000 dirham made Quraish to raise an army of 3000 (200 horses and 3000 camels) against Muslims.

EVENTS

- ✓ In 624 A.D/3 A.H the Quraish advanced with easy marches and reached to the foot of Uhad hill 3 miles to the north of Madinah and camped there.
- ✓ Some Quraishite women also participated in this like Hinda binte Utba, Umm-e-Hakeem and Fatima.
- ✓ Hinda to avenge the loss of her father Utba bin Rabia appointed Wahshi a famous lancer and slave. She promised Wahshi great fortunes and freedom in exchange of assassinating Hazrat Hamza (RZ).
- ✓ When the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was informed about the advancement Quraish by his uncle, Hazrat Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib (RZ). Mohammad (PBUH) held a council of war.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH), senior companions and Abdullah bin Ubai supported the idea of defending the state by staying in Madinah and using houses to serve as fortresses.

- ✓ Whereas the younger Muslims headed by Hazrat Hamza (RZ) 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***"
- ✓ The enthusiasm of Muslims carried the way & Mohammad (PBUH) agreed to fight outside Madinah.
- ✓ Muslims marched with their 1000 men towards Uhad. As soon as they had marched some miles, Abdullah bin Ubai deserted Muslim with 300 of his men.
- ✓ He argued that since Mohammad (PBUH) had decided to go against his wishes by fighting in open he had a right to desert them. Abdullah said to his comrades, "***He disregarded my advice but accepted theirs.***"
- ✓ This left Muslims with only 700 men without horses and camels.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) then continued advancing towards Uhad and reaching their unobserved he set his army camps on the higher slope of Uhad.
- ✓ On the top of Uhad hill there was a pass at the rear which could be crossed by the cavalry of Quraish. So, Mohammad (PBUH) appointed 50 archers under the command of Abdullah bin Jubayr to defend the pass with strict orders not to abandon their positions under any circumstances.
- ✓ While Prophet (PBUH) was arranging his forces the Quraishites began to advance with their army.
- ✓ In individual contests Ali (RZ), Talha (RZ), Zubair (RZ), Hamza (RZ), Abu Dujanah (RZ) & others killed men of Quraish, who carried the banner of Quraish, especially the members of Abi Talhah.
- ✓ Followed by single contest the open battle/general fighting started.
- ✓ Abu Dujana fought with the Prophet's sword killing everybody who came up against him and advanced deep into the enemy's ranks.
- ✓ The Makkan cavalries tried to attack Muslims from behind but the archers remained firm on their positions and resisted them.
- ✓ Meanwhile, Muslims in the battlefield displayed great courage and bravery and soon reached to the camps of Quraish.
- ✓ The Quraish, who had already experienced terrible loss at Badr, began fleeing from the battle field.
- ✓ Seeing the Quraish fleeing and leaving riches behind, Muslims started looting the camps of Quraish.

- ✓ The archers on the pass didn't want to miss this opportunity. Disobeying the Prophet (PBUH) and their commander Abdullah bin Jubayr (RZ) all archers except 12 abandoned their positions and joined the looting. The Quran states: *"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 ..."* (3:152) *Aa'le Imran.*
- ✓ The commander of the right wing of Quraish cavalry, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) saw this opportunity and attacked Muslims from the pass at the rear.
- ✓ Seeing this brave charge, the fleeing Quraish resumed fighting and Muslims were trapped between the Makkah soldiers and cavalry.
- ✓ Meanwhile, Wahshi fulfilled his task and martyred Hazrat Hamza (RZ) by attacking with his javelin.
- ✓ Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ)'s cavalry and Quraish soldiers took full advantage of the situation and attacked on Holy Prophet (PBUH) and started throwing arrows, javelins and stones at him. The Prophet (PBUH) sustained serious injuries, he lost one of his Canine teeth & disks from helmet penetrated into his cheek. The blood also began to run down his face and he began to wipe it away.
- ✓ The shattered Muslims came up to the hill of Uhad. They surrounded and protected Holy Prophet (PBUH) and many of them laid down their lives during this.
- ✓ At this moment, one of the leaders of Quraish, ibne Qaimi'ah, who had stayed at the pass, had a fighting contest with Hazrat Musab bin Umayr. Ibne Qaimi'ah then killed Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RZ) mistaking him for Allah's Messenger on account of resemblance in appearance of Hazrat Musab (RZ) to Prophet (PBUH), ibne Qaimi'ah raised a cry that Mohammad (PBUH) had been killed. This snatched confidence of Muslims and many fled away leaving few companions behind.
- ✓ However, the Quraish also stopped fighting & returned to their camps after raising the cry of victory.
- ✓ The news of Prophet (PBUH)'s killing was proved rumor when Prophet (PBUH) was eventually carried to the higher place of the hill by his brave companions.

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) called out his companions and those who were retreating from the battle field hearing this came back around him.
- ✓ The Quraish who had already earned their revenge decided not to attack Madinah and left Uhad with a scream that this was the return of the defeat of Badr. Their leader Abu Sufyan (RZ) also challenged Muslims for another combat.
- ✓ Marching towards Makkah the Quraish mutilated the bodies of the fallen Muslim heroes.
- ✓ Hinda mutilated Hazrat Hamza (RZ) corpse and chewed his liver.
- ✓ Hazrat Aisha brought drinking water in leather bags for the wounded while Umm Sulayma drew water for them.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ In the battle Muslims lost 70 of their men including prominent leaders like Hazrat Hamza (RZ), Hazrat Musab bin Umayr (RZ), Hazrat Abdullah bin Jubayr (RZ) etc.
- ✓ Many soldiers were seriously injured including Hazrat Ali (RZ) and Hazrat Talha (RZ). The injured soldiers' wounds were nursed by Muslim women who participated in the battle.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH)'s wounds were nursed and bandaged by his beloved daughter Hazrat Fatima (RZ).
- ✓ In this battle, the Quraish lost only 20 of their men.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) forbade the mutilation of corpses and buried them in a single grave. Muslims martyred were also buried in the field of Uhad as per Mohammad (PBUH)'s instructions.

