



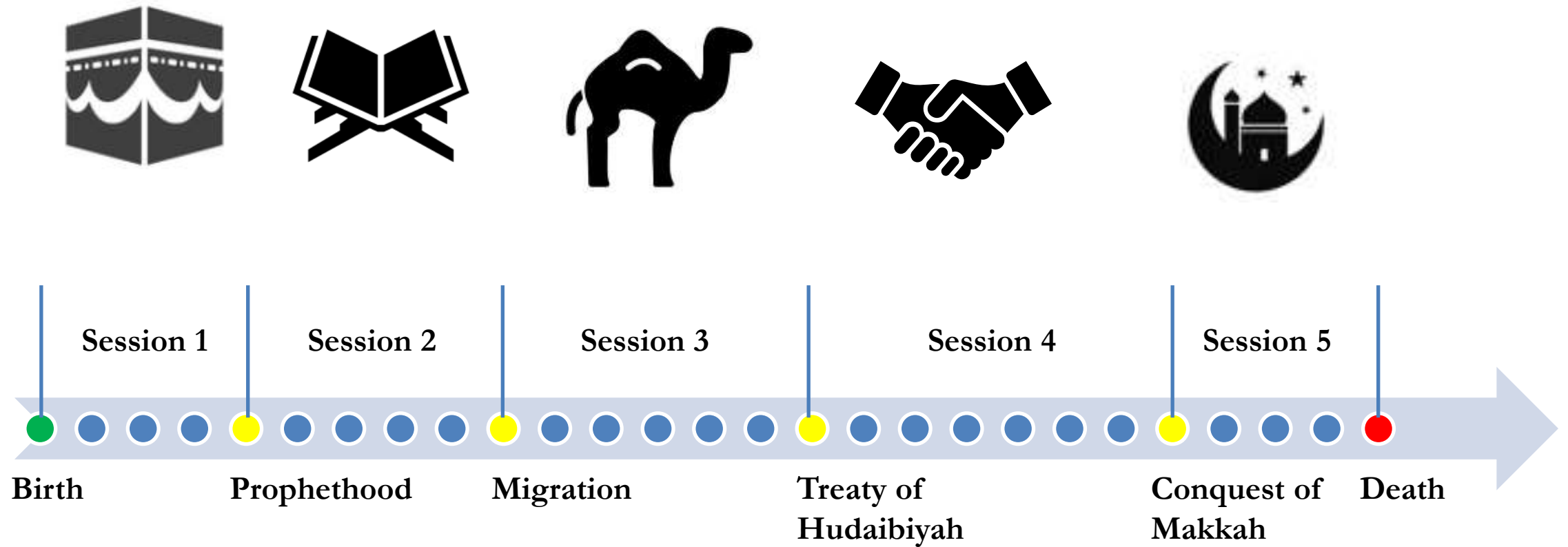
Birds Eye View of Seerah of Prophet (ﷺ)

Session 3

11-Oct-2020

All presentations will be available on the website: <http://www.fussilat.com>

Timeline of Life of Prophet ﷺ



MIGRATION → TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

MIGRATION → CONSTRUCTION OF PROPHET'S MOSQUE

- ❖ Allah taught the Prophet a dua to say while migrating
- ❖ Quraish offered a reward of 100 camels for anyone who captured the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Suraqah bin Malik
 - ❖ He tracked the Prophet ﷺ and found him. He tried to approach Prophet ﷺ but his horse stopped. The same happened a couple of times
 - ❖ Eventually, he realized that the Prophet ﷺ is a true messenger and he accepted Islam
 - ❖ He then diverted other trackers from following to the path of the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ On the way, the Prophet ﷺ met a lady named Umm-e-Ma'bad who gave a physical description of the Prophet ﷺ to her husband which is mentioned in a hadith
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ met Abu Buraida who desired the reward money but accepted Islam after meeting him

وَقُلْ رَبِّ ادْخُلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَّاَخْرِجْنِيْ مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَّاجْعَلْ لِّيْ
مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ سُلْطٰنًا تَّصِيْرًا - 17:80

And say, "My Lord, cause me to enter a sound entrance and to exit a sound exit and grant me from Yourself a supporting authority."

Al-Bara' reported:

When Allah's Messenger went forth from Mecca to Medina, Suraqa b. Malik b. Ju'shum pursued him. Allah's Messenger invoked curse upon him, and his horse sank (in the desert). He (Suraqa) said: (Allah's Messenger), invoke blessings for me and I will do no harm to you. He (the Holy Prophet) then supplicated Allah. (At that time) he (the Holy Prophet) felt thirsty, and they happened to pass by a shepherd. Abu Bakr Siddiq said: I took hold of a bowl and milked some milk into it for Allah's Messenger and gave it to him. He drank it and I was pleased. [[Muslim](#)]

MIGRATION —→ CONSTRUCTION OF PROPHET'S MOSQUE

- ❖ Travelling through a number of villages, the Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr (RA) reached Quba, a place close to Madinah
- ❖ Prophet ﷺ laid the foundation of a mosque and performed prayers
- ❖ He waited in Quba for a couple of weeks until Ali (RA) arrived from Makkah
- ❖ Then, they proceeded to Madinah

Lessons:

- It is a Muslim's duty to make a proper plan to counter the plots of his enemies like what the Prophet ﷺ did by migrating to and establishing a base in Madinah
- Qualities of a leader are that they should have wisdom, knowledge, and patience as demonstrated by the Prophet ﷺ

Abu Al-Abrad the freed slave of Banu Khatmah narrated that he heard Usaid bin Zuhair Al-Ansari - and he was one of the Companions of the Prophet - narrated that: the Prophet said: "The Salat in Masjid Quba is like Umrah."



CONSTRUCTION OF PROPHET'S MOSQUE

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ reached Madinah on Friday
- ❖ The people of Madinah welcomed the Prophet ﷺ with great joy with children reciting poems as the Prophet ﷺ entered the city
- ❖ Every Ansari wanted the Prophet ﷺ to stop and stay at his house, but the Prophet ﷺ let his camel stop wherever she wished and he would stay there
- ❖ The camel stopped at a place owned by two orphans. The Prophet ﷺ purchased the land and laid the foundation of Masjid An-Nabawi
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ himself also carried bricks to construct the Mosque



Narrated Abu Huraira:
Allah's Messenger said, "One prayer in my Mosque is better than one thousand prayers in any other mosque excepting Al-Masjid-Al-Haram." [Bukhari]

Lessons:

- A mosque is one of most important pillars of Islamic society
- A good leader leads by example (like the Prophet participated in construction of Mosque)



PROPHET'S MOSQUE —→ PACTS OF MADINAH

❖ First Host

- ❖ First host of the Prophet was Abu Ayyub (RA)
- ❖ Initially, the Prophet ﷺ stayed in the lower floor of his house but, out of respect, Abu Ayyub (RA) requested the Prophet ﷺ to move upstairs

