

History made easy

تسهيل التاريخ

TAS-HEELUT  
TAA-REEKH

6



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## **Tasheel-ut-Taareekh Level 6**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## INTRODUCTION TO *HISTORY*

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

The Ummah is most fortunate that the life of Sayyidina Muhammad ﷺ is recorded in such detail. This great blessing of Allaah 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 Nabee 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 Muhammad ﷺ and his teaching, so that its superiority dominates the heart, making us true followers, lovers and ambassadors of Sayyidina Rasoolullah ﷺ.





# Contents



Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ .....	6
Lesson One Arrival in Madeenah .....	14
Lesson Two Masjid - un - Nabawee .....	22
Lesson Three Treaty with the Jews .....	30
Lesson Four The Munafiqeen (Hypocrites) .....	38
Lesson Five Battles with the Kuffaar of Makkah .....	44
Lesson Six The Battle of Badr .....	50
Lesson Seven The Battle of Uhud .....	60
Lesson Eight The Battle of Uhud - Continued .....	70
Lesson Nine Relations with the Jews .....	82
Lesson Ten Battle of Ahzaab - The Confederates .....	88
Lesson Eleven The Treaty of Hudaibiyah .....	98
Lesson Twelve Letters to Kings and Governors .....	112
Lesson Thirteen The Campaign of Khaibar .....	122
Lesson Fourteen The Conquest of Makkah .....	134
Lesson Fifteen The Battle of Hunain .....	148
Lesson Sixteen The Campaign of Tabook .....	160
Lesson Seventeen The Farewell Hajj .....	170
Lesson Eighteen The Sickness and Demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ .....	180
Poem .....	194



## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islaamic Calender	Approximate Date in Christian
1.	The Birth of Rasoolullah ﷺ		570 (probably in March /April)
2.	Death of Aaminah		576
3.	Death of Abdul Mutallib		578
4.	Journey to Syria		582
5.	The Battle of Fajjaar		585
6.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Khadeeja ﷺ		595
7.	First Revelation		610 (probably in August)
8.	Emigration to Abyssinia		615
9.	Death of Aboo Taalib		620
10.	Death of Sayyidatina Khadeeja ﷺ		620
11.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Sauda ﷺ		620
12.	Marriage with Sayyidatina Ayesha ﷺ		620
13.	Meraaj		621
14.	The First Pledge of Aqabah		621
15.	Emigration to (i.e. Arrival in) Madeenah	12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1 AH	24 Sept, 622 CE



## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islaamic Calender	Approximate Date in Christian
16.	Completion of Marriage to Sayyidatina Ayesha ﷺ	Shawwaal, 1 AH	April, 623
17.	The Expedition of Waddan or Abwa	Safar, 2 AH	Aug, 623
18.	Mission of 'Ubaida bin Harith ﷺ	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 2 AH	Sept 623
19.	The Expedition of Buwwaat	Rabi-ul-Awwal / Rabi-ul Akhir, 2 AH	Sept/Oct 623
20.	The Expedition of al-'Ushairah	Jamaadul Ula, 2 AH	Nov, 623
21.	The Expedition of Safwaan ﷺ	Jamaadul Ula, 2 AH	Nov, 623
22.	The Mission of Sayyidina Saad bin Waqqas ﷺ	Jamaadul Ula 2 AH	Nov 623
23.	The Mission of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jahsh ﷺ	Rajab 2 AH	Dec 623 / Jan 624
24.	The Change of Qiblah	Rajab 2 AH	Jan 624
25.	The Battle of Badr	17 <sup>th</sup> Ramadhaan 2 AH	13 <sup>th</sup> March 624
26.	The Expedition of Banoo Sulaim	Ramadhaan / Shawwaal, 2 AH	March / April, 624
27.	Execution of Aboo 'Ifk and Asma	Shawwaal, 2 AH	April, 624





## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islaamic Calender	Approximate Date in Christian
28.	The Expedition of Banoo Qaynuqah	Shawwaal, 2 AH	April, 624
29.	The Expedition of Sawiq	Dhul Hijjah, 2 AH	May / June, 624
30.	Marriage of Sayyidatina Fatima ﷺ	Dhul Hijjah, 2 AH	June, 624
31.	The Execution of Ka'ab bin Ashraf	14 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 3 AH	4 September, 624
32.	The Expedition of Dhil Amar (Banoo Ghatafan)	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 3 AH	September, 624
33.	The Expedition of Buhran	Jamaadul Ula, 3 AH	Oct / Nov, 624
34.	Mission of Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ to Qaradah	Jamaadul-Ukhra, 3 AH	Nov, 624
35.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Zaynab bint Khuzaimah ﷺ	Ramadhaan, 3 AH	Feb, 625
36.	The Battle of Uhud	15 Shawwaal, 3 AH	Saturday 30 March, 625
37.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Hafsa ﷺ	Dhul Qadah, 3 AH	April, 625
38.	The Mission of Aboo Sayyidina Salamah ﷺ	Muharram, 4 AH	June 625
39.	The Mission of Sayyidina Ibn Unais ﷺ	5 <sup>th</sup> Muharram, 4 AH	17 <sup>th</sup> June 625



## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islamic Calendar	Approximate Date in Christian
40.	The Incident of Bir Ma'unah	Safar 4 A.H.	July 625
41.	The Incident of Raji	Safar, 4 A.H.	July, 625
42.	The Expedition of Banoo Nadhir	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 4 A.H.	August, 625
43.	The second Expedition of second Badr	Rajab, 4 A.H.	Dec, 625
44.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Umme Salmah ﷺ	Shawwaal, 4 A.H.	March, 626
45.	The Expedition of Dhat al-Riqā	Muharram 5 A.H.	June, 626
46.	The Expedition of Dumat Al-Jandal	Rabi-ul-Awwal 5 A.H.	Aug, 626
47.	The Expedition of Banoo Mustaliq	Sha'baan 5 A.H.	Dec 626 / Jan 627
48.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Juwairiyah ﷺ	Sha'baan 5 A.H.	Jan 627
49.	The Battle of the Trench	Shawwaal / Dhul Qadah 5 A.H.	Feb / March 627
50.	The Expedition of Banoo Qurayzah	Dhul Qadah, 5 A.H.	March / April 627
51.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Zaynab bint Jahsh ﷺ	Dhul Qadah, 5 A.H.	April 627



## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islaamic Calender	Approximate Date in Christian
52.	The Mission (Military observation) of Sayyidina Muhammed bin Muslimah ﷺ to Qurta	Muharram 6 A.H.	May / June 627
53.	The Expedition of Bani Lihyan	Rabi-ul-Awwal 6 A.H.	July / August 627
54.	The Expedition of al- Ghaban	Rabi-ul-Awwal 6 A.H.	August 627
55.	The Mission of Sayyidina Uka-sha ﷺ to al-Ghammar	Rabi-ul-Awwal 6 A.H.	August 627
56.	The Mission of Sayyidina Muhammad bin Muslimah ﷺ to Dhil Qassah	Rabi-ul Akhir 6 A.H.	Aug / Sept 627
57.	The Mission of Sayyidina Aboo 'Ubaidah bin Jarrah ﷺ to Dhil Qassah	Rabi-ul Akhir 6 A.H.	Aug / Sept 627
58.	The Mission of Sayyidina Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ to Sulaim	Rabi-ul Akhir 6 A.H.	Aug / Sept 627
59.	The Mission of Sayyidina Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ to al-Is	Jamaadul Ula, 6 A.H.	Sept / Oct, 627
60.	The Mission of Sayyidina Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ to Himsah ,	Jamaadul Akhir 6 A.H.	Oct, / Nov, 627
61.	The Mission of Sayyidina Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ to wadi al-Qura	Rajab, 6 A.H.	Nov, 627



## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islamic Calendar	Approximate Date in Christian
62.	The Mission of Daumat al-Jandal	Sha'ban, 6 A.H.	Dec 627 / Jan 628
63.	The Mission of Sayyidina Ali bin Talib ﷺ to Fadak	Sha'ban, 6 A.H.	Dec 627 / Jan 628
64.	The Caravan of Sayyidina Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ to Syria	Ramadhan, 6 A.H.	Jan / Feb 628
65.	The Mission of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Rawaha ﷺ	Ramadhan, 6 A.H.	Jan / Feb 628
66.	The Mission of Sayyidina Kurz bin Jabir ﷺ to Uyainah	Shawwal, 6 A.H.	Feb 628
67.	The Mission of Sayyidina Amr bin Umayyah ad-Damari ﷺ	Shawwal, 6 A.H.	Feb 628
68.	The Treaty of Hudaibiyah	Dhul Qa'dah, 6 A.H.	March, 628
69.	Invitations to Kings and leaders	Dhul Hijjah, 6 A.H.	April / May, 628
70.	The Expedition of Khaibar	Muharram / Safar, 7 A.H.	May / June, 628
71.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Safiya ﷺ	Safar, 7 A.H.	June, 628
72.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Umme Habibah ﷺ	Safar, 7 A.H.	June, 628
73.	The Mission of Sayyidina Umar bin al-Khattab ﷺ	Sha'ban, 7 A.H.	Dec 628





## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islaamic Calender	Approximate Date in Christian
74.	The Mission of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ	Sha'ban, 7 A.H.	Dec 628
75.	The Mission of Sayyidina Bashir bin Saad al-Ansari ﷺ	Sha'ban, 7 A.H.	Dec 628
76.	The Mission of Sayyidina Ghalib bin Abdullah al-Laithi ﷺ	Ramadhan, 7 A.H.	Jan 629
77.	The Mission of Sayyidina Bashir bin Saad al-Ansari ﷺ	Shawwal, 7 A.H.	Feb 629
78.	The missed Umrah	Dhul Qa'dah, 7 A.H.	March 629
79.	Marriage to Sayyidatina Maymoonah ﷺ	Dhul Qa'dah, 7 A.H.	March 629
80.	The Mission of Sayyidina Ibn Abi Awja ﷺ	Dhul Hijjah, 7 A.H.	April 629
81.	Conversion of Khalid and Amr bin al-As ﷺ	Safar, 8 A.H.	June 629
82.	The Mission of Sayyidina Ghalib bin Abdullah ﷺ to Banoo Mulawwai	Safar, 8 A.H.	June 629
83.	The Mission of Sayyidina Ghalib Bin Abdullah ﷺ to Musab	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 8 A.H.	July 629
84.	The Mission of Sayyidina Shuja bin Wajab ﷺ	Rabi-ul-Awwal,	July 629
85.	The Mission of Muttah	Jamaadul Ula, 8 A.H.	Aug / Sept 629



## Dates and Events in the Life of Rasoolullah ﷺ

No	Name of the Event	Approximate Date in Islamic Calendar	Approximate Date in Christian
86.	The Mission of Dhat as-Salasil	Jamaadul Akhir, 8 A.H.	Sept / Oct 629
87.	The victory of Makkah	Ramadhaan, 8 A.H.	Dec, 629 / Jan 630
88.	The Expedition of Hunain	Shawwaal, 8 A.H.	Jan / Feb, 630
89.	The Expedition of Taeef	Shawwaal / Dhul Qa'dah, 8 A.H.	Feb / March, 630
90.	Birth of Sayyidina Ibraaheem ﷺ	Dhul Hijjah, 8A.H.	March, 630
91.	The Expedition of Tabook	Rajab, 9 A.H.	Oct, to Dec 630
92.	Death of Sayyidina Ibraaheem ﷺ	Probably Shawwaal, 9 A.H.	Jan, 631
93.	Hajj (Pilgrimage) of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ	Dhul Hijjah, 9 A.H.	March, 631
94.	The Mission of Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ	Rabi-ul-Awwal, 10 A.H.	June 631
95.	Sayyidina Ali ﷺ goes to Yemen	Ramadhaan, 10A.H.	Dec, 631
96.	Hajjat al-Wada	Dhul Hijjah, 10 A.H.	Feb / March 632
97.	The Sad Demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ	Monday, the 12 <sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 A.H.	8 <sup>th</sup> June 632



## Arrival in Madeenah

### 1 AH

In the thirteenth year of Nubuwwat the people of Madeenah, waited anxiously for the arrival of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

The Quraish in Makkah despised Rasoolullah ﷺ. They eventually considered assassinating him. However, if Rasoolullah ﷺ was assassinated by one man, the killer and his family would be in danger of a revenge attack. The difficulty was addressed by Aboo Jahl (Abul Hakam, Umar bin Hishaam), who suggested that a number of able men, chosen from different families (tribes) should attack Rasoolullah ﷺ at the same time.

This proposal was accepted. A number of youth were selected for this evil action. Rasoolullah ﷺ received the Divine Command to migrate that very night. Rasoolullah ﷺ asked Sayyidina Ali ؑ to spend the night in his bed. Rasoolullah ﷺ also asked Sayyidina Ali ؑ to return all the goods and property that was left in his trust.

