

History made easy

تسهیل التاریخ

**TAS-HEELUT
TAA-REEKH**

4



تَسْوِيلُ التَّارِيخِ

**TAS-HEELUT
TAA-REEKH**

4

Tasheel-ut-Taareekh Level 4

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FOREWORD

“Verily there is an excellent example for you (to follow) in (the life of) the Messenger of Allah.”

The Ummah is most fortunate that the life of Sayyidina Mohammad ﷺ recorded in such detail. This great blessing of Allah ﷻ indeed (enables us the opportunity) of not only knowing who Rasoolullah ﷺ is but also allows us to follow His noble way of life, (Sunnah) which undoubtedly is the Siratul Mustaqeem (straight path).

Seerah details various aspects of the life of Nabi ﷺ from birth to death, his features, his family life, his journeys and expeditions, his manners and his inter action with others. His detailed teachings covers all aspects of life etc. When studying Seerah both the teacher and learner should remember that they are learning about the most excellent and noble personality ever to tread the earth, whose teachings lead to eternal salvation.

An effort must be made to inculcate the importance of the greatness, the respect, the appreciation and the love of Sayyidina Mohammad ﷺ and his teaching in the hearts, so that its superiority dominates the heart, making us true followers, lovers and ambassadors of Sayyidina Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Arrival at Madeenah Munawarah

The cave of Thoor, situated near Makkah served as a place of refuge for our beloved Rasoolullah ﷺ and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr Siddique رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. This cave and the Cave of Heera are important places in the History of Islaam. The Cave of Heera was where Rasoolullah ﷺ first received revelation. The cave of Thoor was where Rasoolullah ﷺ stopped during Hijrah.

The disbelievers of Makkah sent out search parties to arrest Rasoolullah ﷺ. A price of 100 camels was set for the capture of Rasoolullah ﷺ. At last, when the search of the neighbourhood was over and the - disbelievers did not find them they left the area. Rasoolullah ﷺ and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ left for Madeenah. They used a different road to Madeenah because they were still being persued by the disbelievers. They rested during the day and travelled at night. They completed the journey in safety.

Meanwhile, the Muslims of Madeenah received news of Rasoolullah's ﷺ departure from Makkah and waited for his arrival. Every day the Ansaars went out of the city of Madeenah to welcome him but returned disappointed. Young girls sang songs of welcome from the roofs tops, waiting for his arrival. At last, the beloved of Allaah ﷻ Rasoolullah ﷺ accompanied by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ arrived at a place called

Keywords

refuge | tracking parties | pursued | Ansaars

Quba outside Madeenah.

As the news of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ arrival in Madeenah spread throughout the city, the people climbed on the rooftops to get a glimpse of Rasoolullah ﷺ. On his arrival they sang :

O the White Moon rose over us
From the Valley of Wada'
And we owe it to show gratefulness
Where the call is to Allaah.

Tala'al-Badru 'alayna,
Min thaniyyatil-Wada'
Wajaba al-shukru 'alayna,
Ma da'a lillahi da'

O you who were raised amongst us,
Coming with a word to be obeyed,
You have brought to this city
nobleness.
Welcome! Best caller to God's way.

Ayyuha al-mab'uthu fina
Ji'ta bi-al-amri al-muta'
Ji'ta bi-al-amri al-muta'
Ji'ta sharrafta al-Madeenah
Marhaban ya khayra da'

They had travelled for eight days. Rasoolullah ﷺ reached Quba on the 12th Rabiul Awwal thirteen years after he became a prophet of Allaah.

The chief of Quba, Amr bin Auf invited Rasoolullah ﷺ and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to stop over for a rest. Rasoolullah ﷺ accepted the offer and stayed for 14 days. During his short stay at Quba, Rasoolullah ﷺ built the first masjid in Islaam, known as Masjid-ul-Quba.

The Ansaars (Helpers) of Madeenah waited for the arrival of Rasoolullah ﷺ. The entry into Madeenah began on a Friday. The first Jum'ah prayer in Muslim history was read outside Madeenah led by Rasoolullah ﷺ with a 100 Muslims in an open field. Rasoolullah ﷺ rode his camel, named Quswa after Jum'ah salaah and proceeded into Madeenah. As his camel passed by a particular family they would say: "Here we are with our homes and our lives. Come and live with us". Some people would hold the reins of the camel and request Rasoolullah ﷺ to live with them. Gently Rasoolullah ﷺ would refuse saying "Leave the camel alone, she is under the command of Allaah ﷻ, she will stop where Allaah ﷻ wants her to stop".

At last the camel stopped at a site belonging to two orphans of Banoo Najjaar tribe. The nearest house was that of Sayyidina Aboo Ayoob Ansaari رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ. Rasoolullah ﷺ lived at his home.

One of the most important things Rasoolullah ﷺ did in Madeenah was to ask the people to help those who came from Makkah. The people of Madeenah shared their homes and goods with the people of Makkah. The people who helped are called Ansaars and the people who made Hijrah, are called the Muhajireen.



Word search - Circle the following words:

thoor

cave

jews

camel

ansaar

quba

peace

quswa

masjeed

fear

plot

trick

aus

d	e	e	j	s	a	m
c	g	q	p	l	o	t
s	q	u	s	w	a	h
e	u	b	f	p	f	o
v	c	a	m	e	l	o
a	n	s	a	a	r	r
c	t	r	i	c	k	d
m	i	s	w	e	j	t

Write "true" or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. The cave of Thoor is where Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ received revelation.
2. The disbelievers of Makkah sent out welcoming parties to meet Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
.....
3. Young girls happily recited poems.
4. Quba is a village near Makkah.
.....
5. Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ travelled to Madeenah alone.
.....
6. The camel finally sat down in front of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr's house.
.....
7. The Muslims of Madeenah waited anxiously for the King's arrival.
8. The Jews of Madeenah were sad to see Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
.....

Choose the right word to complete the sentence:

1. Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stayed in Quba for days. 10 8 14 12
2. The first masjeed in Islaam was built at
Madeenah Quba Taif Yemen
3. They reached Madeenah on
Monday Thursday Friday Saturday
4. The camel stopped at a site belonging to two
Cousins nephews orphans Bedouins
5. Later Yathrib was called
Badr al Madeenah Quba Aqaba
6. The prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was greeted by
when he entered Quba.
Jews singing fireworks caravans
7. Rasoolullah's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ journey from Makkah to Madeenah took about days. 5 6 7 8 10 14
8. A price of camels was set for the capture of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ . 10 50 100

Masjeed-e-Nabawee

After Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muhaajireen had settled in Madeenah they decided to build a Masjeed. There was an empty piece of land belonging to two orphans of the Banoo Najjaar tribe. They offered it free of charge to Rasoolullah ﷺ but Rasoolullah ﷺ refused, and bought it from them. Rasoolullah ﷺ and his companions worked like ordinary workmen to build the Masjeed. The Sahabah were proud to work with Rasoolullah ﷺ.

The construction of the Masjeed was a very simple one. The walls were made of mud bricks and the trunks of palm trees supported the roof. The leaves and twigs made up the roof itself. A platform was raised in the corner of the courtyard where those Muslims who had neither home nor family could live. They were known as Ashaab-Suffah; (people of Suffah). Next to the Masjeed two apartments were built for Rasoolullah ﷺ and his family.

The Muslims were not allowed to build a Masjeed in Makkah and were not even allowed to say their prayers in public. Madeenah was peaceful and they now could offer their salaah without any fear in Masjeed-un-Nabawee.