❖ Adhan

- ❖ After the construction of the mosque, there were discussions about how to call people for prayer
- ❖ Various suggestion were given
- ❖ Then Abdullah bin Zaid (RA) and Umar bin Khattab (RA) saw a dream with the words of the Adhan
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered Bilal to give the Adhan with those words
- ❖ The first muazzin was Bilal (RA) and the second was Abdullah ibn Maktoom (RA)

Aflah, the freed slave of Abu Ayyub Ansiri, reported: Allah's Messenger had alighted in his house and he occupied the lower storey, whereas Abu Ayyub Ansari lived in the upper storey. One night, Abu Ayyub Ansari got up and said that we walk above the head of Allah's Messenger so they went aside and spent the night in a nook and then told Allah's Apostle about it whereupon Allah's Apostle said: The lower storey is more comfortable (for me). ... [\[Muslim\]](#)

It was narrated from Salim, from his father, that: The Prophet consulted the people as to how he could call them to the prayer. They suggested a horn, but he disliked that because of the Jews (because the Jews used a horn). Then they suggested a bell but he disliked that because of the Christians (because the Christians used a bell). Then that night the call to the prayer was shown in a dream to a man among the Ansar whose name was 'Abdullah bin Zaid, and to 'Umar bin Khattab. The Ansari man came to the Messenger of Allah at night, and the Messenger of Allah commanded Bilal to give the call to the prayer. (Da'if) Zuhri said: "Bilal added the phrase "As-salatu khairum minan-nawm (the prayer is better than sleep)" to the call for the morning prayer, and the Messenger of Allah approved of that." 'Umar said: "O Messenger of Allah, I saw the same as he did, but he beat me to it." [\[Sunan Ibn Majah\]](#)

Lesson:

- The love and respect of Prophet that Abu Ayyub (RA) showed is an example for us



PROPHET'S MOSQUE —→ PACTS OF MADINAH

❖ Brotherhood

- ❖ The Muhajiroon had to leave everything in Makkah as their property and belongings were seized by Quraish
- ❖ To establish them in Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ made a bond of brotherhood between the Muhajiroon and Ansar
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ appointed a brother/helper from the Ansar to each Muhajir
- ❖ The Ansar demonstrated extreme love and sacrifice for all the people who migrated
- ❖ Allah praised the sacrifice of Ansar in the Quran
- ❖ The Muhajiroon took the help of the Ansar for some time and then became independent, because a man of true faith knows that the upper hand is better and more beloved to Allah than the lower hand



وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِّمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ وَمَنْ يُوقِ شُحَّ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ - 59:9

Those who were already firmly established in their homes [in Medina], and firmly rooted in faith, show love for those who migrated to them for refuge and harbour no desire in their hearts for what has been given to them. They give them preference over themselves, even if they too are poor: those who are saved from their own souls' greed are truly successful.

Narrated Abu Huraira:

The Ansar said to the Prophet "Distribute the date palm trees between us and our emigrant brothers." He replied, "No." The Ansar said (to the emigrants), "Look after the trees (water and watch them) and share the fruits with us." The emigrants said, "We listen and obey." [Bukhari]

Lesson:

- The sacrifice of the Ansar is a good example about helping each other
- We should love other Muslims for the sake of Allah



PACTS OF MADINAH

❖ Pact between the Ansar

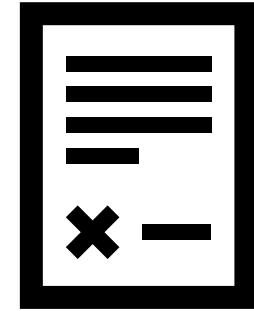
- ❖ Al-Aws and Al-Khazraj were the two Arab tribes in Madinah
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ made a peace and cooperation agreement between them

❖ Pact with the Jews

- ❖ Banu Qainuqa, Banu Nadeer, and Banu Quraizah were three tribes of the Jews
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ made a treaty of cooperation with them

❖ Some keys points of the pacts were:

- ❖ The Jews will profess their religion, and the Muslims theirs
- ❖ If attacked by a third party, each shall come to the assistance of the other.
- ❖ Each party shall hold counsel with the other. Mutual relation shall be founded on righteousness; sin is totally excluded
- ❖ The wronged party shall be aided.
- ❖ Each shall contribute to defending Madinah in case of an attack in their respective area
- ❖ Any final decision will be in the hands of Allah and the Prophet ﷺ



CHANGE OF QIBLA

- ❖ After moving to Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ prayed facing towards Jerusalem (like Jews used to do) for about year and half
- ❖ Allah then revealed verses commanding the Prophet ﷺ to turn towards Makkah. It was what the Prophet ﷺ wished for
- ❖ It was a major event indicating Allah shifted the status of preferred nation from Bani Israel to Muslims

قَدْ نَرَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا ۚ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ۚ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ ۚ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ ۗ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ - 2:144

We have certainly seen the turning of your face, [O Muhammad], toward the heaven, and We will surely turn you to a qiblah with which you will be pleased. So turn your face toward al-Masjid al-Haram. And wherever you [believers] are, turn your faces toward it [in prayer]. Indeed, those who have been given the Scripture well know that it is the truth from their Lord. And Allah is not unaware of what they do.



CHANGE OF QIBLA

- ❖ Muslims heard this commandment in prayers and changed their direction while praying, reflecting the prompt obedience of believers to the commandments of Allah and Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ Allah made Muslims a middle nation
- ❖ Privilege comes with responsibilities. Being a middle nation means:
 - ❖ To witness the truth for mankind
 - ❖ To witness the truth with words and actions

Lesson:

- Direction in which a person prays is secondary, the important thing is following the commandments of Allah and his messenger

Narrated Ibn `Umar: While some people were offering Fajr prayer in the Quba' mosque, some-one came and said, "Allah has revealed to the Prophet Qur'anic instructions that you should face the Ka`ba (while praying) so you too, should face it." Those people then turned towards the Ka`ba. [Bukhari]

وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا ۗ وَمَا جَعَلْنَا الْقِبْلَةَ الَّتِي كُنْتَ عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا لِنَعْلَمَ مَنْ يَتَّبِعِ الرَّسُولَ مِمَّنْ يَنْقَلِبُ عَلَى عَقْبَيْهِ ۚ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ لَكَبِيرَةً إِلَّا عَلَى الَّذِينَ هَدَى اللَّهُ ۚ وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُضِلَّ إِيْمَانَكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِالنَّاسِ لَرَّءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ - 2:143

And thus we have made you a just community that you will be witnesses over the people and the Messenger will be a witness over you. And We did not make the qiblah which you used to face except that We might make evident who would follow the Messenger from who would turn back on his heels. And indeed, it is difficult except for those whom Allah has guided. And never would Allah have caused you to lose your faith. Indeed Allah is, to the people, Kind and Merciful.