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BATTLE OF TRENCH

CAUSES

- ✓ In 4 A.H. the Jews of the tribe Banu Nadhir planned the assassination of Mohammad (PBUH). Due to this, Mohammad (PBUH) exiled the members of Banu Nadhir from the state of Madinah.
- ✓ After getting exiled these Jews settled at Khyber and turned the place into a center against Muslims.
- ✓ The chiefs of Banu Nadhir then visited the leaders of Quraish at Makkah and instigated Quraish finish their unfinished task of Uhad.
- ✓ The Quraish on the boldness of Muslims and being instigated by the Jews eventually decided to make a dash on Madinah with a huge force.
- ✓ The Jews of Khyber (Banu Nadhir) and the other Bedouine tribes who had already become hostile to Muslims of Madinah allied themselves with the Quraish.
- ✓ The Bedouine tribes who allied with Quraish included Ashja and Murra, Bani Fezara, BanuAsad, BanuSulaym and Banu Ghatafan.
- ✓ Due to the alliance of many tribes with Quraish the battle is also called Al-Ahzab the Battle of Allies or Tribes.
- ✓ Thus, the Quraish by the support of allied tribes gained the total strength of more than 10,000 men raised an army led by Abu Sufyan (RZ).

EVENTS

- ✓ This battle was really difficult for Muslims. The Holy Quran tells us of the psychological crises with which the Muslim lived during that period: ***"Behold! They came upon you from above you, and when the eyes grew wild and the hearts gaped up to the throats, and ye imagined various (vain) thoughts about God! In that situation the believers were tired: They were shaken with a mighty Shock."***[33:10-11]
- ✓ There were many hypocrites among the Muslims who circulated frightening rumors, which added to the fear of the Muslims. ***"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."***[33:13]

- ✓ When the news of the war preparations of Quraish reached to Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah by the friendly tribe Banu Khuza, he consulted with his companions.
- ✓ In this council of war Hazrat Salman Farsi, a Persian companion, made a suggestion to Holy Prophet (PBUH): *"O Messenger of Allah (PBUH), 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 (i.e. to prevent the horsemen from being able to attack)."*
- ✓ This suggestion was accepted by Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Muslims dug a trench along the northern part of Madinah which was open to enemies.
- ✓ The laborious task of digging the trench was completed by 3000 companions in 9-10 days.
- ✓ Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) also participated in digging of trench.
- ✓ Other than digging the trench, 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 3000 Muslims army was prepared which was an outnumbered strength against the 10,000 force.
- ✓ In 626 A.D/5 A.H. an 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.
- ✓ In result of this taunt, they received hail of stones and arrows by Muslims. Thus, they began a siege of Madinah which lasted for around 30 days.
- ✓ The Allied three began to check around the trench trying hard to find a weak spot through which they could get into Madinah.
- ✓ Whenever they attempted to cross the trench, Muslims' archers and fighters remained engaged in clashes by hurling stones and arrows and deterred the enemy from passing the trench.
- ✓ However, a group of polytheist's fighters led by Amr bin Abd, Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal and Dirar bin Al-Khattab managed to cross the trench and their horsemen captured a narrow area between the trench and Mount of Sila.
- ✓ Amr challenged the Muslims to a single combat and Hazrat Ali (RZ) was sent by Prophet (PBUH) to meet with the challenge. After a short but fierce

engagement, Hazrat Ali (RZ) killed Amr and made others to evacuate in state of panic.

- ✓ After this, all the desperate attempts of polytheists were silenced by the steadfastness and heroic confrontation of the Muslims.
- ✓ A long and boring wait made them tired and weak. The Bedouine tribes who expected an early victory were disturbed by this delay.
- ✓ Abu Sufyan (RZ) was then provided with a hope by the Jewish tribe Banu Quraiza who thought of joining hands with Quraish and stabbing the Muslims in their backs. The tribe of Banu Quraiza was persuaded by another Jewish tribe Banu Nadhir to form alliance with Quraish.
- ✓ Alarmed with this situation Hazrat Saad bin Muadh (RZ), Hazrat Saad bin Ubadah (RZ) and others were sent by Prophet (PBUH) to remind Banu Quraiza about their loyalty to the state and Charter of Madinah.
- ✓ The members of Banu Quraiza declined to acknowledge any Prophet (PBUH) or Charter.
- ✓ The Jews of Banu Quraiza began sneaking in the fortresses of Muslims threatening Muslims families. Noticing this, Mohammad (PBUH) posted a small detachment to keep watch on the Jewish movements and to prevent their attack on Muslims fortresses.
- ✓ Still the fortress of the treacherous Banu Quraiza was a huge threat to the Muslims army.
- ✓ During this vulnerable situation, Mohammad (PBUH) was visited by Naim bin Masud (RZ) who belonged to Banu Ghatafan and had accepted faith.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) asked hint to do something to prevent the cunning plan of Banu Quraiza.
- ✓ Naim bin Masud (RZ) who worked as secret agent of Prophet (PBUH) became successful to create discontent between Banu Quraiza and the allied army.
- ✓ Thus, the Jews didn't succeed in their plans of attacking Muslims from behind.
- ✓ As a result, the allies began to lose hope as by now around a month had passed and they couldn't meet with any success in their encounters and plans.
- ✓ It was winter in Madinah and chilly winds started blowing across the desert landscape.
- ✓ Not only climate, shortage of food supplies and fodder for animals also increased their difficulties.

- ✓ When about 30 days of the siege had passed, one night a violent windstorm blew into the Quraishite camp and threw the allied army into turmoil.
- ✓ This aid of Allah for Muslims, which came through harsh climate and angels, is mentioned in Surah Ahzab of Quran: ***"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. And Allah is ever All-Seer of what you do."*** (33:9) AI-Ahzab.
- ✓ The storm was so intensified that the leader of Quraish, Abu Sufyan, decided to retreat immediately.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) after this victory turned towards the quarters of Banu Quraiza to respond to their betrayal conduct.
- ✓ Muslims army besieged the quarters of Banu Quraiza.
- ✓ Banu Quraiza after surrendering declined Prophet (PBUH)'s proposal of leaving Madinah.
- ✓ Thus, by their will their fate was decided thru Hazrat Saad bin Muadh (RZ) in the light of the Old Testament.
- ✓ The final verdict for Banu Quraiza was announced to execute their men and take their women and children as captives.
- ✓ This verdict was then implemented by the orders of Mohammad (PBUH).

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TREATY OF HUDAIBIYA

PREPARATIONS

- ✓ Around a year after the Battle of Trench, the Prophet (PBUH) dreamt he was entering the Sacred mosque i.e. Ka'bah.
- ✓ The Quran mentions about this dream in the following words in Surah Al Fatah *"Truly did Allah fulfil the vision of His Messenger; you shall enter the Sacred Mosque, if Allah will, in full security....."* (48:27) Al Fatah.
- ✓ He shared this dream with his companions and asked them to get prepared for the performance short pilgrimage (Umra).
- ✓ The dream and news of visiting the Holy Ka'bah filled Muslims with sheer excitement and joy as they had not seen the House of Allah for the past 6 years.
- ✓ The Muslims wore the traditional pilgrim garb i.e. Ihram and took only shielded swords and small daggers with them for the purpose of self-defense.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) had his clothes washed, mounted his camel named Al-Qaswa and marched out towards Makkah on Monday at the beginning of DhilQad (one of the sacred months).
- ✓ In 6 A.H. /627 A.D. 1400-1500 followers accompanied Mohammad (PBUH) in a journey toward Makkah including some desert Bedouins.
- ✓ They also took around 70 camels with them to slaughter them in the name of Allah after the performance of the rituals of Umra.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) took his wife UmmeSalamah with him.