Keywords

orphans | construction | platform | suffa

Write "true" or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. The plot of land on which Masjeed-e-Nabawee is built was given to him.
2. The masjeed had walls made out of palm tree branches and leaves.
3. The Prophet's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Masjeed was a very beautiful building made of expensive material.
4. The Muhaajir and Ansaar behaved like brothers.
5. All Muslims worked together to finish the Masjeed quickly.
6. Two enemies of the Muslims were the Jews and the munafiqeen of Madeenah.
7. The munafiqeen believed in Islaam.
8. The Masjeed was named "The Masjeed of the prophet".

Choose the right word to complete the sentence:

1. The walls were made of bricks.
 Stone beautiful mud date palm
2. The roof was made of
 Palm leaves zinc wood camel leather
3. Muslims who lived on a platform in Masjeed-un-Nabawee were known as
 Najjar Ansaar Ashaab Suffah Shaykhs
4. Masjeed-un-Nabawee was built with Rasoolullah's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ house
 (a) in the Masjeed
 (b) next door
 (c) across the road
 (d) behind the Masjeed
5. There was an empty piece of land belonging to the orphans of the tribe.
 Quraizah Nadhir Israaeel Aqabah



Word search - Circle the following words:

walls

roof

mud

bricks

palm

leaves

land

Rasoolullah

prayers

n	a	d	h	i	r	p
j	f	b	t	r	h	a
s	o	r	p	u	l	l
e	k	i	j	s	p	m
v	r	c	r	o	t	h
a	p	k	a	o	g	o
e	r	s	m	l	o	x
l	a	n	d	u	z	f
i	y	u	n	l	d	v
r	e	w	a	l	l	s
z	r	u	i	a	s	n
h	s	p	d	h	e	l

Agreement with the Jews

At the time of the arrival of Rasoolullah ﷺ at Madeenah, there were three Jewish tribes. They were Banoo Qainuqah, Banoo Nadhir and Banoo Quraizah. The Jews were traders and they controlled the business of Madeenah. There were always differences between the Jews and the Arabs of Madeenah which led to fights between them.

After settling in Madeenah, Rasoolullah ﷺ made peace between the Muslims and the Jews. They agreed to help each other and defend Madeenah, from outside attacks. This was called a treaty (agreement). This treaty gave all the people of Madeenah the freedom to practise their religion without any fear and their goods and lives were not going to be interfered with. The idea of this treaty was to try and bring the Muslims and Jews to live in peace and defend the city of Madeenah from anyone who wanted to cause harm and attack Madeenah.

In the event of any quarrel between two parties and if no agreement is reached then Rasoolullah ﷺ would give the final decision which none would go against.

Keywords

tribe | custom | blessed | slave | well mannered

Choose the right word to complete the sentence:

1. The people of Madeenah agreed to help each other and defend the city from attacks. This is called a
brotherhood treaty decision harmony
2. There were Jewish tribes in Madeenah
Four two seven three
3. The treaty gave the people of Madeenah the freedom to practise their
hunting skills religion
4. The jews were and controlled the business
Warriors traders Camel herders
5. In the event of a quarrel and no agreement could be reached, the final decision would rest with
Makkans Rasollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ the tribes

Munafiqeen (Hypocrites)

Before the coming of Rasoolullah ﷺ to Madeenah the tribes of Aus and Khazraj were always quarreling with each other. They felt that peace should be maintained between the people of Madeenah. Thus they wanted to have a common ruler.

Abdullah bin Ubay bin Salool was a very intelligent person. He had great influence over the Aus and Khazraj tribes and the people of Madeenah accepted his leadership, and were prepared to crown him as king and ruler of Madeenah.

He saw himself as a future king and ruler of Madeenah. After Rasoolullah ﷺ and his followers entered Madeenah they became a strong force and the people of Madeenah accepted the leadership of Rasoolullah ﷺ. This shattered the hopes of Abdullah bin Ubay bin Salool of becoming the ruler of Madeenah.

If Rasoolullah ﷺ had not come to Madeenah Abdullah bin Ubay bin Salool hoped that he would have become king of Madeenah. Being a clever person, he and his followers hid their dislike and hatred for Rasoolullah ﷺ. They accepted Islaam to show everyone that they were Muslims. but these people were dangerous enemies of Islaam and they helped the Jews to plot against the Muslims.

Keywords

Munafeeq

The Jews found friends in these people, as they had feared that they would lose control of the business of Madeenah. Abdullah bin Ubay bin Salool and his followers are termed "Munafeeqs" (hypocrites) in Islaam.

Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Munafiqeen | A. Jewish tribe |
| 2. Ansaar | B. Orphans from |
| 3. Quswa | C. Hypocrites |
| 4. Banoo Nadhir | D. Helpers |
| 5. Banoo Najjar | E. People of Makkah |
| 6. Muhajireen | F. Camel |

1	2	3	4	5	6

A person who pretends to be a Muslim but hates Islaam is known as a

Enemy

hypocrite

liar

traitor

Wars with the Non-Muslims of Makkah

After Rasoolullah ﷺ safely got away from Makkah, the people of Makkah felt a sense of disgrace. The Makkan tribes settled their personal differences and became a united force. They wanted to destroy the Muslims. The disbelievers of Makkah did not let the Muslims live in peace for very long.

The disbelievers became worried with the new force of Islaam and began to plan ways to crush Islaam. A group of men under the leadership of Kurz bin Jabir from amongst the disbelievers came to Madeenah and stole some camels from the Muslims. Rasoolullah ﷺ asked some Muslims to follow them but the disbelievers managed to escape.

In the month of Rajab, seventeen months after Hijrah, Rasoolullah ﷺ sent 12 men under the leadership of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jahash رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to investigate what was happening in Makkah. This group of Sahaba went to Nakhla, situated between Taeef and Makkah. Here they fought against a caravan that was returning to Makkah loaded with goods. One Makkan, Amr bin Hazrami was killed and two were taken prisoners. This group safely returned to Madeenah with the two prisoners and the goods taken during the fight. Rasoolullah ﷺ was not happy with this situation, as he knew that the disbelievers would want to take revenge.

Keywords

crush | leadership | confront | caravan

In the second year of Hijrah, a caravan of the disbelievers of Makkah, under the leadership of Aboo Sufyaan, went to Syria. On his return he sent a message to Makkah asking for help as he feared being attacked by the Muslims. The commander of the disbelievers, Aboo Jahl left Makkah with an army of 1000 men to assist Aboo Sufyaan and to confront the Muslims of Madeenah.

Write "true" or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. The disbelievers wanted to destroy the Muslims.
2. The disbelievers of Makkah allowed the Muslims to live in peace.
3. The Quraish never stopped fighting the Muslims.
.....

Fill in the missing words:

1. The disbelievers, the Jews and the
fought against the Muslims.

Quraish

Munafiqeen

Christians

Persians

2. The Quraish with Syria .

fought

traded

worshiped

talked

The Battle of Badr

Ramadaan 2 A.H.

As soon as Aboo Sufyaan got his caravan safely away from the muslims, he sent another message to Makkah that they were safe and no longer required assistance. Aboo Jahl was looking for an excuse to attack the muslims. He was not prepared to turn back after receiving the message from Aboo Sufyaan. He reached towards Madeenah with an army of a 1000 men, 700 camels and 300 horses. Aboo Jahl's men were well trained and well armed with spears, swords, bows and arrows and shields.

On hearing the news that the kuffar of Makkah had left with 1000 men to destroy the muslims, Rasoolullah ﷺ consulted (made mashwara) with the Sahabaah at the Masjid-un-Nabawee in Madeenah. At the Mashwara Sayadinah Aboo Bakr Siddique رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayadinah Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ from the muhajireen and Sayadinah Saad Bin Moaaz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ from the Ansaar and the rest of the muslims showed their willingness and desire to defend Islam against falsehood.