CHANGE OF QIBLA —→ BATTLE OF BADR

❖ Threat to the Life of the Prophet ﷺ

- ❖ There were continued threats from the people of Makkah to kill the Prophet ﷺ.
- ❖ Several of the Prophet ﷺ's companions would personally stand guard to protect him. When the verses were revealed that Allah will protect him, Prophet ﷺ asked them to leave

❖ Military Expeditions

- ❖ Allah permitted the believers to fight against the oppressors
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ organized several small military expeditions to deter the Quraish from attacking Madinah

❖ Ramadan

- ❖ During this period, fasting in the month of Ramadan was made obligatory

يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ ۚ وَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ فَمَا بَلَغْتَ رِسَالَتَهُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ - 5:67

O Messenger, announce that which has been revealed to you from your Lord, and if you do not, then you have not conveyed His message. And Allah will protect you from the people. Indeed, Allah does not guide the disbelieving people.

أُذِنَ لِلَّذِينَ يُقَاتِلُونَ بِأَنَّهُمْ ظَلِمُوا ۚ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ نَصْرِهِمْ لَقَدِيرٌ - 22:39

Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought, because they were wronged. And indeed, Allah is competent to give them victory.

Lesson:

- One should be cautious when caution is called for



CHANGE OF QIBLA ———> BATTLE OF BADR

❖ Caravan

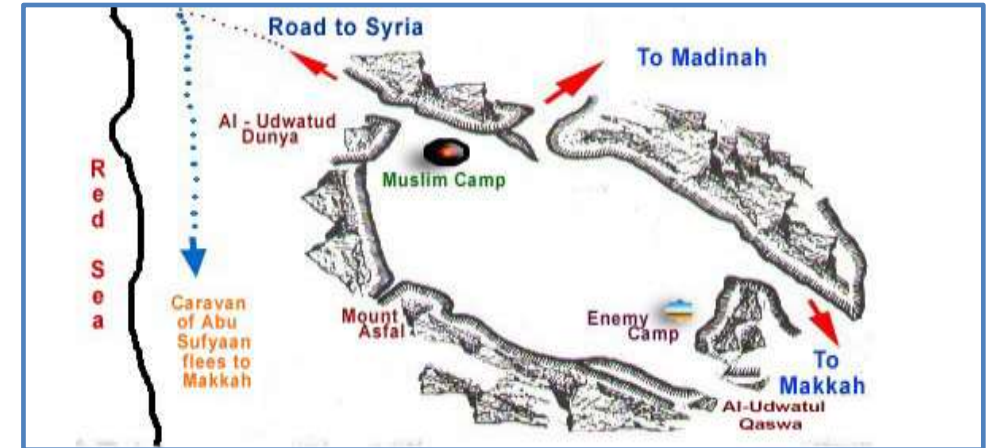
- ❖ Abu Sufyan was returning from Syria with a lot of wealth
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ decided to intercept the caravan to recover the wealth left in Makkah by the Muhajiroon
- ❖ Moreover, it is reported that another reason was to prevent the people of Makkah from equipping themselves with arms which would otherwise be used against Muslims
- ❖ Abu Sufyan came to know of the plan and re-routed the caravan safely to Makkah

❖ Quraish

- ❖ Even though the people of Makkah were informed that the caravan was safely re-routed, they decided to attack the Muslims and started the journey towards Badr

❖ Allah's Plan

- ❖ Allah wanted the Muslims to fight Quraish, not the caravan



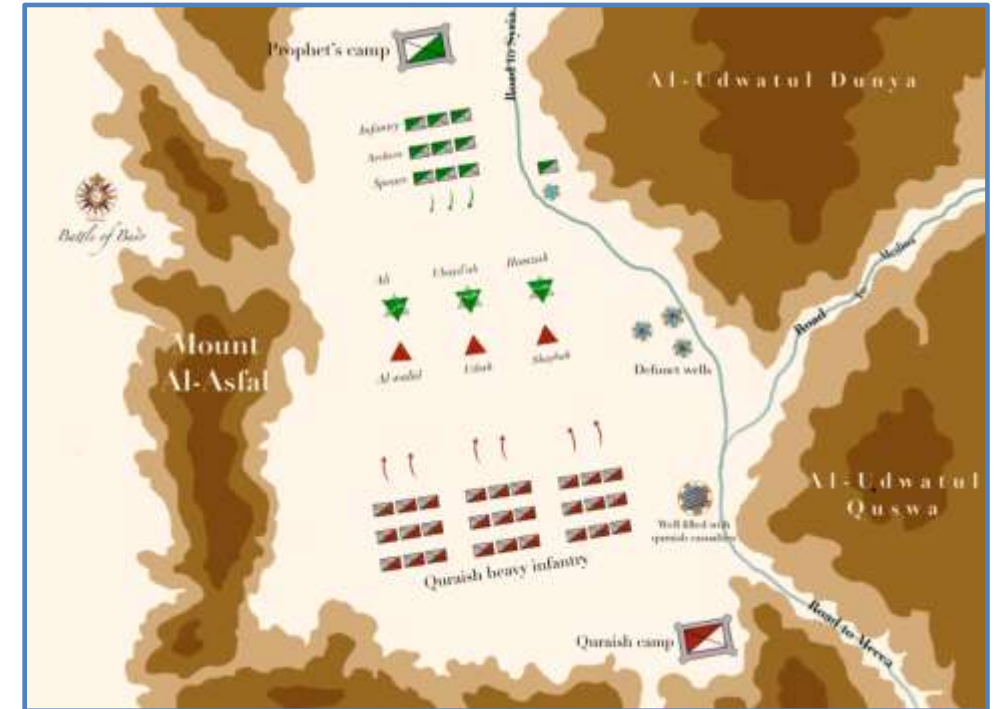
وَإِذْ يَعِدُّكُمْ اللَّهُ إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ أَنَّهَا لَكُمْ وَتَوَدُّونَ أَنَّ غَيْرَ ذَاتِ الشُّوْكَةِ تَكُونَ لَكُمْ وَيُرِيدُ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُحِقَّ الْحَقَّ بِكَلِمَاتِهِ وَيَقْطَعَ دَابِرَ الْكَافِرِينَ - 8:7

[Remember, O believers], when Allah promised you one of the two groups - that it would be yours - and you wished that the unarmed one would be yours. But Allah intended to establish the truth by His words and to eliminate the disbelievers

لِيُحِقَّ الْحَقَّ وَيُبْطِلَ الْبَاطِلَ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْمُجْرِمُونَ - 8:8
That He should establish the truth and abolish falsehood, even if the criminals disliked it.