EVENTS

- ✓ As they approached Dhul-Hulaiifa, Mohammad (PBUH) ordered that the sacrificial animals be garlanded and all believers must enter into the state of Ihram.
- ✓ The Quraish knew the purpose of Muslims but how could they let Muslims in when they hadn't been able to enter Madinah so they refused to allow Muslims entry into Makkah.
- ✓ The top generals Khalid bin Walid and Ikrimah were sent leading 200 horsemen to take the Muslims by surprise during Zuhr (the Noon).

- ✓ At this time, the rules of Fear prayer were revealed meanwhile and thus Khalid bin Walid (RZ) and his men missed the chance.
- ✓ The Muslims avoided clash, rather than marching on the route of polytheists' cavalry they decided to follow a rocky route.
- ✓ Khalid bin Walid (RZ) ran back to Quraish and brief them on the latest situation.
- ✓ At Hudaibya, a place 3 miles from Makkah and just inside the sacred perimeters around the holy city, the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s camel stopped on account. Taking this as a sign from Allah, the Muslims made camp at this place.
- ✓ Quraish on their part gathered information about the strength and armory of Muslims and realized Muslims had only intended to visit Ka'bah.
- ✓ Therefore, negotiations started between the Muslims and Makkans and for this purpose envoys were sent by Quraish.
- ✓ The envoys of Quraish tried to threaten Muslims, attempted to create disbelief of followers on Prophet (PBUH) and to create discontent among Muslims but all in vain. However, Muslim expressed their intentions clearly of visiting the city for the performance of Umra.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) sent Hazrat Uthman (RZ) as his ambassador to go into the city of Makkah, gain immunity from his tribe and negotiate with Quraish.
- ✓ The Quraish in negotiation with Hazrat Uthman (RZ) offered him to perform Umra which he declined without the permission of access for his leader Mohammad (PBUH) and others.
- ✓ When Hazrat Uthman (RZ) didn't return for long, a rumor broke out that he was killed.
- ✓ At this critical moment Mohammad (PBUH) realized that the Quraish rather than peace turned on spilling Muslims blood.
- ✓ As the Muslims were unarmed, except for their swords, Mohammad (PBUH) took from them the pledge to fight to the death for Islam in case a battle broke out. This is called the pledge of the Tree (Bait-ul-Rizwan) as Mohammad (PBUH) was standing under the tree, while administrating oath.
- ✓ The Quran says: "***Allah's Good pleasure was on the Believers when they swore fealty to thee 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***"(48:18)

- ✓ Fortunately, soon after this Hazrat Uthman (RZ) returned when the pledge had been taken. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) also pledged.
- ✓ The Quraish in order to stop the developments made by Muslims, in reaction of the rumor, dispatched Sohail bin Amr to hold negotiations.
- ✓ Eventually, negotiation began between the two parties and after a prolonged debate the Treaty of Hudaibya was agreed.
- ✓ In this pact the following points were agreed upon.
- ✓ Muslims would return this year without performing Umra and come back after a year for 3 days unarmed to perform Umra.
- ✓ Both the parties will remain in peace for ten years.
- ✓ No attack on trade caravans.
- ✓ Both parties were free to ally themselves with whomsoever they wished.
- ✓ There would be one sided extradition- Makkah refuge in Madinah would be handed over to Quraish but Muslims taking refuge in Makkah wouldn't be handed back.
- ✓ The agreement was very unfavorable for Muslims. Muslims protested over even Hazrat Umar (RZ) expressed loudly his protest but he was silenced by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ).
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) showed his eagerness to sign this pact and had verbally agreed on its terms.
- ✓ Some dispute arose when finalizing the treaty. When the agreement was committed to writing, Hazrat Ali (RZ) who acted as a scribe began it with the words of Tasmiya, "**Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim**", i.e. "**In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful**". The Makkah Sohail bin Amr declared that he knew nothing about Ar-Rahman and insisted upon the customary formula Bismilla-Allahumma, i.e. "**In Your Name, O Allah!**" the Muslims showed uneasiness but Prophet (PBUH) agreed.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) then went on to dictate: "**This is what Mohammad, the Messenger of Allah, has agreed to with Sohail bin Amr**". Upon this Sohail again protested: "**If we had acknowledged you as Allah's Messenger, we would have never prevented you from Ka'bah, or light against you. Write your own name and the name of your father.**" Prophet (PBUH) being calm and patient for the larger interest of Islam erased the words himself and dictated instead "**Mohammad, the son of Abdullah**".

- ✓ 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.*" [48:1]

ABU JANDAL'S RETURN - RITUALS OF UMRA

- ✓ An example of Prophet (PBUH)'s principled stand was demonstrated moments before the treaty was actually signed, a Muslim escapee named Hazrat Abu Jandal (RZ) from Makkah reached Hudaibhiya.
- ✓ His father, Sohail bin Amr, demanded his immediate return the light of the new treaty.
- ✓ Despite the treaty was not signed yet, Mohammad (PBUH) preferred to keep his word and to honor the pact by returning Abu Jandal (RZ) to his father.
- ✓ He (PBUH) consoled Abu Jandal (RZ) and told Abu Jandal (RZ) to put his trust in Allah.
- ✓ When the peace treaty had been concluded, Mohammad (PBUH) ordered his Companions to offer rituals of Umra there and to slaughter their sacrificial animals, but they were too depressed to do that.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) gave instructions in this regard thrice but with negative response.
- ✓ He (PBUH) then followed the advice of his wife Hazrat UmmeSalamah (RZ) to take the initiative to slaughter his animal and to have his head shaved.
- ✓ Seeing that, the grieved Muslims started to slaughter their animals and to shave their heads.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