Rasoolullah ﷺ then read the first nine verses of Surah Yaaseen over a handful of sand and threw it at the assassins who had formed a ring around his house. Allaah ﷻ blinded them all and Rasoolullah ﷺ walked passed them towards the house of his close companion Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؑ.



## Keywords

assassinated | companion

Cautiously, the two friends set off on the two camels which Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ bought for the journey. Having lived in Makkah for fifty three years, Rasoolullah ﷺ was so overwhelmed with emotion that he turned his head towards Makkah and exclaimed:

"By Allaah! You are the best of lands and most beloved to Allaah. If I were not compelled to leave I would never have forsaken you."

They proceeded towards the Cave of Thoor, which is five kilometres from Makkah. On reaching the cave, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ cleaned the cave and made Rasoolullah ﷺ as comfortable as he could. Meanwhile, Allaah ﷻ ordered a spider to spin a web across the mouth of the cave and a pigeon to lay eggs in a nest at the entrance.

In the mean time in Makkah a person passed the house of Rasoolullah ﷺ and seeing the ring of the Quraishi warriors asked them what they were doing. He was told that they were going to assassinate Rasoolullah ﷺ. The passerby informed them that they were wasting their time because Rasoolullah ﷺ had already departed. They broke into the house and found Sayyidina Ali ﷺ in the bed. Embarrassed they moved out quietly. The Makkans offered a huge reward of one hundred camels to anyone who captured Rasoolullah ﷺ - dead or alive.





The enemy began the search and came close to the cave of Thoor but decided that no one could possibly have entered the cave without disturbing the web or the nest. The fears of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ were raised when he heard the enemy outside the cave. But Rasoolullah ﷺ consoled him with the words:

**"Do not fear, for Allaah is with us."**

After three days, when it seemed that it was safe enough for them to emerge from the cave, Abdullah bin Areeqat, a friendly and trusted guide, led them along the west coast of the Arabian peninsula, using a route to Madeenah seldom used by travellers.

However, when they had travelled some distance, a Quraishi warrior, Suraqaa bin Malik, attempted to attack Rasoolullah ﷺ in the hope of collecting the reward of one hundred camels offered by the Quraish.

Rasoolullah ﷺ made dua and the legs of Suraqaa bin Malik's horse sank knee-deep into the rocky ground. Trembling, Suraqaa asked forgiveness from Rasoolullah ﷺ and returned to Makkah with the promise to misinform the kuffaar regarding the route taken by Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was warmly welcomed by the Muslims in Quba. During his stay of fourteen days in Quba, Rasoolullah ﷺ laid



the foundation of the first Masjid of Islaam, i.e. Masjid-al-Quba.

Whilst still in Quba, Sayyidina Ali ؑ joined Rasoolullah ﷺ. Sayyidina Ali ؑ was badly treated by the Quraish after the escape of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Before leaving Makkah, Sayyidina Ali ؑ carried out the instructions of Rasoolullah ﷺ to return all the valuables to their respective owners. These had been kept in trust with Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ entered the outskirts of Madeenah on Friday, 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal 623 C.E. at the time of Zhuhr Salaah from the locality of Banoo Salim. He dismounted from his camel "Al-Qaswa", and delivered the first Jumu'ah Khutbah (sermon) and performed salaah in Madeenah in an open field. The Muslims were overjoyed at the arrival of Rasoolullah ﷺ. In true Arabian tradition, the little girls of the Banoo Najjaar tribe of Madeenah joyfully sang songs of welcome. They sang songs of joy and praises of Allaah ﷻ.

"The full moon has risen on us  
from behind Sanniyat-ul-Wida  
(the Farewell Mountain Pass).  
We are duty bound to thank Allaah  
so long as one is in our midst  
Who calls us to Allaah.  
To you who have been sent to us by Allaah  
we present our perfect obedience."



"Tala'al-Badru 'alayna,  
Min thaniyyatil-Wada'  
Wajaba al-shukru 'alayna,  
Ma da'a lillahi da'  
Ayyuha al-mab'uthu fina  
Ji'ta bi-al-amri al-muta'  
Ji'ta sharrafta alMadeenah  
Marhaban ya khayra da'"

The people of Madeenah were all eager to persuade Rasoolullah ﷺ to be their guest. But Rasoolullah ﷺ replied:

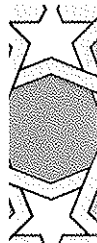
"Leave her (i.e. the she camel, Al Qaswa), she is under Divine Command, and I will only dismount where she kneels down."