BATTLE OF BADR

- ❖ Quraish with 1300 soldiers, 100 horsemen, and 600 chain-mailed soldiers and with many camels reached Badr to fight the Muslims
- ❖ The Muslims numbered about 313 with little or no equipment
- ❖ On the night before the battle, the Prophet supplicated for victory
- ❖ Allah supported the Muslims with angels
- ❖ Muslims won a decisive victory
- ❖ Allah named this day 'Yaum-ul-Furqan' (the day that differentiates good and evil)
- ❖ Many chiefs of the Quraish were killed including Abu Jahl
- ❖ This happened in Ramadan 2-Hijri



Lessons:

- Numbers do not matter
- Everything happens with the will of Allah
- Never underestimate the power of dua



BATTLE OF BADR —————> BATTLE OF UHUD

❖ Prisoners of War (POW)

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ treated the POWs with mercy and leniency
- ❖ He freed many by taking ransom. Others who had no money were asked to teach reading and writing to children as their ransom. Some he freed without taking anything.
- ❖ He distributed the POWs among the companions and asked them to treat them well
- ❖ Seeing this good treatment, many of them accepted Islam

❖ Marriages

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ's daughter Ruqayyah and wife of Uthman (RA) died of sickness when the battle was occurring. The Prophet ﷺ married his second daughter, Umme-Kulsum, to Uthman (RA)
- ❖ Ali (RA) married Fathima (RA)
- ❖ One of the polytheists of Makkah plotted to kill the Prophet, but he accepted Islam
- ❖ Zakah was made obligatory during this time

وَيُطْعَمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا
وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا - 76:8

And they give food in spite of
love for it to the needy, the
orphan, and the captive,

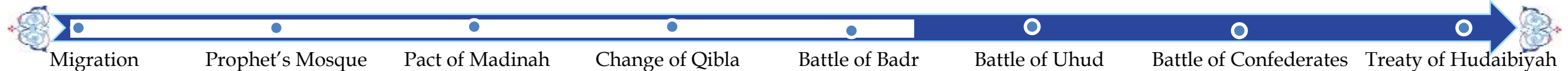
Lessons:

- Seeking knowledge is important and obligatory for every Muslim especially knowledge of the Deen

BATTLE OF BADR —————> BATTLE OF UHUD

❖ Expulsion of Banu Qainuqa

- ❖ The victory at Badr makes the Jews of Banu Qainuqa jealous
- ❖ They started inciting the Muslims including disrespecting and mocking Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ One man from them harassed a Muslim woman. A fight broke out and killings happened on both sides
- ❖ A war started, and the Muslims laid siege to them for over 15 days and forced them to leave Madinah



BATTLE OF BADR —————> BATTLE OF UHUD

❖ Quraish's Plan to Attack Madinah

- ❖ They wanted to avenge the battle of Badr
- ❖ They were worried about their trade route
- ❖ After the defeat of Badr, they had lost political dominance and wanted to take it back
- ❖ They planned an attack on Madinah

❖ News Reaching Madinah

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ is informed of their plan
- ❖ He consulted the companions on what strategy to take: either to fight staying in Madinah, or meet the army of Quraish outside Madinah
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ's idea was to fight staying in the city, but others wanted to fight outside the city
- ❖ The Prophet decided to fight outside accepting those people's suggestion

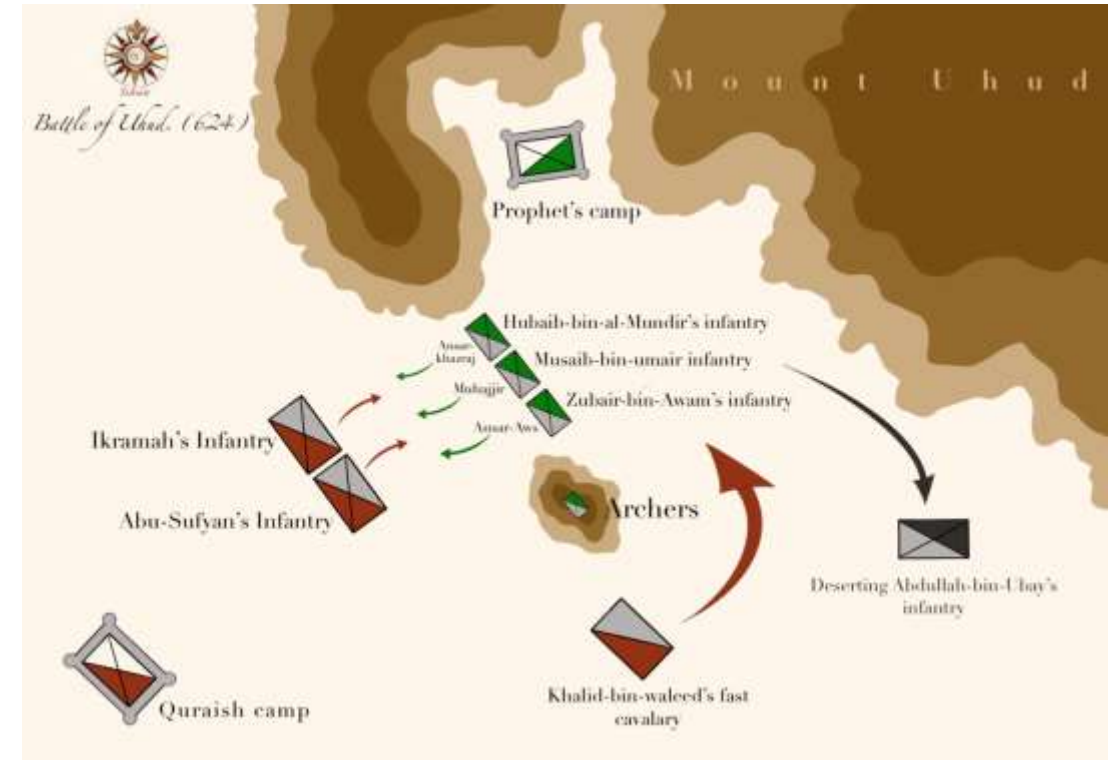
Lessons:

- It is important to take suggestions and advice from others
- Once the decision is made, one should stay firm on it



BATTLE OF UHUD

- ❖ The battle occurred on Shawwal 3 Hijri
- ❖ **Betrayal of the Hypocrites**
 - ❖ The hypocrites did not like the decision to fight from outside city
 - ❖ Under the leadership of Abdullah bin Ubay, over 300 (out of 1000) of decided not to join the battle
- ❖ **The Prophet ﷺ's Strategy**
 - ❖ He stationed the main camp with the mountain of Uhud behind them and another mountain on right side
 - ❖ The left side was vacant. To protect it, the Prophet ﷺ stationed a group of 50 archers and instructed them not to leave that place in any situation