LETTERS TO EMPERORS

- ✓ **Negus, King of Abyssinia:** His name was AshamaIbn Al-Abjar. The letter was dispatched either in late sixth or early in the seventh year after Hijra. Deep scrutiny shows that this letter was not sent after Hudaibiya. Wording of the letter indicates that it was not sent after Hudaibiya. Wording of the letter indicates that it was sent during Makkan period because it read: *"I have dispatched my cousin, Jaffar with a group of Muslims to you, Do be generous towards them and give up haughtiness,"*. The Prophet (SAW) had later asked Negus to send Jaffar and his companions back home. They came back to see the Prophet in Khyber. Negus died in Rajab 9 AH. The Prophet announced his death and observed prayer in absentia for him.
- ✓ **Muqawqas, the vicegerent of Egypt:** HatibIbnAbiBalta took letter to him 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 Coptic families; clothing and steed for riding on. Peace be upon you."*
- ✓ **Chosroes, the emperor of Persia:** Abdullah Ibn Hudhafa As-Sahmi 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). He 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 added asking them to tell their new Monarch that Islam would prevail everywhere and outstrip the sovereignty of chosroes himself. The new Monarch order the viceroy of Yemen to stop any procedures as regards the Prophet till further notice. On this bazan and together with the Persians in Yemen accepted Islam.
- ✓ **Heraclius, The king of Rome:** The Muslim envoy dehyahKalbi was ordered to hand the letter over the king of Busra, who would in turn, send it to Caesar. Incidentally Abu Suffyan happened to be in Ghazza on a business trip and he was presented to the King. When Heraclius heard Abu Suffyan's answers, He was certain that Muhammad was the Prophet of Allah. But he did

not accept Islam for the fear of his people. He was, however courteous to the envoy and paid him due respect.

- ✓ **Mundhir Ibn Sawa governor of Bahrain:** AL- A' la ibn Al - Hadrami was sent to him. He accepted Islam. The Holy Prophet 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.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

KHYBER EXPEDITION

CAUSES

- ✓ One of the significant events after the pact of Hudaibya is the conquest of Khyber.
- ✓ Khyber means fortified. It was the place 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 (An-Natah, Ash-Shaq & Al-Katibah) around which lay farms and palm orchards. The renowned indestructible fortresses of An-Nizar and Al-Qamus were situated in the heart of Khyber.
- ✓ It was populated mainly by the Jews mostly those (Banu Nadhir) who were exiled by the Prophet (PBUH) from Madinah.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The Jews of Khyber were planning to make a secret and offensive dash on the state of Madinah.
- ✓ 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 Ubai against Muslims.

EVENTS

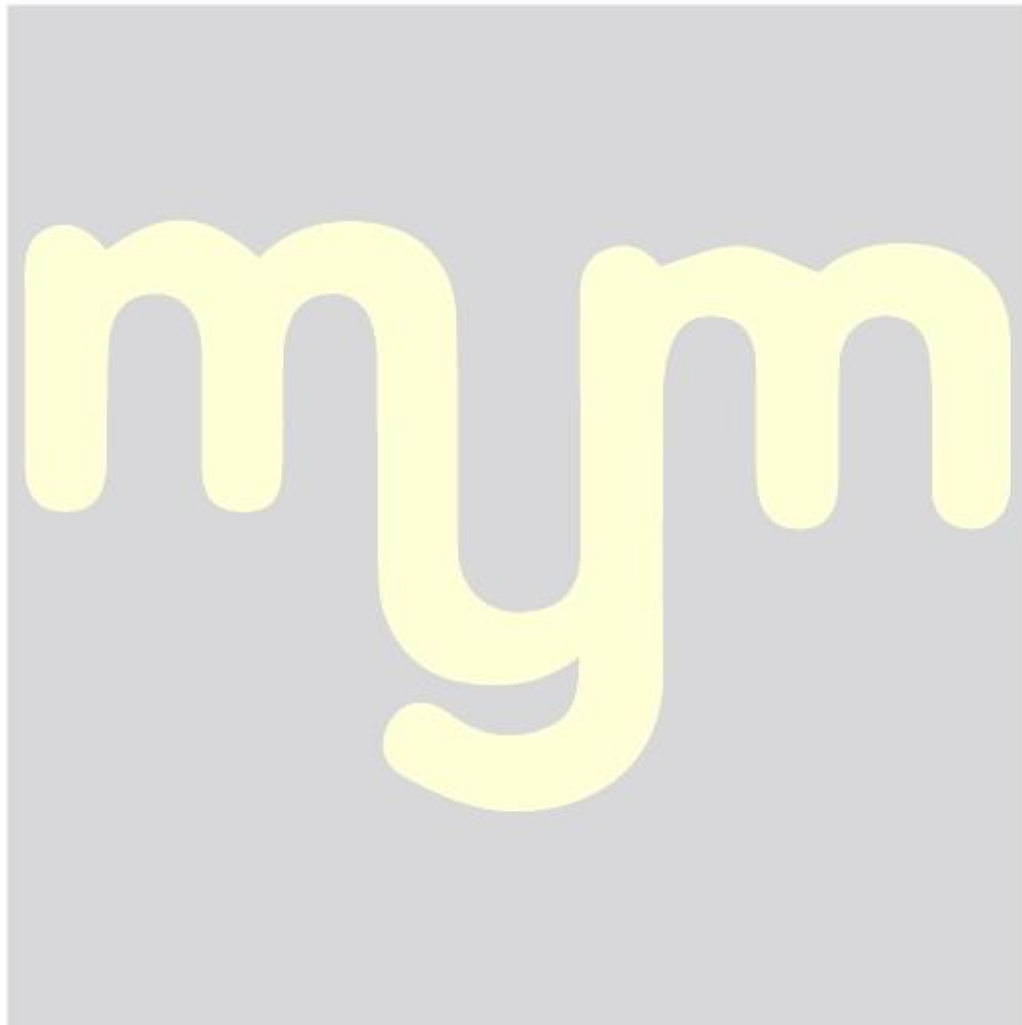
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) when informed about their secret plan, in 628 A.D. / 7 A.H. he (PBUH) collected his 1400 men & 200 cavalry and travelled to Khyber.
- ✓ In the month of Moharram he (PBUH) made a surprise and besieged all their fortresses.
- ✓ He (PBUH) gave banner and instructions of Jihad to Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RZ) had a problem in his eye; Prophet (PBUH) supplicated for him and applied his blessed saliva on his eyes so the problem left. Prophet (PBUH) then handed banner to him where he pledged to fight the enemies.