When Rasoolullah ﷺ was satisfied with the decision, he began preparations for the defence of Islam. Rasoolullah ﷺ left Madeenah with 313 men including some teenage boys. They only had 3 horses, 70 camels and a few swords. When they reached Badr, a mountainous region, Rasoolullah ﷺ made dua to

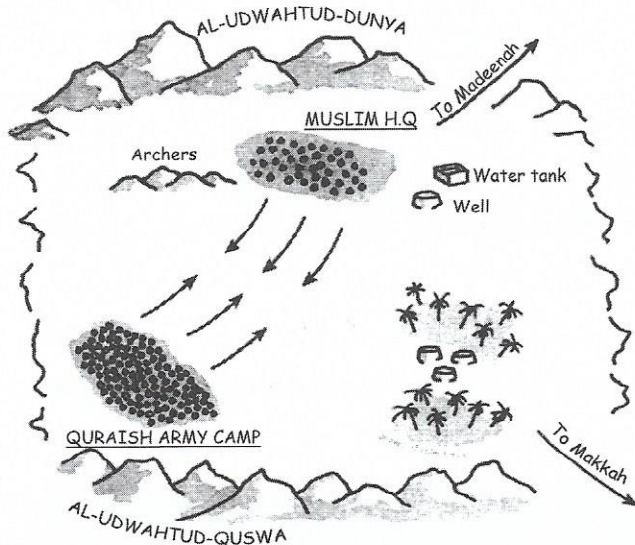
Keywords

caravan | shields | spears | defence

Allaah and said: "O Allaah! Should this small group of believers perish this day, no one will be left on earth to worship you and carry your message to the world".

The battle took place on the 17th Ramadaan 2 A.H. Allaah ﷻ sent His mercy and help and the Kuffar lost the battle at the hands of the muslims. Seventy of the Kuffar including the arch enemy of Islam Aboo Jahl were killed and as many as seventy were taken as prisoners of war. Fourteen muslims were martyred in this battle.

This was a battle between evil and good, falsehood and truth, and darkness over light. The Battle of Badr considerably strengthened the Muslims and their cause.



Answer the following Questions:

1. What was Rasoolullah's ﷺ immediate reaction when the news of the Kuffar army reached Madinah?
.....
2. When did the battle of Badr take place and where?
.....
3. How many Kuffar died in the encounter?
.....
4. How many Muslims were martyred in the battle?
.....
5. Why did Abou Jahl proceed to Madeenah?
.....

Write "true" or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. Abou Jahl was looking for an excuse to attack the muslims and crush the emerging power of Islam?
.....
.....
2. The muslims made Mashwara for the coming battle at Masjid-ul-Aqsa.
.....
.....

3. All the Sahabaa were prepared to surrender rather than go into battle with the Kuffar.

4. The Muslim army consisted of 220 men.

5. In this battle the Comander of the Kuffar army, Aboo Jahl was killed.

6. The battle of Badr was a battle between falsehood and truth.

Paragraph:

Write a short paragraph on the dua that Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ made before the battle of Badr.

The Battle of Uhad

Archers booty.

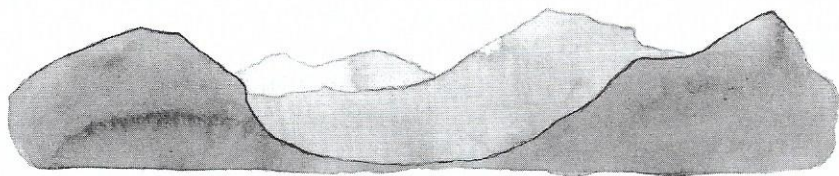
The Makkans were defeated at Badr and now wanted to take revenge. In the third year of Hijrah they marched with three thousand well armed soldiers towards Madeenah. The disbelievers of Makkah lost many of their leaders at Badr and chose Aboo Sufyaan as their commander. He took an oath that he would not rest until he had taken full revenge against the Muslims.

Rasoolullah ﷺ made mashwarah (had consultation) with the Muslims regarding the expected attack. It was finally decided to fight and attack the enemy outside the city of Madeenah. Rasoolullah ﷺ offered Jumu'ah Salaat at Masjeed-un-Nabwee and left for Uhad, a mountainous region 5 km north of Madeenah with a thousand men on the 14 Shawwal 3 A.H. Abdullah bin Ubay the leader of the Munaafiqeen deserted the Muslims with 300 of his men; reducing the strength of the Muslim army to 700 men who were poorly equipped but ready to defend Islaam at all cost. Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muslims camped with mountain behind them. On the one side there was a mountainous pass and there was danger of an attack from behind, so Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered 50 archers to stay on Mount Rumah under the command of Abdullah bin Jubair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, with strict orders not to leave the post at any

Keywords commander | mashwarah |
any excuse | mountainous pass

cost, even in the case of victory or defeat. On Saturday 15 Shawwal 3 A.H. the opposing armies prepared for battle. According to Arab custom, the battle began with rounds of hand to hand fighting before the general attack. Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ the uncle of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ killed many of the disbelievers. Twelve flag-bearers of the disbelievers were killed, eight of whom were killed by Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. The disbelievers were in desperate situation seeing their brave soldiers slain and they fled from the battlefield pursued by the Muslims. When the archers who were on the mountain saw the fallen flags of the enemy and their companions collecting the booty (spoils of war) they sensed victory, and in their enthusiasm and desire to participate in pursuing of the enemy, the archers overlooked the command of Nabee صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and left their positions.

Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was martyred in this battle by Wahshee, an African Slave. Jubair bin Mutaam the slave owner had offered Wahshee his freedom while Hindaa bint Utbah, the wife of Aboo Sufyaan, the commander of the Makkan army, offered her jewellery on her person if he, Wahshee succeeded in killing Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.



Complete the word search by finding the 15 words associated with the battle of Uhad

x	m	u	n	a	f	i	q	e	e	n	u
h	n	z	q	b	a	d	r	c	v	h	e
a	b	w	a	h	s	h	e	e	n	u	g
m	g	d	a	t	y	n	n	d	x	p	n
z	m	a	k	y	o	e	g	a	r	e	e
a	d	f	l	j	s	u	m	h	u	v	v
a	w	e	x	f	b	u	m	u	m	a	e
k	b	o	o	t	y	r	f	s	a	l	r
d	a	r	c	h	e	r	s	y	h	s	l
l	g	h	i	j	r	a	h	h	a	f	v
v	y	s	h	a	w	w	a	l	u	a	e
s	u	o	n	i	a	t	n	u	o	m	n

badr

uhad

flag

hijrah

mountainous

booty

sufyaan

munafiqeen

shawwal

revenge

archers

slave

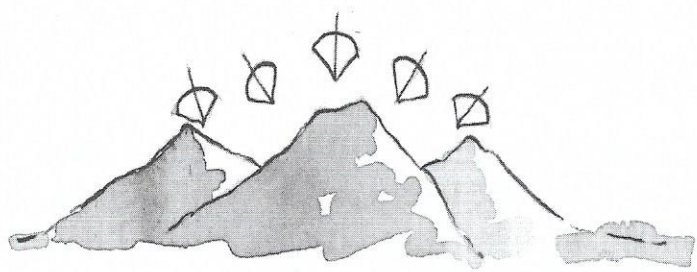
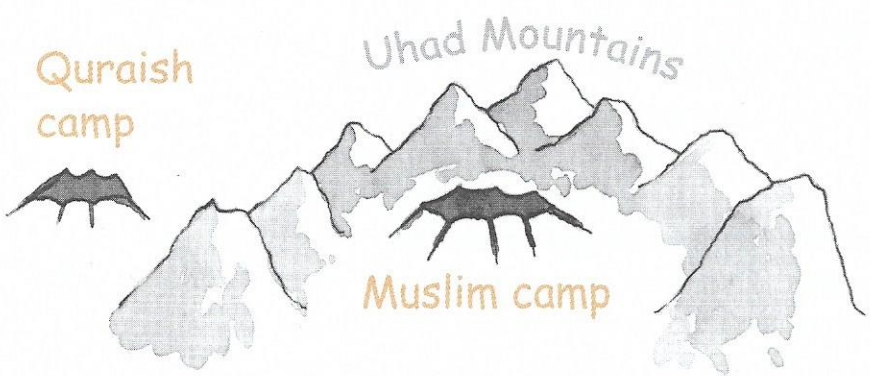
hamza

rumah

wahshee



Make a model of the battle field of Uhad.
(Work in-groups)