BATTLE OF UHUD

❖ Quraish Army

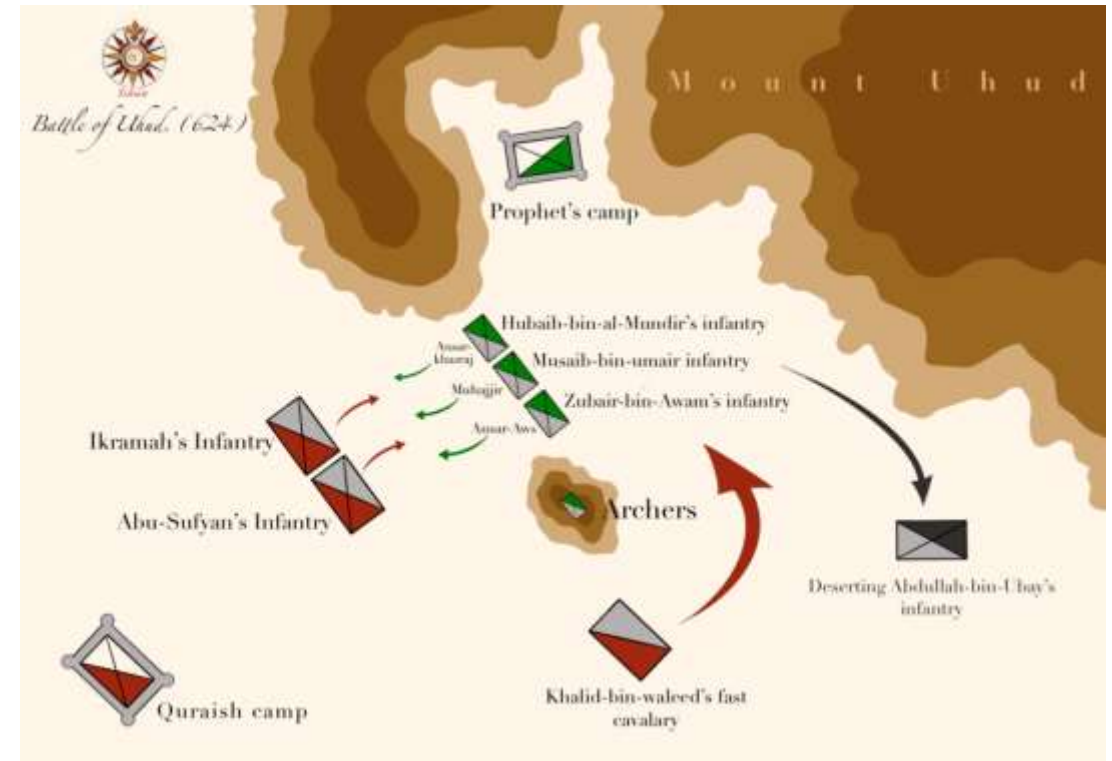
- ❖ Abu Sufyan was leading the main army, and Khalid bin Waleed and Ikrimah were leading the left and right cavalry respectively
- ❖ Their army was strong and well-equipped

❖ Initial Advancement

- ❖ Muslims fought bravely and took the lead in the battle
- ❖ The Quraish were being pushed back

❖ Archers Abandoning their Post

- ❖ Thinking that the Muslims had already won, many soldiers stationed at the site left the place
- ❖ This made the entire army vulnerable to an attack from behind



BATTLE OF UHUD

❖ Khalid bin Waleed

- ❖ He was an expert general and soldier
- ❖ He took the opportunity and attacked the Muslims from behind

❖ Muslim Casualties

- ❖ Due to an attack from behind and front, there were many Muslim casualties including the Prophet's beloved uncle Hamza (RA) and Musa'ab bin Umair (RA)
- ❖ The initial advancement and impending victory turned into retreat
- ❖ Many Muslims including the Prophet ﷺ were severely injured

❖ Muslims Regroup

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ called everyone, and the Muslims regrouped and drove away Quraish
- ❖ Abu Sufyan promised the Muslims that they would come back the next year to fight at the place of Badr

﴿إِذْ تُصْعِدُونَ وَلَا تَلَوْنِ عَلَى أَحَدٍ وَالرَّسُولُ يَدْعُوكُمْ فِي أُخْرَاكُمْ فَأَتَابَكُمْ غَمًّا بِغَمٍّ لِّكَيْلًا تَخَزِنُوا عَلَىٰ مَا فَاتَكُمْ وَلَا مَا أَصَابَكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ﴾

Remember when you were running far away in panic—not looking at anyone—while the Messenger was calling to you from behind! So Allah rewarded your disobedience with distress upon distress. Now, do not grieve over the victory you were denied or the injury you suffered. And Allah is All-Aware of what you do. [3:153]

Narrated Al-Bara bin Azib: The Prophet ﷺ appointed 'Abdullah bin Jubair as the commander of the infantry men (archers) who were fifty on the day (of the battle) of Uhud. He instructed them, "Stick to your place, and don't leave it even if you see birds snatching us, till I send for you; and if you see that we have defeated the infidels and made them flee, even then you should not leave your place till I send for you." Then the infidels were defeated. ..continued
[Bukhari]

BATTLE OF UHUD —→ BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

❖ Women's Role in Uhud

- ❖ They provided food and water and treated injured soldiers
- ❖ Some of them fought alongside the army to protect the Prophet ﷺ

❖ Humraa Al-Asad

- ❖ Thinking that Quraish might return and attack again, Prophet ﷺ along with some companions went to chase Quraish
- ❖ Despite the general morale of the Muslims being low and many being injured, the companions obeyed the Prophet ﷺ and joined him
- ❖ Muslims stayed near Humraa Al-Asad for three days, but Quraish did not come to fight
- ❖ Allah praised the people who went there in the Quran

Narrated Abu Hazim:

The people asked Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sa'idi "With what thing (medicine) was the wound of Allah's Apostle treated?" He replied, "There is none left (living) amongst the people who knows it better than. 'Ali used to bring water in his shield and Fatima (i.e. the Prophet's daughter) used to wash the blood off his face. Then a mat (of palm leaves) was burnt and its ash was inserted in the wound of Allah's Apostle."

[Bukhari]

الَّذِينَ اسْتَجَابُوا لَِّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَصَابَهُمُ الْقَرْحُ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّقُوا أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ - 3:172

Those [believers] who responded to Allah and the Messenger after injury had struck them. For those who did good among them and feared Allah is a great reward

Lesson:

- Women should actively participate in every aspect of religion like the women companions during the time of Prophet ﷺ

BATTLE OF UHUD —→ BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

❖ Impact of Uhud on Muslims

- ❖ Because of Uhud, the tribes of the surrounding areas were encouraged
- ❖ These tribes attacked the Muslims and took their property and injured and some killed them

❖ Incident of Ar-Raji

- ❖ A tribe asked the Prophet ﷺ to send some preachers to teach them the religion
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ sent preachers, but the tribe betrayed them killing some and selling some to Quraish
- ❖ As revenge for Badr, Quraish killed two companions who were sold to them

❖ Barr Ma'onah

- ❖ Similar to the above incident, betrayers from another tribe killed 70 preachers
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ cursed them by praying Qunooth