- ✓ 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. Hazrat Ali (RZ) killed the Jewish leader Marhab and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) killed Yasir. In general fight after fierce war the Jews abandoned and withdrew to As-Saab.
- ✓ Later, Muslim forces besieged and captured fortresses of As-Saab, Az-Zubair and Ubai one after another under the leadership of Hazrat Habab bin Manzar (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Dujanah (RZ).
- ✓ 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 (PBUH) ordered to use catapults to crack walls to gain easy access.
- ✓ After breaking the walls Muslim forces entered into the fortress and captured it.
- ✓ Al-Qamus which was the greatest and most formidable of Khyber's fortresses was conquered under the command of Hazrat Ali (RZ). He is reported to use the heavy gate of fort as a shield. On this occasion Prophet (PBUH) entitled Hazrat Ali (RZ) as 'Asadullah' which means the Lion of God.
- ✓ As for other fortresses Al-Watih and As-Sulalim, they surrendered peacefully.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ The Jews came in the pact 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 cities around Khyber also agreed to the same terms. Consequently, Khyber was the last encounter of Muslims with the Jews in the lifetime of Mohammad (PBUH).
- ✓ One of the captives of this expedition was Hazrat Safiyah (RZ) who was the daughter of the chief of Banu Nadhir. The companions advised that she being the daughter of the chief should be married to the Prophet (PBUH). Mohammad (PBUH) agreed to their opinion, invited her to Islam, freed her and took her as a wife when she (RZ) embraced Islam.

- ✓ After the conquest of Khyber, a Jewish woman named Zainab bint Al-Harith offered Prophet (PBUH) a roasted sheep she had poisoned. Muhammad (PBUH) 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.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

BATTLE OF MUTA

CAUSES

- ✓ During the process of sending letters to the Kings, the Prophet (PBUH) had sent Hazrat Harith bin Umair carrying a letter to the ruler of Basra.
- ✓ He (RZ) was intercepted & killed by Shurahbil bin Amr Ghassani, the Roman governor of Al-Balqa and a close ally of Heraclius, Caesar of Roman Empire.
- ✓ In response to this aggression, in 629 A.D / 8 A.H Mohammad (PBUH) dispatched an army of 3000 under Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) to teach Shurahbil a lesson and to tell all such rulers that Muslims were now a force to be reckoned which could not be dealt in an insulting manner.

EVENTS

- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) knew that Muslims had to confront Romans not any weak tribe, so he explained if Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) were to die, then the command be taken over by Hazrat Jaffer (RZ) and in case he too dies, then Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawahah (RZ) should lead the troops.
- ✓ He (PBUH) instructed to invite the people towards Islam on reaching near the scene of Al-Harith's murder. If they agree then no war would follow else fighting them would be the only alternative left.
- ✓ He (PBUH) also instructed them to fight for Allah, forbade killing of children, woman, old and hermit (loner), and forbade hiding or stealing of booty, cutting of trees and demolishing of homes.
- ✓ Heraclius sent 100,000 troops with another 100,000 from Arabian tribes allied to the Byzantines.
- ✓ The situation demanded some consideration. So the Muslims spent two nights at Ma'an pondering what to do. Many of the Sahaba were of the view that since the state of affairs was unforeseen, they should ask Rasulullah (S.A.W) advice and assistance. Many of the army were of the same opinion but Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawaha gave an inspiring speech that boosted the morale of the people. Then people went forward until the forces met in Muta.
- ✓ Muslim forces reached Muta and offered the enemy to accept Islam but they chose to fight.

- ✓ As Muslim army mismatched the Romans 200,000 army, all the three commanders of Muslims died one after another; Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) fought with his full strength and bravery until he fell fatally stabbed. Hazrat Jaffer (RZ) then took the banner and did a courageous job. Dismounting on the horse he resumed fighting 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 soldier cut him in two pieces. He had fifty wounds in his body 'none of them in the back. Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawahah proceeded to hold the banner & fought bravely until he was killed while reciting enthusiastic verses.
- ✓ The fallen flag was picked immediately by Hazrat Thabit bin Aqram. He shouted out , *"Decide on a leader among you"*
- ✓ Muslims chose Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) unanimously as their leader. It is reported Hazrat Khalid (RZ) used nine swords that broke while he was fighting courageously. Realizing the grave situation, Hazrat Khalid (RZ) 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 fight 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.
- ✓ The Muslims didn't avenge Harith (RZ)'s murder but they proved to be a force to be reckoned with.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Only two Muslims were martyred and number of killed enemies was numerous.

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

CAUSES

- ✓ The treaty of Hudaibya remained only for two years.
- ✓ Makkans were allied with Banu Bakr whereas Madinah was allied with Banu Khuza.
- ✓ Banu Bakr and Banu Khuza were old & bitter enemies. After the battle of Mutah, Banu Bakr attacked Banu Khuza.
- ✓ It was the clear breach of the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibya. 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.
- ✓ In return of this aggression the chief of Banu Khuza came to Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah and requested Prophet (PBUH) for help.
- ✓ It was a bound duty for Muslims to take action so Prophet (PBUH) send a message to Quraish in giving them the 3 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 dissolved.**
- ✓ As the first two options meant a great loss of prestige, the Quraish could not decide what to do.
- ✓ Since 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.
- ✓ As the Quraish had already broken the treaty, Mohammad (PBUH) had the right to take an offensive action against Makkah. He (PBUH) 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 battles they fought earlier therefore they were not ready for such a big clash.

EVENTS

- ✓ To convince Prophet (PBUH) for the continuation of the treaty, Abu Sufyan (RZ) visited Madinah where he was not given the due regard by Muslims since he didn't honor the pact he signed.
- ✓ He (RZ) approached Ramlah bint Abu Sufyan, the Prophet (PBUH) then the senior companion but in vain. They all declined to negotiate or help.

- ✓ Finally Prophet (PBUH) declared a march towards Makkah in 629 A.D. / 8 A.H.
- ✓ The Prophet wanted to keep his plans secret but Hatib bin Abi- Balta wrote a letter to inform Makkans.
- ✓ The Prophet got the information through revelation and send Ali and Miqtad bin Aswad. There they found the lady who was carrying that letter and brought it back. Hatib was partoned and Surah Mumtahina was revealed.
- ✓ Muslims blocked roads to Makkah and under the leadership of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) they went out with 10,000 men towards Makkah.
- ✓ The army of Muhajirin and Ansar was also added by the men from several allied tribes.
- ✓ This allied army set camp some distance from Makkah at Marraz Zahran.
- ✓ Each soldier was told to light fire, which greatly exaggerated the size of already large Muslim army.
- ✓ A night before the invasion of Makkah Abu Sufyan (RZ) visited the Prophet (PBUH) at his camp and surrendered.
- ✓ He also accepted Islam and went back to Makkah to tell the residents. Mohammad (PBUH) announced that, **a) anyone who took refuge at Abu Sufyan (RZ)'s house would be safe, b) anyone who stayed quietly in his or her house would be safe, c) anyone who stayed in the Ka'bah would be safe.**
- ✓ Abu Sufyan (RZ) added in his message that it would be sheer madness to fight such a huge army. In response to this most of the Makkans agreed not to put up resistance.
- ✓ The Muslims were divided into four columns, each to take a separate section of Makkah and each commanded by Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH), Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RZ), Hazrat Saud bin Ubadah (RZ), Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ).
- ✓ The strategy was that if a Muslims column came under attack, another column could strike at the enemy from the back.
- ✓ The commanders were also given orders to use arms only if necessary.
- ✓ It was heard that Hazrat Saad bin Ubadah (RZ) was planning to slaughter the Makkans therefore he was relieved of command and the charge was given to Hazrat Zubair bin Awwam (RZ).
- ✓ During the entry to Makkah, Hazrat Khalid (RZ) was to take the area of Banu Makhzum who earlier had shown their eagerness to fight against Madinah.