The camel stopped at an uncultivated piece of land that belonged to two orphans of the Banoo Najjaar, the clan to which Aaminah the mother of Rasoolullah ﷺ belonged.

Nearby this vacant ground was the house of Sayyidina Aboo Ayooob Ansaari ؓ. He extended his hospitality to Rasoolullah ﷺ and Rasoolullah ﷺ became his guest.

### Important Lesson

Turning to Allaah ﷻ for help.



## Questions

1. Complete the following by giving one reason for each statement:

- a. Rasoolullah ﷺ was able to walk past the tight cordon because:

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- b. In Madeenah, Rasoolullah ﷺ asked the people not to stop his camel because:

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1

one

# Lesson

2. Why do you think it was so important for Rasoolullah ﷺ to ask Ali ؑ to ensure that he return all the people's belongings? What does this say about Rasoolullah ﷺ and Islaam?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Why did the enemies not search for Rasoolullah ﷺ in the cave of Thoor?

.....

.....

4. What do you think the atmosphere was like when the Prophet ﷺ finally arrived in Madeenah? How did the people react?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Who was Abdullah bin Areeqat and what did he do?

.....

.....



6. Who was Suragaa bin Malik and what did he do?

.....

.....

7. What do you think the Prophet ﷺ felt when he was forced to leave Makkah?

.....

.....

8. In Madeenah, where did the camel of Rasoolullah ﷺ eventually stop?

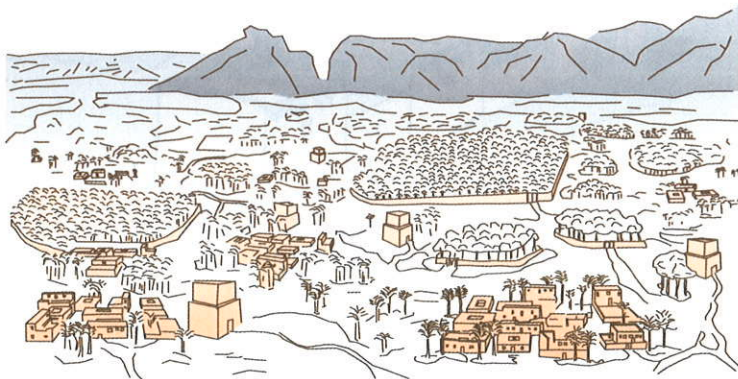
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9. Why do you think everybody in Madeenah was so eager to have Rasooullulah ﷺ as their guest?

.....

.....

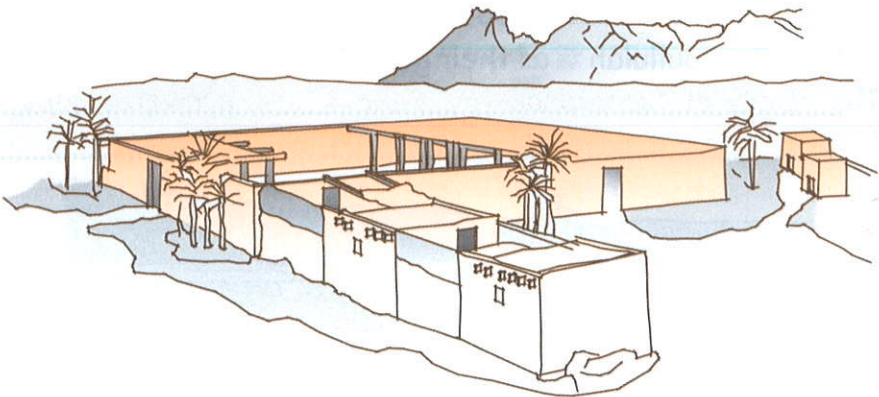




## Masjid-un-Nabawee

### 1 AH

Immediately upon arrival in Madeenah, the first responsibility of Rasoolullah ﷺ was to build a Masjid. The vacant site adjoining the house of Sayyidina Aboo Ayoob Ansari ؓ was the ideal place. Sahl and Suhail bin Amr Najjari, the Ansaari orphans, were the owners of this piece of land. The orphans and their guardian, Moaaz bin Ufra offered to donate the land for the Masjid. But Rasoolullah ﷺ offered to buy it and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ immediately paid the agreed ten dinars for it.