Narrated Abu Huraira: The Prophet sent a Sariya of spies and appointed `Asim bin Thabit, the grandfather of `Asim bin `Umar bin Al-Khattab, as their leader. So they set out, and when they reached (a place) between 'Usfan and Mecca, they were mentioned to one of the branch tribes of Bani Hudhail called Lihyan. So, about one-hundred archers followed their traces till they (i.e. the archers) came to a journey station where they (i.e. `Asim and his companions) had encamped and found stones of dates they had brought as journey food from Medina. The archers said, "These are the dates of Medina," and followed their traces till they took them over. When `Asim and his companions were not able to go ahead, they went up a high place, and their pursuers encircled them and said, "You have a covenant and a promise that if you come down to us, we will not kill anyone of you." ..continued. [Bukhari]

Lessons:

- For Islam to spread and reign supreme, there will be martyrs
- The Prophet did not know the future except what he learned through revelation



BATTLE OF UHUD —→ BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

❖ Expulsion of Banu Nadeer

- ❖ They broke the treaty by not helping Muslims in Uhud and instead supporting Quraish
- ❖ They plotted to assassinate the Prophet ﷺ by dropping a boulder on him from their walls when he was nearby
- ❖ Allah revealed the plan, and the Prophet ﷺ left before they could do so
- ❖ Prophet ﷺ ordered them to leave Madinah because of these betrayals
- ❖ They refused, and the Prophet ﷺ went with an army to force them to leave. They migrated to a place outside Madinah called Khaibar where other Jewish tribes were already living
- ❖ Allah mentions this incident in detail in Surah Hashr

هُوَ الَّذِي أَخْرَجَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ لِأَوَّلِ الْحَشْرِ مَا ظَنَنْتُمْ أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا وَظَنُّوا أَنَّهُمْ مَانِعَتُهُمْ حُصُونُهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ فَأَتَاهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَمْ يَحْتَسِبُوا وَقَذَفَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الرُّعْبَ يُخْرِبُونَ بُيُوتَهُمْ بِأَيْدِيهِمْ وَأَيْدِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فَاعْتَبِرُوا يَا أُولِيَ الْأَبْصَارِ 59:2 -

It is He who expelled the ones who disbelieved among the People of the Scripture from their homes at the first gathering. You did not think they would leave, and they thought that their fortresses would protect them from Allah ; but [the decree of] Allah came upon them from where they had not expected, and He cast terror into their hearts [so] they destroyed their houses by their [own] hands and the hands of the believers. So take warning, O people of vision.

Lesson:

- Deceivers always lose in the end



BATTLE OF UHUD —→ BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

❖ Prohibition of Alcohol

- ❖ The last verse related to alcohol is revealed which completely prohibits alcohol

❖ Badr Al-Mauid

- ❖ In 4 Hijri, Prophet ﷺ and his companion went to Badr to fight Abu Sufyan as he had promised
- ❖ They waited there for a week, but Quraish did not come to fight

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَمُ رِجْسٌ
مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ - 5:90

O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful.



BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

- ❖ One of the chiefs of Banu Nadeer incited Quraish and other Arabs to fight against the Muslims
- ❖ Many tribes including Banu Nadeer united and planned to attack Madinah. Allah referred to them as Ahzab (confederates)
- ❖ There were about 10,000 soldiers from Quraish, Qatfan, and other tribes. The tribe of Qatfan joined the army for the sake of wealth
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ was informed of the impending attack. He consulted the Muhajiroon and Ansar on how to deal with it
- ❖ Salman Al-Farsi (RA) advised the Prophet ﷺ to dig a trench to block the enemy army
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ liked the idea and a trench was dug.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ worked alongside the companions when digging the trench [Bukhari]



BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

- ❖ Allah described this battle in Surah Ahzab
- ❖ In 5 Hijri the large army of confederates surrounded Madinah
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered women and children to the back and all the men to stay alert at the front
- ❖ The army of confederates were surprised to see the trench. They were not prepared for it
- ❖ Because of the trench, the enemy could not succeed in advancing
- ❖ To break up the army, the Prophet ﷺ proposed that the Ansar give Banu Qatfan some of their dates as payment so they do not fight. On hearing that it was not Allah's order but the Prophet's suggestion, they advise against this idea
- ❖ The leaders of Banu Nadeer incited the third tribe Banu Quraidah to attack Madinah from behind while they attack from the front

إِذْ جَاءُوكُم مِّن فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ
الْأَبْصَارُ وَبَلَغَتِ الْقُلُوبُ الْحَنَاجِرَ وَتَظُنُّونَ بِاللهِ الظُّنُونَا
"Remember" when they came at you from
east and west,¹ when your eyes grew wild
"in horror" and your hearts jumped into
your throats, and you entertained
"conflicting" thoughts about Allah [33:10]
هُنَالِكَ ابْتُلِيَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَزُلْزِلُوا زِلْزَالًا شَدِيدًا
Then and there the believers were put to
the test, and were violently shaken
[33:11]



BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES

- ❖ Banu Quraidah agreed and got ready to attack people of Madinah disregarding their treaty and betraying the Muslims
- ❖ **Braveness of Safiya (RA)**
 - ❖ She was an aunt of Prophet and fought bravely when Banu Nadeer attacked the women and killed some of them
- ❖ **Intelligence of Naeem ibn Masood (RA)**
 - ❖ He was among Banu Qatfan, and he accepted Islam. The Prophet ﷺ appointed him to go back to his tribe and create dissension among them
 - ❖ He planned smartly, and the confederates were weakened due to dissension and disagreement among them
- ❖ **Allah's Help**
 - ❖ Allah sent damaging winds and forced the army to leave
 - ❖ The Prophet sent Hudhaifa (RA) to get the news of the enemy camp. He come back and informed him that they had left. Thus, the battle was over
- ❖ After the battle, the Prophet said that they (the Quraish) will never attack us after this, but we (Muslims) will attack them.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ جَاءَتْكُمْ جُنُودٌ فَأَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ رِيحًا وَجُنُودًا لَّمْ تَرَوْهَا وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرًا - 33:9

O you who have believed, remember the favor of Allah upon you when armies came to [attack] you and We sent upon them a wind and armies [of angels] you did not see. And ever is Allah, of what you do, Seeing.