- ✓ He encountered resistance; therefore, the enemy had to be swept there. In this encounter 12 or 26 Makkans killed and 2 Muslims were martyred.
- ✓ Eventually Prophet (PBUH) triumphantly entered Makkah.

PROPHET (PBUH)'S EXEMPLARY CONDUCT

- ✓ After the complete conquest of Makkah Mohammad (PBUH) bowed his head before Allah and offered him thanks.
- ✓ He immediately performed Tawaf of the Ka'bah then he prayed inside the holy building. Next, he purified Ka'bah and broke all 360 idols placed inside.
- ✓ After breaking each idol he recited: ***"Say, the Truth has come and Falsehood has vanished. Surely, Falsehood is bound to vanish" (17:81)***
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) ordered Hazrat Bilal (RZ) to say Adhan for establishing peace among Muslims.
- ✓ Then he gave the keys of the Ka'bah to Uthman bin Talha and gave him and his descendants the post of caretaker of Kaabah.
- ✓ Thereafter Mohammad (PBUH) gave a sermon at Mount Safa where he asked the Quraish whether they knew what punishment he was about to give to them.
- ✓ They replied ***"You are a noble brother and the son of a noble brother"***, in reply to this Mohammad (PBUH) granted all of them amnesty by saying ***"No blame on you be this day. Go, you be free"***.
- ✓ The Quraish got stuck by his generosity and humbleness. In result of this, almost all of the Quraish accepted Islam including Hinda, Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal and Sohail bin Amr.
- ✓ Only four of the Quraish were put to death for ridiculing Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) and tortured the Muslims.
- ✓ Muhammad (PBUH) stayed in Makkah for 20 days and during this idols and temples around Makkah were destroyed.

BATTLE OF HUNAIN

CAUSES

- ✓ In 629 A.D. / 8 A.H, right after the conquest al Makkah, the pagans of Taif were looking for an opportunity to undo Prophet (PBUH)'s efforts.
- ✓ They prepared an army of 20,000 under Malik bin Auf to suppress the growing power Muslims.
- ✓ They brought their women, children, live stocks and their possessions to fight more courageously.
- ✓ Their best archers and two tribes Hawazain and Thaqeef camped in the valley of Hunain to fight.

EVENTS

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) marched with 12,000 which included 10,000 men accompanied him from Madinah and 2000 new converts.
- ✓ Some of rude fellows from Makkah who had joined the Muslim army but were not strong in faith started talking about their dissatisfaction and frustration with Islam. One said, "***Their exodus will stop before they get at the sea***" Another man remarked, "***The spell of their sorcery has ended today.***"
- ✓ Men of Hawazain appointed their archers, who were skilled in archery, on both sides of narrow pass.
- ✓ Just as Muslims reached there they were attacked by these archers who created a chaos among Muslims and they started retreating in columns.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was surrounded by his most senior companions (emigrants) and some of his kinsmen who despite the threatening conditions shielded Prophet (PBUH) and didn't leave him.
- ✓ The matchless bravery of Prophet (PBUH) was then brought to light. He went on and on in his attempts to make his mule steadfast in the face of disbelievers while saying loudly "***Truly saying, I am the Prophet: I am the grandson of Abdul Muttalib***".
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) dismounted from his mule and prayed: "***O Allah, send down Your Help!***"
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) ordered his uncle, Abbas to call out the followers. He (RZ) called as loudly as he could, upon hearing his voice Muslims turned round to the battlefield.

- ✓ Muslims rallied around Mohammad (PBUH) and fought a fierce war. Picking up a handful dust, he (PBUH) hurled it at the faces of enemy by saying: **"May your faces be shameful"**.
- ✓ Their eyes were thick with dust and the enemy began to retreat.
- ✓ Malik bin Auf and others fled and took shelter in fortresses of Taif.
- ✓ When the spils of Hunain were brought to prophet, he ordered that they must be brought to Jirrana and be kept under custody there.
- ✓ Soon, Taif was besieged by Muslims and both the armies exchanged fire.
- ✓ Taif was well fortified area with adequate water supplies. Muslims, who were deficient in weapons whenever they entered the city, were pushed back by showers of arrows.
- ✓ Therefore, the siege was lifted after 40 days on consultation of companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

OUTCOMES

- ✓ During siege of Taif 12 Muslims and 3 enemies were killed.
- ✓ After returning from Taif Prophet (PBUH) distributed the riches captured from Banu Hawazain.
- ✓ The captives were 6000. The spoils included 24000 camels, forty thousand goats and 400 awqiya of silver.
- ✓ Soon a deputation came from Taif and begged for the return of their women and children. Prophet (PBUH) at once freed those in his share and also suggested believers to do the same. The believers also freed their (of Banu Thaqeef's and Hawazain's) women and children.
- ✓ This generous treatment touched Hawazain so deeply that they accepted Islam.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

TABUK EXPEDITION

CAUSES

- ✓ The Christians who had hostile relation with Muslims since the time of Battle of Muthah couldn't withstand the growth of Arabia and the spread of Islam.
- ✓ The Caesar, Heraclius, could not ignore the progressive danger threatening his borders. So, he concluded to demolish the power of Muslims before they become too powerful to conquer.
- ✓ To meet the requirements, Caesar gathered a huge army of the Byzantines to launch a decisive battle.