Archers on
Mount Rumat

The Battle of Uhad (continued)

Khaalid bin Waleed, a Makkan army general, did not fail to observe the weak position of the pass and saw his chance to attack the Muslims. Through the pass, at the head of his cavalry (soldiers on horseback) he fiercely attacked the Muslims in the rear. The Muslims did not expect this sudden attack and they suffered heavy losses. Sayyidina Musab bin Umayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, a Sahabi who resembled our beloved Nabee صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was martyred in this attack. The Disbeliever's soldiers raised a cry that the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was slain. This alarming news spread like wild fire and caused great grief amongst the Muslims. This false cry of the disbelievers made the devoted Sahaba to rally round Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Sayyidina Aus bin Nadhar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said: "Oh what worth is life then if the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is no longer in our midst. Let us fight on for the cause which he fought for". These words inspired the Muslims to fight for the cause of Islaam.

Sayyidina Ka'ab bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ saw Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and loudly proclaimed: "Muslims be happy, Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is alive and well". Thereafter Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "Come to me, I am the Rasool of Allaah".

Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayyidina Saad bin Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayyidina Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayyidina Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ were among

Keywords general | cavalry | slain | rally |
retreat | mutilated | garland

the Muhajireen and Sayyidina Aboo Dujaanah from the Ansaar stood around our Nabee صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and formed a secure wall around him. The sword of Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ fell like lightning and many of the attackers were forced to retreat. The enemies best efforts to get to our Nabee صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ were not successful.

One of the enemy, ibn Qamiah, moved forward and with his sword landed a blow on the head of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ which caused two rings of helmet (headgear) to pierce the face of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Another enemy struck him on the face with a stone as a result two of his teeth fell out. The disbelievers had to withdraw because they were not successful in their attempts against the Muslims. Before leaving the battlefield their hatred and vengeance took a most horrible form, that is that they took vengeance on the dead bodies of the Muslims. The bodies were mercilessly mutilated. Hindaa the wife of Aboo Sufyaan, hated the beloved uncle of Nabee صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. On seeing his dead body, she ripped it open, took out the liver, chewed it, and made a garland for herself with the intestines. She climbed up a hill and sang a song saying the defeat at Badr was avenged that day. Sixty-five Ansaar and four Muhajireen were martyred. Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not lose his courage and patience, despite the difficulties he had undergone on that day.

Write "true" or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. At first the Muslims were losing the battle.
.....
2. Rumour was spread that the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was killed.
3. An Abyssinian slave struck Sayyidina Hamza down with an arrow.
4. The Kuffar of Makkah forgot about the defeat at Badr.
.....
5. Later, the attackers surrounded the Muslims from both sides.
6. Ka'ab bin Ashraf composed beautiful poems on the life of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
7. The fifty archers were given strict orders not to leave the hill whatever happens.
8. At the beginning of the battle three boastful Quray'shi warriors were killed.
9. Wahshee was skilled at shooting arrows.
.....

10. Some of the Muslims thought that the prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was killed.

11. Nobody won the war.

Choose the right word to complete the sentences:

1. The Makkans were jealous and wanted
money revenge slaves gold

2. The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ordered archers
to go and stand on a hill. 50 100 20 150

3. Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was martyred by
Khalid bin Waleed Wahshi Quraishi Najjashi

4. In this battle, our Nabee صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ lost
two teeth five teeth an ear two fingers

5. The main lesson of Uhad for the Muslims was
prayer obedience greediness booty

6. The Jews settled at
Jerusalem Quba Khaibar Qainuqa

Relations with the Jews

When Rasoolullah ﷺ came to Madeenah, he signed a treaty (agreement) with the Jews to live in peace and harmony and help each other against anyone who wanted to attack Madeenah.

The Jews broke the treaty and made plans, with the Qura'ish of Makkah, the Munafeeqeen and other enemies of Islaam to bring to an end the mission of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered the Banoo Qainuqah out of Madeenah and they settled in Syria. Then the Banoo Nadhir was ordered to leave Madeenah. They refused to make a new agreement and they attempted to kill Rasoolullah ﷺ. Some of the Banoo Nadhir clan settled in Khaibar while others settled in Syria.

All this happened in the 5th year of Hijrah. In the 5th Hijrah the Banoo Quraizah joined the disbelievers against the Muslims in the battle of Ahzaab. After a blockade of one month they (the Banoo Quraizah) gave up and requested that Sayyidina Saad bin Mooaz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ be asked to decide what should be done with them. In passing judgement Sayyidina Saad bin Mooaz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ordered that the strong fighters be put to death, the women and children to be treated as prisoners of war and their goods and property to be handed over as spoils of war to be distributed among the poor Muslims. This punishment was carried out according to the laws of the Torah (Jewish Law).

Keywords treaty | mission | blockade |
prisoners of war | torah

Write "true or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. The Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ signed a treaty with the Jews.
2. The Jews honoured the treaty.
3. The Torah is the heavenly book of the Jews.
4. The treaty was signed in the 8th year of Hijrah.
5. The Banoo Nadhir were about to leave Madeenah and settle in Syria.

Choose the right words to complete the sentence.

1. The punishment against the Jews was carried out according to law.
Christian Islaamic Jewish
2. In the 5th year of Hijrah the joined the disbelievers.
Banoo Quraizah farmers bedouins
3. The Banoo Qainuqah left Madeenah and settled in
Israel Turkey Syria Jerusalem

Battle of Ahzaab (trenches)

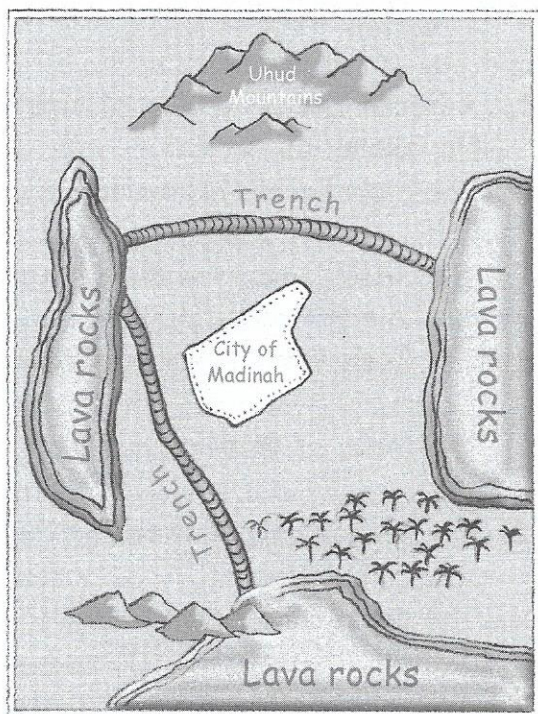
Zil-Qaadah 5 A.H.