It has been narrated by Ibrahim al-Taimi on the authority of his father who said: We were sitting in the company of Hudhaifa. A man said: If I were in the time of the Messenger of Allah I would have fought by his side and would have striven hard for his causes. Hudhaifa said: You might have done that, (but you should not make a flourish of your enthusiasm). I was with the Messenger of Allah on the night of the Battle of Abzib and we were gripped by a violent wind and severe cold. The Messenger of Allah (may peace be him) said: ... [[Muslim](#)]

BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES ———> TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Banu Quraidah

- ❖ When returning from the trench to his home, Jibril (AS) told the Prophet ﷺ not to disarm but to proceed to Banu Quraidah to punish them for their treason
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered everyone pray Asr near Banu Quraidah
- ❖ The Muslim army surrounded them for over 25 days, and subsequently, they surrendered
- ❖ Banu Quraidah, hoping they would get a favorable judgement, asked for Saad Bin Maa'dh to decide their punishment. He decided their punishment would be death for all the men and to be taken as slaves for the women

❖ Reasons for Saad (RA)'s Decision

- ❖ The tribes who were expelled had plotted against Muslim resulting in the Battle of Ahzab. If he had forgiven Banu Quraidah, they would likely do the same
- ❖ In the Battle of the Trench, Banu Quraidah betrayed and planned to attack Muslims from behind. If they got the chance, they would have killed all the Muslims

Narrated `Aisha: Sa`d was wounded on the day of Khandaq (i.e. Trench) when a man from Quraish, called Hibban bin Al-`Araqa hit him (with an arrow). The man was Hibban bin Qais from (the tribe of) Bani Mais bin 'Amir bin Lu'ai who shot an arrow at Sa`d's medial arm vein (or main artery of the arm). The Prophet (pitched a tent (for Sa`d) in the Mosque so that he might be near to the Prophet to visit. When the Prophet returned from the (battle) of Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench) and laid down his arms and took a bath Gabriel came to him while he (i.e. Gabriel) was shaking the dust off his head, and said, "You have laid down the arms?" By Allah, I have not laid them down. Go out to them (to attack them)." The Prophet said, "Where?" Gabriel pointed towards Bani Quraiza. So Allah's Messenger went to them (i.e. Banu Quraiza) (i.e. besieged them). They then surrendered to the Prophet's judgment but he directed them to Sa`d to give his verdict concerning them. Sa`d said, ... [\[Bukhari\]](#)



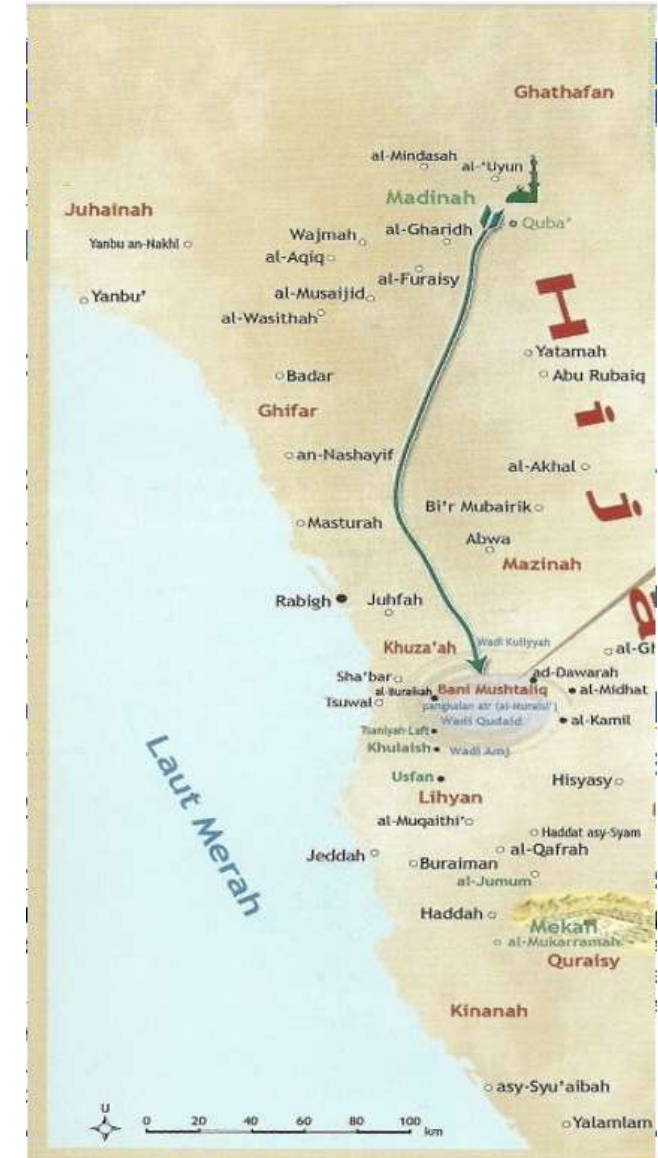
BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES ———> TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Banu Al-Mustaliq

- ❖ This was an Arab tribe that was allied with Quraish
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ received information that they were building an army to fight against the Muslims
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ took an army and went to fight them. They were defeated and taken as prisoners
- ❖ Javeria (RA) was the daughter of the leader of Banu Al-Mustaliq. The Prophet ﷺ married her
- ❖ All Muslims freed the captives as they became relatives of Prophet ﷺ after his marriage to Javeria (RA)
- ❖ Seeing the kindness of the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims, all the people of Banu Al-Mustaliq became Muslims

❖ Ayah of Tayammum

- ❖ During this journey, Allah revealed the verses about Tayammum



BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES ———> TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Hypocrites

- ❖ On the way back from Banu Mustaliq, hypocrites tried to create dissension between Muhajir and Ansar and
- ❖ They slandered Aisha (RA)

❖ Creating Dissension

- ❖ At a water well, a fight broke out between a Muhajir and an Ansari
- ❖ Abdullah Bin Ubay used this opportunity and tried to create dissension between the Muhajiroon and Ansar
- ❖ He used the words “When we return to Madinah, the honorable ones (he and his group) will drive out from it those that are abject (Prophet and his companions).”
- ❖ When the Prophet ﷺ asked Abdullah bin Ubay about this, he took oath that he didn't say it. Allah revealed a verse in the Quran that he lied
- ❖ Timely interference by the Prophet ﷺ brought the situation under control

إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُنَافِقُونَ قَالُوا نَشْهَدُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُهُ وَاللَّهُ يَشْهَدُ إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ كَاذِبُونَ - 63:1

(O Prophet), when the hypocrites come to you, they say: “We bear witness that you are certainly Allah's Messenger.” Allah certainly knows that you are His Messenger. But Allah also bears witness that the hypocrites are utter liars

يَقُولُونَ لَئِنْ رَجَعْنَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ لَيُخْرِجَنَّ الْأَعَزُّ مِنْهَا الْأَذَلَّ وَلِلَّهِ الْعِزَّةُ وَلِرَسُولِهِ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَكِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ - 63:8

They say: “When we return to Madinah, the honorable ones will drive out from it those that are abject.” In truth, all honor belongs to Allah, and to His Messenger, and to the believers. But the hypocrites do not know

BATTLE OF CONFEDERATES ———> TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Slander of Aisha (RA)

- ❖ During the Banu Mustaliq trip, Aisha (RA) was travelling with Prophet
- ❖ But she lost a necklace and she was searching for it when the caravan left and she was accidentally left behind
- ❖ One of the companions, Safwan (RA) whose job was to follow behind the caravan found Aisha (RA) and brought her back to caravan on his camel
- ❖ Abdullah bin Ubay slandered Aisha (RA)
- ❖ Allah revealed a verse clearing Aisha (RA)'s name and commanding believers not to believe in hearsay.