EVENTS

- ✓ The news of the Byzantine's preparation had spread fear amongst the Muslims of Madinah.
- ✓ That 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 rugged distance they had to cover in case they decided to encounter the upcoming danger. Moreover, hypocrites of Madinah made it more difficult by casting seeds of fear in Madinah.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) thought if he delayed or dealt passively with the situation it would leave the most awful impression on Islam as well as on the credibility of Muslim army.
- ✓ In spite of the hardships that Muslims were suffering from, he (PBUH) was determined not to delay at all in order to spoil any Roman attempt to approach the land of Islam.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) 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 Madinah. Almost all the Muslims responded positively except hypocrites who made excuses to stay behind and three people with true faith but didn't participate in this expedition.

- ✓ The hypocrites made various excuses not to accompany the messenger (S.A.W) of Allah. They feared the instance heat. Quran says, They said, **"Go not forth in the heat."** ...**"The fire of Jahanuam is hotter did they had understand!" (9:81).**
- ✓ They discourage other Muslims by reminding them the harvesting season and hot weather. They didn't anything but passed comments on Muslim's donation.
- ✓ As Muslims did not have enough supplies and arms, the Prophet (PBUH) asked Muslims to contribute for expedition. The companions sacrificed greatly at this time.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) donated full of his wealth leaving himself with nothing but Allah and His Messenger as a fortune for his family.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RZ) donated half of his wealth.
- ✓ Hazrat Uthman (RZ) donated 900 camels, 100 horses, 200 Ounces of gold and 1000 Dinars. The Prophet (PBUH) said: **"From this day on nothing will harm Uthman regardless of what he does"**.
- ✓ Hazrat Abdur Rehman (RZ) paid 200 ounces of silver. Muslim women also contributed generously and they donated their ornaments.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) appointed Mohammad bin Maslamah (RZ) as in charge of Madinah and entrusted his family's safety and affairs to Hazrat Ali (RZ) and ordered him to stay with them.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RZ) chased Mohammad (PBUH) but Prophet (PBUH) turned him back to Madinah by saying: **"Are you not content to be with respect to me as Haroon was to Moosa, except that after me there shall be no other prophet?"**
- ✓ In 630 A.D. / 9 A.H. 30,000 men marched towards Tabuk under the leadership of the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) to face the Byzantines.
- ✓ Despite donations, the army was not perfectly equipped.
- ✓ There was shortage of mounts that eighteen men mounted one camel alternatively.
- ✓ Due to shortage of provisions, the army had to eat leaves and some other had to slaughter camels dear to them.
- ✓ The shortage of water made the army men complain to Allah's Messenger. Prophet (PBUH) supplicated Allah who sent a cloud and it rained so all people drank and fulfilled their need.
- ✓ After arriving at Tabuk and camping there; the Muslim army was ready to face the enemy.

- ✓ But the Roman army was so stricken with awe that they didn't show up for combat and scattered.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) sent small expeditions to various neighboring tribes. This resulted in alliance of many Christian tribes (of Tabuk, Dumat, Ailah and Taima) who agreed to come under the protection of Muslims and to pay Jizya. Prophet (PBUH) gave them a guarantee letter.
- ✓ Soon the Romans had withdrawn from the border towns & decided not to encroach on Muslims land.
- ✓ When Prophet, (PBUH) saw no reason to pursue them into their town he returned to Madinah.
- ✓ While returning the hypocrites tried to kill Prophet (PBUH) but HazratHuzaifa (RZ) well defended Prophet (PBUH). About this event the Quran states: **"And they resolved that (plot to murder) Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) which they were unable to carry out."(9:74) Al-Tauba**

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Upon Prophet (PBUH)'s arrival in Madinah, above eighty hypocrites came to him and offered various kinds of excuses which Prophet (PBUH) acknowledged but entrusted their faith to Allah.
- ✓ As for the three sincere believers; Kab bin Malik (RZ), Murarah bin Ar-Rabi (RZ) and Hilal bin Umaiya (RZ) who favored speaking the truth. Allah's Messenger (PBUH) directed his companions not to talk to them.
- ✓ After 50 days' shunning Allah turned to them revealing the verses of Surah Tauba and accepting their repentance.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

PROPHET'S (PBUH) LAST SERMON AND HAJJ

- ✓ By the year 10 A.H. Mohammad (PBUH) had successfully established a society on the basis of **"There is no god Except Allah"**. He had also effectively established Islam all over Arabia.
- ✓ Now he (PBUH) felt that his stay in the world was about to end therefore in that year (i.e. 10 A.H.), he (PBUH) announced his intention for the major pilgrimage (Hajj).
- ✓ Thousands of people came to the city of Madinah in order to offer rituals of Hajj under his guidance.
- ✓ On 26th DhilQad, mounting on his she-camel Prophet (PBUH) departed from Madinah for Makkah.
- ✓ He stayed a night at Dhul Hulaifah and the next morning he bathed for Ihram, applied fragrance, wore Ihram, and performed the Noon prayer shortened to two Rakah (Qasr), proclaimed his intention of Hajj and recited Talbiyah. Mounting on Al-Qaswa he continued his journey to Makkah reciting Labbaik.
- ✓ After eight days journey he reached Makkah on 4th of Dhil Hajj. As soon as he entered the Sacred Mosque (Al Masjid Al Haram) he circumambulated Al-Ka'bah (Tawaf) and walked between Safa and Marwa hills (Sa'i). 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 4th he (PBUH) camped on a high place of Makkah called Al-Hajun.
- ✓ On 8th of Dhil Hajj he left for Mina and stayed there till the morning of 9th Dhil Hajj. There he offered five prayers from Noon prayer of 8th till Morning Prayer of 9th Dhil Hajj.
- ✓ After Sunrise, he left Mina for Arafat. At Arafat he delivered the following speech which is considered as his farewell speech or the Last Sermon. He (PBUH) spoke about the worth of Muslims values and indicated he may not be there the following year, He (PBUH) 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."**
- ✓ In this sermon Prophet (PBUH) emphasized on the following points.