In the year 5 AH the Makkans made another great effort to destroy the Muslims with the help of the Jews and the desert tribe of Ghatfaan. This great army of 10,000 men, 4000 camels and 300 horses marched towards Madeenah under the supreme commander, Aboo Sufiyaan. The coming danger seemed to cast a great gloom over Madeenah. When Rasoolullah ﷺ was informed of the approach of the big army. He summoned the Sahaba to devise means to meet the great danger. On the advice of Sayyidina Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, it was decided that a trench be dug. Since Madeenah was surrounded on two sides by lava rock and palm groves on the third side (see map) it was decided to dig the trench on the open approaches. Rasoolullah ﷺ with the assistance of the Muhajireen and the Ansaar got down to the difficult task of digging the trench. They made the trench 5 meters deep and 5 meters wide.

All the time the Sahaba were inspired by Rasoolullah ﷺ who himself dug and worked with them. The enemy approached Madeenah and faced a setback when they saw the deep trench around the town. They settled down to a blockade. The blockade went on for 27 days. They failed to penetrate the defence of the Muslims.

Keywords supreme | commander | trench |
lava rock | open approaches | siege

There was no hand to hand combat since the trench was five meters wide. However, arrows were showered from both sides. Amr bin Abd, an Arab hero, made his horse jump over a narrow portion of the trench. As soon as he reached the other side, Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ killed him with his sword, called Zulfikaar. Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ triumphantly raised the war cry 'Allaah hu Akbar - Allaah is the Greatest'. On the twenty seventh night of the blockade a severe storm lashed Madeenah. The effect of this severe storm was devastating. The tents were uprooted, goods were blown about, fires were extinguished. The army of disbelievers were thrown in to fear and a state of confusion. Under these circumstances the kuffaar army fled.



Write "true or "false" after each sentence:

If false write the correct answer.

1. The battle of trenches came about because of mischief by the Jews.
2. Salman Farsi suggested that they dig a huge trench.
3. The Qurai'sh were puzzled to see the deep and wide trench.
4. The Jews were sorry of their evil plots.
5. A fierce cold wind blew at night and tore the tents of the enemy.
6. The disbelievers army could not cross the trench.
7. The Jews joined the disbelievers and attacked the Muslims in Madeenah.
8. The Jews never stopped plotting against the Muslims.
9. The Jews of Madeenah did not help the Qurai'sh.
10. The trench only allowed fighting with swords
11. The enemy had never seen a trench before.
12. A severe wind blew which made the enemy run away.

Chose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. The non Muslims could not enter the city because of the
trench security date groves
2. Sayyidina Ali's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sword was called
Sheffield Zulfikaar Junnah Muslim
3. Sayyidina Saad bin Mooaz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ applied the law of the to the Banoo Quraizah.
Shariah Waraqah Torah Shaykh
4. When the Disbelievers saw the trench they
.....
crossed the trench ran away
pitched their tents and waited

Make a model of the battle of the Trench
(work in groups)

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah

Zill Qaadah 6 A.H.

In the year 6 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ saw a vision in which he found himself and the Sahaba entering the holy place of Makkah to perform Hajj. So he set out for Makkah in the month of Zil Qaadah 6 A.H. with fourteen hundred Sahabah to perform Umrah, without any intention of going into battle. To avoid any misunderstanding and impress upon the disbelievers that it was entirely a peaceful mission, he ordered that none should carry arms except a sheathed (covered) sword, a common feature in those days. They also took camels with them to sacrifice during Hajj.

When Rasoolullah ﷺ approached Makkah, he set up camp at Hudaibiyah, a mountainous plain, a few kilometers from Makkah in the direction of Jeddah. The disbelievers did not allow them to advance despite the peaceful intentions of the Muslims.

Sayyidina 'Uthmaan bin Affan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the son-in-law of Rasoolullah ﷺ was sent as a representative (negotiator), to explain to the Quraish of Makkah of the intentions of Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muslims.

While Sayyidina 'Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was in the Haram, a report reached the Muslims camp that Sayyidina 'Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had been murdered. The news caused a great stir in the Muslims camp. Rasoolullah ﷺ was greatly pained that he proclaimed that the blood

Keywords sheathed sword | encamped | envoy | plegde | alliance | negotiate

of Sayyidina 'Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would be avenged. Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sat under a tree and called the Sahaba to take a fresh oath to fight to the last man. This oath is known as Baitur Ridhwaan.

After some time Sayyidina 'Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ returned unharmed. The Disbelievers sent Suhail Ibn Amr to negotiate the conditions with the Muslims. When Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saw Suhail bin Amr from a distance he said that matters have now become easy. Since the disbelievers had sent him i.e. Suhail bin Amr their intention was to make peace. A pact was drawn up, both parties agreed to maintain peace for ten years on the following conditions:

- a. The Muslims would return to Madeenah with out one word.
- b. They would come for Umrah the following year, and would stay in Makkah for only 3 days.
- c. They would not take any Muslim living in Makkah to Madeenah, and would not stop any Muslim from staying in Makkah.
- d. If any Makkan Muslims went to Madeenah the Muslims would return him to Makkah, but if any Muslims from Madeenah went he would not be returned to Madeenah.
- e. The disbelievers would neither attack Muslims nor help others against them, but would remain neutral in case of Muslims fighting a third party.
- f. All the Arab tribes shall be free to enter into an agreement with whichever party they liked.

Match column A with Column B:

A	B
1 Treaty of Hudaibiya	10 years
2 Length of treaty	1400
3 Sahabah that joined	negotiator
4 Rasoolullah ﷺ	Baitur Ridwaan
5 Suhail bin Amir	6 A.H.
6 Pledge	_____

1	2	3	4	5	6

Write a short paragraph why Rasoolullah made the sahaba take the pledge of Baitur Ridwaan

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Complete the following with regards to the pledge:

1. The Muslims would return to without performing Umrah.

Madeenah

Taeef

Hudaibiya

2. They would come to Makkah the following year and stay in Makkah for.

10 days

3 days

1 month

3. The kuffaar would neither attack the Muslims nor help others against them, but would remain in case of Muslims fighting a third party.

ready for war

neutral

ready to encourage the tribes

4. All the shall be free to enter into an agreement with which ever party they like.

Jews

kings

Arab tribes

Letters to the Kings and Governors

Zil Qaadah 7.A.H.

The truce of Hudaibiya turned out to be a complete triumph for Islaam. The number of Muslims increased by leaps and bounds. Rasoolullah ﷺ thought that it was an opportune moment to spread the "message of Allaah" far and wide, including the kings around Arabia. Rasoolullah ﷺ addressed his companions as follows: "Now the time has arrived that you should spread this message to the people of the world. Arise and let the whole world hear the message of truth". Rasoolullah ﷺ selected some Sahaba, and entrusted them with written invitations to Arab rulers and neighbouring kings. He sent envoys to Kisra the emperor of Rome, the Qaysar of Persia, the Azeez of Egypt, the Negus of Abyssinia and the Arab chiefs inviting them to embrace Islaam.

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Huzaifa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took a letter of invitation to the Persian Court. The Qaysar was very angry and tore the letter into pieces; Rasoolullah ﷺ surprised the sahaba by telling them that the Qaysar was dead. The Qaysar's son had assassinated him that very night.

Rasoolullah ﷺ also sent letters to the Arab chiefs inviting them to worship one Allaah. The letters which were sent to the various kings in the year 7 AH to show that Rasoolullah ﷺ was an apostle of Allaah for the whole of mankind and though surrounded with an unstable situation, he believed that Islaam would prevail and its light would brighten the world.

Keywords truce | entrusted | kisra
Qaysar | Aziz | brighten

Match the following column A with Column B:

- | A | B |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Qisra | a. Egypt |
| 2. Qaysar | b. Abyainia |
| 3. Azeez | c. Arabia |
| 4. Negus | d. Rome |
| 5. Chiefs | e. Persia |

1	2	3	4	5

Answer the following questions:

1. Who took the letter of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to the Persian court?
2. What did the Qaysar do with the letter that Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent ?
.....
3. Who killed the Qaysar ?
.....
4. In which year were letters sent to the various Kings?
.....
5. What was the message in the letters ?
.....