'A'isha said: Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) intended to set out on a journey he cast lots amongst his wives and he took one with him in whose favour the lot was cast. It so happened that he cast lots amongst us while setting out on a battle and it was cast in my favour, so I set out along with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). This relates to the period when the revelation concerning the commands of veil had been made.. ... [Muslim]

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالْإِفْكِ عُصْبَةٌ مِّنْكُمْ ۚ لَا تَحْسَبُوهُ شَرًّا لَّكُم بَلْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مِّنْهُمْ مَا اكْتَسَبَ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ ۚ وَالَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَهُ مِنْهُمْ لَهُ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ - 24:11

Indeed, those who came with falsehood are a group among you. Do not think it bad for you; rather it is good for you. For every person among them is what [punishment] he has earned from the sin, and he who took upon himself the greater portion thereof - for him is a great punishment.

لَوْلَا إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ ظَنَّ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بِأَنفُسِهِمْ خَيْرًا وَقَالُوا هَذَا إِفْكٌ مُّبِينٌ - 24:12

Why, when you heard it, did not the believing men and believing women think good of one another and say, "This is an obvious falsehood"?

Lesson:

- Slandering is a big sin



TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Journey for Umrah

- ❖ Prophet ﷺ saw a dream that he was performing Umrah
- ❖ Along with over 1400 companions he started journey towards Makkah with the intention of performing Umrah
- ❖ All of them had sacrificial animals and wore ihram to show Quraish that they had no intention of fighting



❖ Quraish's Response

- ❖ It was against custom to stop anyone from pilgrimage, but Quraish decided to prevent Muslims from entering Makkah
- ❖ They prepared an army to stop and fight Muslims on the route

❖ Hudaibiyah

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ took another route to avoid fighting
- ❖ His camel stopped at a place called Hudaibiyah, and Muslims set up their camp there



TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Negotiations

- ❖ Quraish sent many people to negotiate
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ appointed Uthman (RA) to enter Makkah and negotiate on behalf of the Muslims
- ❖ He met many chiefs of Quraish, but no one agreed to allow the Muslims to enter Makkah and perform Umrah
- ❖ Quraish permitted Uthman to perform Umrah alone but he refused

❖ Bait-ur-Ridwan

- ❖ On hearing a rumour that Uthman (RA) had been killed by Quraish, the Prophet ﷺ gathered all Muslims under a tree
- ❖ He took an oath from everyone that they would fight to the death to avenge the killing of Uthman (RA)
- ❖ This oath is mentioned in Quran
- ❖ However, Uthman (RA) returned safe and sound after that. The rumour was false.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ promised Paradise for everyone who participated in the oath

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُبَايِعُونَكَ إِنَّمَا يُبَايِعُونَ اللَّهَ يَدُ اللَّهِ فَوْقَ أَيْدِيهِمْ ۚ فَمَنْ تَكَثَّرَ فَأَنَّمَا يَبَايِعُ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِهِ ۚ وَمَنْ أَوْفَىٰ بِمَا عَاهَدَ اللَّهُ فَسَيُؤْتِيهِ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا - 48:10

Indeed, those who pledge allegiance to you, [O Muhammad] - they are actually pledging allegiance to Allah . The hand of Allah is over their hands. So he who breaks his word only breaks it to the detriment of himself. And he who fulfills that which he has promised Allah - He will give him a great reward.

It has been narrated on the authority of Abu Zubair who heard Jabir being questioned as to how many people were there on the Day of Hudaibiya. He replied: We were fourteen hundred. We swore fealty to him, and Umar was holding his hand while he was sitting under the tree (to administer the oath). The tree was a samura (a wild tree found in deserts). All of us took the oath of fealty at his hands except Jadd b. Qais al-Ansari who hid himself under the belly of his camel. [Muslim]

TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ The Treaty

- ❖ After negotiations, an agreement was reached.
- ❖ The salient features of the treaty were that:
 - ❖ For 10 years, no one would fight with each other
 - ❖ Muslims wouldn't be allowed to make Umrah that year, but they would be allowed next year. Quraish would not harm them
 - ❖ Similarly, Muslims would not intercept any caravans or people on the way from Syria
 - ❖ If a person from Quraish tried to join the Muslims without the permission of their guardian, they would have to be returned. The other way around would not be required
 - ❖ Any third party could enter into alliance with either the Muslims or Quraish.
- ❖ Banu Khuzaah allied with the Muslims and Banu Bakr allied with Quraish
- ❖ Both parties signed the agreement



Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama and Marwan: (whose narrations attest each other) Allah's Messenger (set out at the time of Al-Hudaibiya (treaty)), and when they proceeded for a distance, he said, "Khalid bin Al-Walid leading the cavalry of Quraish constituting the front of the army, is at a place called Al-Ghamim, so take the way on the right." By Allah, Khalid did not perceive the arrival of the Muslims till the dust arising from the march of the Muslim army reached him, and then he turned back hurriedly to inform Quraish. The Prophet went on advancing till he reached the Thaniya (i.e. a mountainous way) through which one would go to them (i.e. people of Quraish). The she-camel of the Prophet sat down. The people tried their best to cause the she-camel to get up but in vain, so they said, "Al-Qaswa' (i.e. the she-camel's name) has become stubborn! Al-Qaswa' has become stubborn!" The Prophet said, "Al-Qaswa' has not become stubborn, for stubbornness is not her habit, but she was stopped by Him Who stopped the elephant... [Bukhari]



TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

❖ Clear Victory

- ❖ Immediately after signing the treaty, a Muslim named Abu Jandal (RA) escaped from Makkah wanting to join the Muslims. But the Prophet ﷺ returned him to honor the treaty
- ❖ All the Muslims felt the treaty was unfair, and they were shocked.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered everyone to take off their Ihram, but in their shock and sadness, they didn't obey initially.
- ❖ His wife Umm e Salma (RA) advised the Prophet ﷺ to do it himself such that they would see him. Once they saw the Prophet ﷺ took off Ihram, everyone followed him
- ❖ Umar (RA) asked the Prophet that if the Muslims are on the truth, why did they except such unfavorable terms in the agreement
- ❖ When returning from Hudaibiyah, Allah revealed Surah Fath stating that the treaty is a clear victory for the Muslims

إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا - 48:1

(O Prophet), surely We have granted you a clear victory

Narrated Anas bin Malik: regarding Allah's Statement: "Verily! We have granted you (O, Muhammad) Manifest victory." (48.1) It refers to the Al-Hudaibiya Pledge. And the companions of the Prophet said (to the Prophet), "Congratulations and happiness for you; but what reward shall we get?" So Allah revealed:-- "That He may admit the believing men and women to gardens beneath which rivers flow." (48.5) [[Bukhari](#)]



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise is to You. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and repent to You.