- ✓ He (PBUH) gave instructions about unlawful blood shedding and usury (interest) by saying **"The blood revenge of the Days of Ignorance are cancelled. The first claim on blood I cancel is of IbneRabiah bin Harith whom Hudhail killed. Usury is forbidden, and I make a beginning by cancelling the amount of interest which Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib has to receive."**
- ✓ He (PBUH) instructed believers to be regular in offering their obligations by mentioning the five pillars, he (PBUH) said: **"Worship Allah, say your five daily prayers, fast during the month of Ramadan, and give your wealth in Zakat. Perform Hajj if you can afford to."**
- ✓ He (PBUH) highlighted the rights of woman and instructed to be kind and just to them. He (PBUH) 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 committed helpers."**
- ✓ He (PBUH) stressed on the equality of humans in the sight of Allah. The Prophet (PBUH) 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"**.
- ✓ He established brotherhood among the Muslims when he (PBUH) said: **"Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood."**
- ✓ He (PBUH) mentioned that Quran and Sunnah were left for them for their guidance after him as no apostle would follow him. He (PBUH) 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 he asked thrice to those gathered **"O people have I faithfully delivered my message to you?"** and the masses replied 'Yes!' Prophet (PBUH) then raised his forefinger to the heaven saying **'O Allah, bear witness'**.
- ✓ Few hours later to this he received the last revelation which was verse # 3 of Surah Maida, it states: **"This day I have perfected this religion for you completed my favor upon you and have chosen for you Islam as your religion". (5:3) Al-Maida.**

- ✓ He (PBUH) offered noon and afternoon prayer at Arafat left Arafat for Muzdhalifa at Sunset.
- ✓ He (PBUH) offered the Evening and Night prayers at Muzdhalifa & stayed at Muzdhalifa for a night.
- ✓ On 10th Dhil Hajj (Yaum-ul-Nahar), he left Muzdhalifa after the Morning prayers and reached Mina where he (PBUH) pelted seven pebbles at Jamarat-ul-Uqbah. He sacrificed 100 camels (63 with his hands and 37 by Hazrat Ali (RZ)).
- ✓ Thereafter, mounting on Al-Qaswa he visited Ka' bah and offered Tawafe-Ziarat.
- ✓ He spent 11th, 12th and 13th Dhil Hajj (Days of Tashreeq) at Mina.
- ✓ On 13th he (PBUH) stayed at the high place of Makkah and offered his prayers there.
- ✓ Followed by this, he offered Farewell Circumambulation (Tawaf-e-Wida) and ordered his companions to do the same.
- ✓ Upon accomplishment of pilgrimage he (PBUH) headed to the city of Madinah.
- ✓ On his way back to Madinah, an event took place in GhadirKhum, which illustrates Prophet (PBUH)'s high regard for Hazrat Ali (RZ). Prophet (PBUH) took his hand and declared: ***"Of whomsoever I am lord; this Ali is also his lord. O Allah! Be the supporter of whoever supports Ali and the enemy of whoever opposes him"***.

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ILLNESS AND DEATH

- ✓ In 632 A.D / 11 A.H All Prophet (PBUH)'s health started failing. In the same year his son Ibrahim who was from Hazrat Maria (RZ) also died.
- ✓ He was conscious that he was approaching the end of his life. In Ramadan, he (PBUH) increased his seclusion for twenty days in contrast to ten and reviewed Quran twice with Hazrat Jibrail against once in a year.
- ✓ On 29th Safar, he had a headache and his temperature rose so high. The total number of his sick days was either thirteen or fourteen.
- ✓ He (PBUH) led Muslims in prayer for eleven days although he was sick.
- ✓ During the last week his wives moved him into the apartment of Hazrat Aisha (RZ). Hazrat Fadhai and Hazrat Ali (RZ) brought him into the room of Hazrat Aisha (RZ).
- ✓ Hazrat Aisha (RZ) recited Al-Muwadhatain (SURAH NAS AND SURAH FALAQ) and other supplications for him and after blowing her breath on her hands she moved her hands on his body for blessings.
- ✓ Five days before his death, he instructed his wives to pour water of various wells on him.
- ✓ After this he went to Mosque and gave a speech to his people. He (PBUH) instructed: He continued to lead the congregation prayers. After one of these prayers he invoked special blessings on the martyrs of Uhud and then addressed the Muslims ***"There is slave among the slaves of Allah (The one God) 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. ***"I warn you O Muslim to be good too Ansar (the Helpers, i.e. those resident of Medina who helped the Emigrants from Mecca). They have performed their duty well. Muslims will increase in number but ansar will dwindle and be as salt in a meal" "Woe to the nation before you who worshiped the tombs of their Prophet. I forbid you to do that. O people the most unselfish of men to me in his companionship is Abu Bakr but the brotherhood of faith is ours until God write us in his presence" "O my dear daughter Fatimah and O my dear aunt Safiyah spend your efforts in the way of the hereafter for I will not be able to help you against the will of Allah" "I go before you and I am your witness. Your meeting with me is at the pool (a lake fed by the celestial river Kawthar where believers will quench***

their thirst on enter into paradise). I fear not for you that you will set up gods beside Allah (The One God).but I fear for you that you will rival one another in worldly gains."

- ✓ Four days before his death when he tried to come to the mosque to lead in prayer but he (PBUH) fainted. Therefore, he (PBUH) ordered Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to lead prayers. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) led 17 prayers in the life of Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ A day before his death the Prophet (PBUH) set his slaves free, paid 7 Dinars he owned as charity and gave his weapons as a present to the Muslims.
- ✓ On his last day he (PBUH) told his youngest daughter, Hazrat Fatima (RZ), that he would not recover from his illness on which she got grieved. He then told her that she would be the first one to follow him after his death.
- ✓ He (PBUH) called for Hazrat Hasan (RZ) and Hazrat Hussain (RZ). He (PBUH) kissed them and recommended that they he looked after.
- ✓ He (PBUH) 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 (PBUH) said to Hazrat Aisha (RZ): ***"I still feel the painful effect of that food I tasted at Khyber. I feel as if death is approaching"***. He (PBUH) then ordered the people to perform prayers and be attentive to slaves. He (PBUH) repeated it several times.
- ✓ When the time of death came closer, Hazrat Aisha (RZ) made him resting his head on her lap and softened Miswak for him. He (PBUH) brushed his teeth as well as he could.
- ✓ As soon as he had finished brushing 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 joined the most exalted Companionship on high: He (PBUH) was 63 when he died.
- ✓ The event of his death took place on Monday, 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal (632 A.D / 11 A.H).
- ✓ The news of the Prophet' death was so hard upon close companions and Muslim that some of them refused to believe that he passed away (At close of his death, he looked youthful as if in his forties and his face always shown a great radiance).

- ✓ Upon hearing this Abu Bakr (RA) who was later become the first caliph went to the mosque and delivered one of the noblest speech. ***"O people If Muhammad is sole object of your adoration, then know that he is dead. But if Allah (The One God) you worshiped than know that he does not die"***
- ✓ He then recited the following verse from Quran 3:144 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? If any did turn back on his heels not the least he will do to Allah but Allah (on the other hand) will swiftly reward those who serve Him gratitude"***
- ✓ The Prophet was buried the next day at the same place where He died. The place of his burial was decided by his saying as related by Abu Bakr (R.A) ***"Allah does not cause a Prophet to die but in the place where he is to be buried."***

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