The Fall of Khaibar 7 A.H.

Of the three main Jewish tribes of Madeenah, the Banoo Nadhir, and the Banoo Quraiza went into self-exile and settled at Khaibar, a town situated 320km north of Madeenah. This town had a number of fortresses and was well protected all around, thus making it difficult to gain entry. These tribes took advantage of the distance and became more active in the final attempt to harm the march of Islaam. After the battle of Ahzaab (trench) in 5 A.H. the hatred of the Jews increased greatly. These tribal fights wore out the patience of Muslims. Rasoolullah ﷺ set out with 1600 men from Madeenah to Khaibar. Some Muslim ladies accompanied the Muslim army.

It was the first time that an Islaamic standard of three Islaamic flags was introduced. One was prepared from the shawl of Sayyidina Ayesha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and it was given to Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered an attack and one by one the fortresses fell into Muslim hands. When they reached the famous fort of Qumoos, the Muslims spent twenty days without any success. Rasoolullah ﷺ was hopeful of gaining entry. He handed over the flag and sword to Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and appointed him as a Commander of the troops.

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

Keywords fortress | skirmishes | Khaibar |
Islaamic | standard | Mujaheed

Answer the following questions:

1. Name the town in which the Banu Quraiza settled in?
.....
2. After which battle did the mischief of the Jews increase?
.....
3. What did Khaiber passes that made it difficult to enter?
.....
4. Give the English word for Ahzaab?
.....
5. How many flags did the Islamic flag have?
.....
6. One of the flags was made from the of
Sayadatina Ayesha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.
7. Who was entrusted with the flag?
.....
8. How many Muslims were martyred?
.....
9. What is the Arabic word for soldier?
.....
10. At which fort did the Muslims spend 20 days?
.....

The Conquest of Makkah

Ramadaan 8 A.h.

The disbelievers broke the truce of Hudaibiya when they sided with the tribe of Banoo Bakr (with whom they had signed a pact to help each other). The Banoo Bakr attacked the tribe of Khuzaa (allies of the Muslims). Disbelievers were not to be trusted, and the treaty was never revived. This was a victory for the Muslims.

On hearing the news that the disbelievers had broken the truce Rasoolullah ﷺ prepared to leave for Makkah. Every precaution was taken to keep the disbelievers unaware of the movements of the coming of the Muslim army. It was the tenth day of Ramadaan in the year 8 Hijrah that an army of 10,000 Muslims marched towards Makkah. The Muslims camped at Mar-uz-Zahraan, a place a few kilometers from Makkah.

When the shepherds of Makkah returned that evening they reported that a huge army was camping outside Makkah at Mar-uz- Zahraan. Aboo Sufyaan went out to investigate who this army was and what were they doing in the valleys of Makkah. Whilst investigating he met Sayyidina Abbaas رضي الله عنه the uncle of Rasoolullah ﷺ who convinced him to meet with Rasoolullah ﷺ. Aboo Sufyaan the arch-enemy of Islaam who had instigated so many battles against the Muslims was now in the tent of Rasoolullah ﷺ who offered him protection

Keywords conquest | archenemy | triumphant | amnesty | resistance | purifier | corner | tauheed

from any harm.

The Muslim army entered Makkah triumphantly without any bloodshed and the disbelievers surrendered without any attempt at resistance. The city of Makkah was now at the mercy of Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muslims. Everyone was present in the courtyard of the Haram (sanctuary of the Kaabah) The enemies of Rasoolullah ﷺ and Islaam were helpers. Rasoolullah ﷺ asked them: "what do you expect at my hands?". They cried out "Kindness and pity, gracious brother, gracious nephew". They were not disappointed. Rasoolullah ﷺ used the noble words of Sayyidina Yoosuf عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام When he addressed his brothers: "Have no fear this day, May Allaah forgive you, and He is the most Merciful of those who show mercy".

Hindaa, who had mutilated the body of Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, came in the presence of Rasoolullah ﷺ covered in a veil. This most bitter enemy of Islaam was touched with the general pardon of Rasoolullah ﷺ and accepted Islaam. Rasoolullah ﷺ purified the Sacred House of Allaah (Kaabah) of all its 360 idols and stones, reciting the Quraanic verse: 'Say the truth has come and falsehood had vanished; Verily, falsehood is but quickly fading". In the Kaabah were idols such as Hubal, Laat and Manaaf. They were destroyed. Now every part of Makkah witnessed and resounded with

The Conquest of Makkah

the call of Tauheed. Rasoolullah ﷺ also proclaimed that: "Allaah has forbidden the sale of intoxicants and usury (interest) is declared as Haraam". It was indeed a unique conquest for Islaam and the triumph of Rasoolullah's ﷺ unshakable faith in his sacred cause. Nabee ﷺ seated on mount Safa delivered his sermon to the multitude of people and contrast this with his flight (Hijrah), stay in the cave of Thoor and being inflicted with wounds in the different battles.

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

Cross out the incorrect answers:

- The truce of Hudaibiya was broken by the disbelievers when they sided with the
 Banoo Nadhir Banoo Bakr Banoo Quraiza
- When Rasoolullah ﷺ heard the truce was broken he prepared to leave for
 Hudabiyya Khaibar Makkah

4. Who did Sayidina Abbaas convince to meet Rasoolullah ﷺ
 Aboo Sufyaan Wahshee Khalid bin Waleed
5. Whose word did Rasoolullah ﷺ use when he addressed the people of Makkah
 Ibraheem عليه السلام Yoosuf عليه السلام Moosa عليه السلام
6. On what day of the month in Ramadaan was Makkah conquered? 8th 20th 30th

Answer the following questions:

1. Who informed the Makkans about the huge army camped at Mar-uz-Zahraan ?

2. How did Nabee ﷺ treat Aboo Sufyaan?

3. Did the Rasul of Allaah fight the people of Makkah?

4. What did the Nabee of Allaah do in the Kaabah?

5. From where did Rasoolullah ﷺ sit and deliver his sermon to the people?

The Battle of Hunayn

Shawwal 8 A.H.

Makkah had been the centre of religion in Arabia. When the Islaamic flag flew from the top of the Kabaah the whole of Arabia recognized this as the symbol of Islaam's truthfulness and triumph.

After the conquest of Makkah, people in every part of the land left idol-worshipping and entered the peaceful fold of Islaam. The two tribes situated between Makkah and Taif, viz, Hawaazin and Thaqeef thought themselves to be superior and refused to embrace Islaam. The chief of the Hawaazin tribe Maalik bin Auf, instigated the neighbouring tribes and gathered a huge army to harm Islaam. After receiving the news of this threat, Rasoolullah ﷺ prepared an army of 12,000 men, including 2000 Makkans and marched out of Makkah towards the valley of Hunayn.

The people of Hawaazin were noted for their archery. As the Muslims advanced, they were met with attacks of arrows from all sides and the main army attacked from the front. The Muslim army could not stand the fierce attacks of the enemy arrows and fell back. The retreat caused great confusion among the Muslim soldiers. Rasoolullah ﷺ was left with a small band of Sahabaa and they fought courageously. They fought until the standard bearer of the enemy was killed and the Kuffar retreated. Within two years of the battle of Hunayn the Thaqeef tribe accepted Islaam.

Keywords

archery | retreated | chaos | fierce attacks

Word maze:

Find a path through the letters. You must find the words that appear in the lesson. Write the order in which you find the names. There are:

4 six letter words

1 seven letter word

1 eight letter word

The total number of letters used are 39. Remember each letter can only be visited once.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1 | | 2 | |
| 3 | | 4 | |
| 5 | | 6 | |

Start	a	a	a
a	r	s	e
b	i	a	e
b	i	a	e
h	a	h	f
a	s	u	n
a	a	r	c
y	r	e	h
c	t	s	e
o	n	a	u

March on Tabook

Rajab 9 A.H

Syria and Egypt were territories governed by the Roman Emperor. The rising of the new power of Islaam made the Romans jealous and uneasy. In a short time the rapid growth of Islaam reached the borders of Syria. The Romans claimed Islaam as a danger and decided that a combined attack on Arabia was necessary. The merchants coming from Syria brought news that a large Christian army was ready to attack Madeenah.

Rasoolullah ﷺ called upon all the tribes, fighters and followers of Islaam to defend the faith and their motherland against foreign invasion. Sayyidina 'Uthmaan R.A. offered 3000 camels and 10,000 dinaars for this expedition. Rasoolullah ﷺ raised an army of 30,000 Mujaaheed (soldiers) including 10,000 cavalry. The army set out on Thursday in the month of Rajab 9 A.H. to encounter a well armed, well disciplined Roman Army. The Muslim Army encamped at Tabook that lay between Madeenah and Damascus. His army stayed in Tabook for twenty days. When the Roman army saw the great Muslim force their spirits dampened and they gave up their intention of invasion or war.

Witnessing the life, piety and devotion to Allaah, the Christians were greatly impressed. Rasoolullah ﷺ concluded many peaceful agreements with

Keywords invasion | rajab | encounter |
well disciplined | Tabook | Damascus

certain Christians tribes and returned to Madeenah. The expedition of Tabook ended the warfare and tribe after tribe began to embrace Islaam. Within two years the whole of Arabia was united under the banner of Islaam and the cry of Allaah-hu-Akbar was heard from all sides.

Match the numbers with the words below and complete the sentence:

A

1. 10 000
2. 3000
3. 9
4. 20
5. 2

B

- a. Rajab
- b. Tabook
- c. camels
- d. Arabia
- e. dinaars

1	2	3	4	5

1. Sayyidina Uthman offered and
for the expedition.
2. The army set out on the
3. The army stayed in
4. Within years the entire Arabia was under
the banner of Islaam.

The Farewell Hajj (pilgrimage)

10 A.H.

In the year 10 A.H. most of Arabia had embraced Islaam. Idol-worshipping was wiped out. In the month of Zil Qadha 10 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ accompanied by 124,000 Sahaba (companions) left Madeenah for Makkah to perform the Hajj. On the 5th of Zil-Hajj the Muslims entered Makkah and performed the Umrah, and on the 8th of Zil-Hajj our beloved Nabee ﷺ camped at Meena with the Sahaba. Riding his camel Quswa, ﷺ proceeded to the plains of Arafah, some 10km from Meena. Here he delivered his final sermon (Khutba) to the entire assembly of Muslims. He reminded them of their duties towards Islaam, explained the rights and treatment of women, that nobody should usurp the rights of each other's property and all Muslims should honour and respect each other. The slaves also received an assurance of just treatment. Superiority of race, nation and tribe was discouraged and interest was made Haraam.

That day the message of truth was handed to the Ummah and Rasoolullah ﷺ asked of the people "O Lord have I conveyed the message?" The whole assembly of Muslims replied in one voice: "By our Lord, Verily Thou Hast".

Nabee ﷺ also told this large audience: "I leave behind you two things. If you should hold fast to it, you will be secure from vices and evil ways. i.e. the Holy

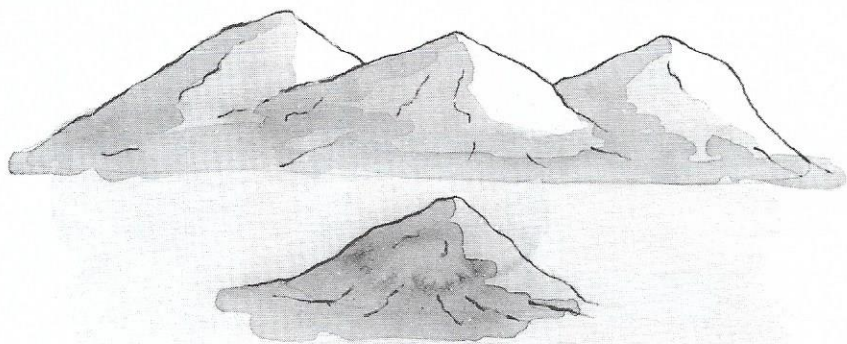
Keywords

sermon | usurp | Arafat

Qur'aan and the Sunnah of Allaah's Nabee".

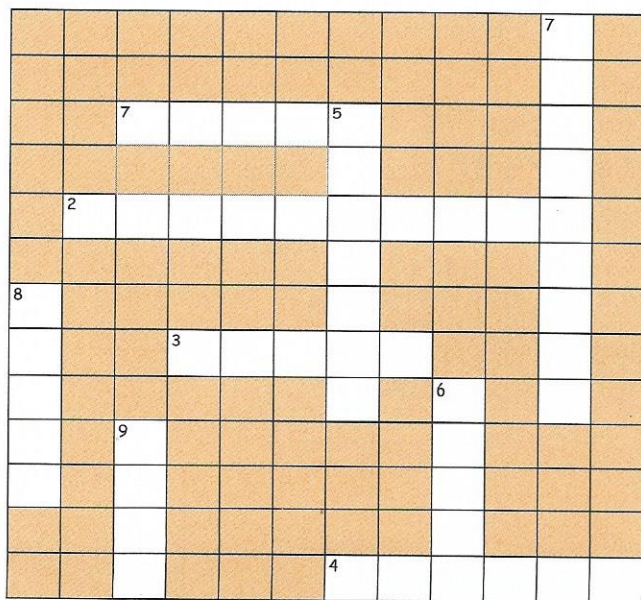
On this day Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ received the divine revelation "This day have I perfected your religion and completed my favour on you and have chosen Islaam as your religion". (Al-Quraan 3:5)

After delivering his Divine Message he bid farewell to all Muslims. He then performed the other rites of Hajj and made the Fajr Salaat in the Kaabah on the 12th Zil-Hajj. The whole gathering left for their homes and the beloved Nabee of Allaah accompanied by the Muhajreen and Ansaar returned to Madeenah.



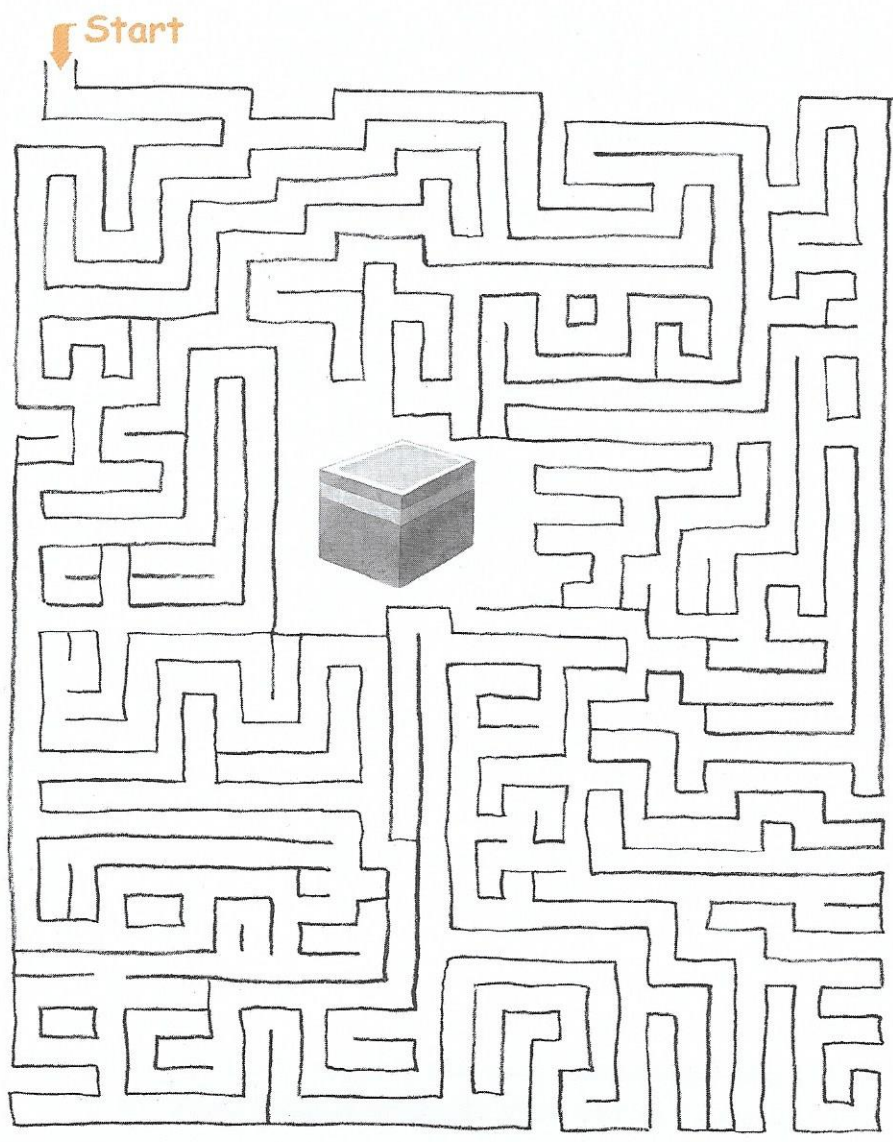
Cross word:**Clues:**

1. Name the camel of Rasoolullah ﷺ .
2. Left for Hajj in the month.
3. Ritual to perform when entering Makkah.
4. Rasoolullah ﷺ also told the sahaba that if they hold fast to the Qur'aan they would be saved from evil.
5. Important place during Hajj.
6. Rasoolullah ﷺ explained the rights of
7. Month in which Hajj is performed.
8. On the 8th of Zil Hajja Rasoolullah ﷺ camped in
9. worshipping came to an end.





Help pilgrims find their way to the Kaabah:



The Demise of Rasoolullah

Rabiul-Awwal 11 A.H.

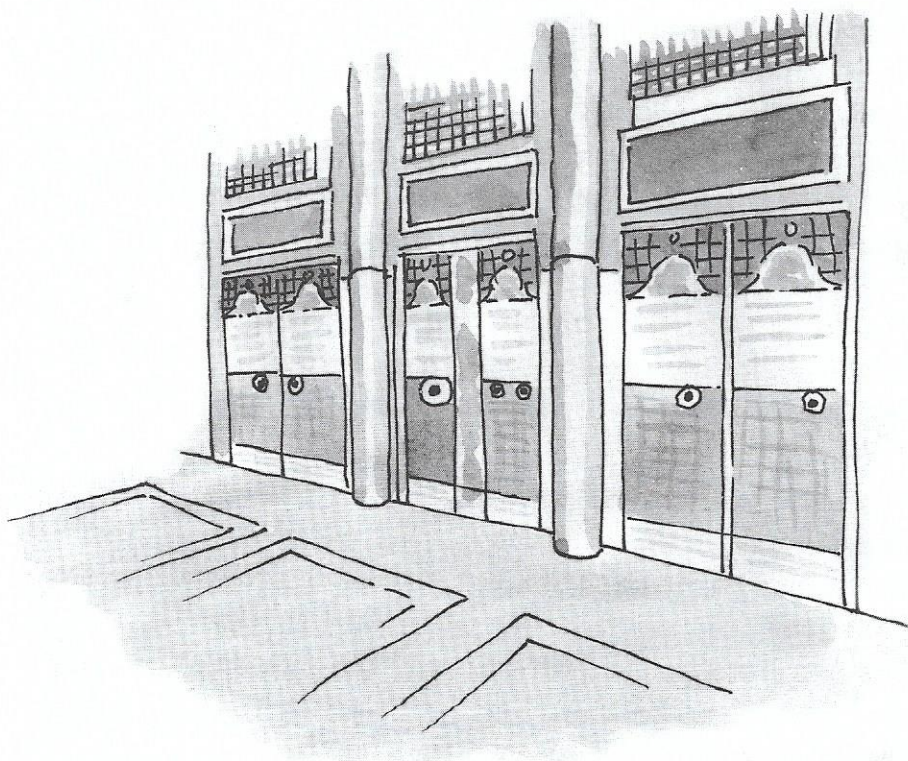
After performing the farewell Hajj Rasoolullah ﷺ left for Madeenah. He wanted to bid farewell to those martyrs who had laid down their lives for the cause of Islaam. he went to Uhad and made duaa for the Martyrs. After his visit to Uhad Nabee ﷺ visited "Jannat-ul-Baqi" in Madeenah and made duaa.

He fell ill with fever in the month of Muharram 11 A.H. which grew worse from day to day. When Rasoolullah ﷺ became very ill he sought permission from his wives to spend his final days in house of Sayiditina Ayesha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. The last Salaah that he lead was the Maghrib Salaah, and when he could not continue he said "Let Aboo Bakr lead the prayer". Nabee ﷺ house adjoined that of Masjid- un Nabwee and from his house he could see the Muslims engaged in Salaah. This pleased the Rasool ﷺ so much. The health of Nabee ﷺ grew worse and on Monday, 12th Rabiul-ul-awwal 11 A.H. the greatest leader of mankind passed away.

Sayyidina Fadal bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Sayyidina 'Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave the ghusul (bath) and Rasoolullah ﷺ body was lowered into the grave in the very place he passed away, that

Keywords Jannat ul Baqi | Rabi ul Awaal |
farewell hajj | demise | Awaal

is in the house of his beloved wife Sayiditina Ayesha
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.



Poem

The demise of our Beloved Prophet, Muhammad
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ .

As our beloved Nabee صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ lay on his bed
Drops of perspiration fell from his noble head



In agony and pain his purpose he did not forget
"Has everybody offered prayers?" He asked instead

The apostle of Allah تَعَالَى lifted the curtain of his
door at dawn
Gazing at the worshipers he smiled, then laughed, with
pleasure, this morn

The sahabah, excited thought he was coming for prayers
But our beloved prophet, too weak, pulled down the curtain
Leaving the sahabah in tears

Too weak to lead the night prayers, our beloved, asked
Sayyidina Aboo Bakr instead
Heart broken, he declined, but finally the prayers, he lead

The prophet's beloved wife Sayyiditina Ayesha at
his bedside stayed
Wiping with water his blessed face and head
Whilst constantly she continually prayed



Nearing his end, our beloved made a request
Pointing to a miswaak he used and then went back to rest

In and out of consciousness he remained
Whilst his beloved daughter Fatimah wept bitterly in pain

With the words of Allah still on his blessed lips
His precious life began to slowly slip

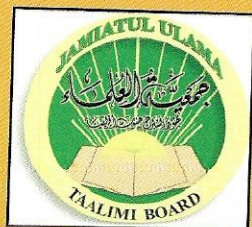
Too frail to talk "Say your prayers " he whispered
"Care for those under you", Then unconscious he became

Regaining consciousness, Ummati, Ummati, he would say
Then peacefully and silently his blessed life ebbed away

A light that shone once no longer was there
Sadness and despondency spread everywhere

Our guiding light we have certainly lost
But continue we should to spread this message at any cost!

4 History made easy



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