## Keywords

hoojrah | Zoroastrians | muathin | muaakhaat

The date palms and the few graves on the site were relocated. Rasoolullah ﷺ personally worked like everyone else on the building. The walls were made of mud bricks and the vertical columns were shaped from trunks of date palms. The leaves of date palms were used for the roof.

In the Eastern section of the Masjid were the "Hoojra" (private dwellings) for the family of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Zaid bin Haarith ؓ and Sayyidina Aboo Raaf'e ؓ to Makkah with two camels and five hundred dirhams for provisions and expenses to bring Sayyidatina Fatima ؓ, Sayyidatina Umme Kulthum ؓ, Sayyidatina Sauda ؓ, Sayyidina Usaama bin Zaid ؓ and Sayyidatina Umme Aymen ؓ. Sayyidatina Zaynab bint Muhammad ؓ could not come as her husband, Abul Aas ibne Rabi did not give her permission to go to Madeenah.

The family of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ also arrived at about this time to Madeenah. The nikah of Rasoolullah ﷺ to Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ had taken place in Makkah in the tenth year of Nubuwwat after the demise of Sayyidatina Khadeeja ؓ. She went as a bride in the first year of Hijrah to Rasoolullah ﷺ when Masjid-un-Nabawee was ready.

When the Masjid was completed, the need arose for regular "Jamaah" (congregational) salaah. Prior to this, the Muslims performed their salaah individually at their own will, and at any suitable place.





Rasoolullah ﷺ regulated the correct times for the five daily salaah with "Jamaah". He asked the Sahaabah to think of a suitable method of getting the Muslims together for salaah.

The Ashaab-us-Suffah, those poor Muslims who dedicated their lives for the cause of Islaam, volunteered to round up the Muslims for salaah, but this was not effective. Other suggestions that came forth were: the beating of drums; the ringing of the bell like the Christians; the lighting of fire like the Zoroastrians; blowing the horn like the Jews. Rasoolullah ﷺ rejected all these suggestions and Sayyidina Bilaal bin Rabah Habshi ؓ was asked to call out "Assalaatu-Jaamiah" (Translation of salaah is 'gathering') for the time being.

In the second year of Hijrah, when the numbers in the Muslims' ranks increased, the need for a more effective manner by which to call the Muslims for prayers was required. One day, Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zaid ؓ dreamt an angel instructing him on the wordings of the "Athaan" (Call to Prayer). He related his experience to Rasoolullah ﷺ who in turn asked Sayyidina Bilaal bin Rabah Habshi ؓ to learn those words and call the athaan. When Sayyidina Umar ؓ heard the athaan, he rushed up to Rasoolullah ﷺ and reported that he had also heard the same athaan in his dream. Sayyidina Bilaal ؓ became the first Muathin in Islaam.





The Sahaabah ﷺ witnessed the simple nikah of the fifteen year old daughter of Rasoolullah ﷺ Sayyidatina Fatima ﷺ to his twenty year old cousin Sayyidina Ali ﷺ. To raise the money for 'Maher' (Dowry) Sayyidina Ali ﷺ sold his 'Zirrah' (chain armour) for 480 dirhams. For his part, Rasoolullah ﷺ gave his daughter a bamboo and reed bedstead; a quilt of date-palm leaves; a leather water bag; two grindstones and two earthen water pots.

Rasoolullah ﷺ assembled the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar in Masjid-an-Nabawee and made a public announcement of "Muaakhaat" (brotherhood). This is one of the greatest gifts of Rasoolullah ﷺ to the future Muslims of the world. He ordered that they should be paired off; one Muhaajir and one Ansaari.

The bond of brotherhood for the sake of deen was stronger than the ties of blood. Each man loved his "brother" above himself, and an Islaamic brotherhood was established.

### Important Lessons

**Islamic Brotherhood.**

**Helping others who are in need of assistance.**



# Lesson

## 2 two

### Questions

Fill in the blanks with correct answers:

1. The people of ..... were the poor companions of Rasoolullah ﷺ who dedicated their lives for the cause of Islaam.
2. Sayyidina ..... ﷺ was asked to call out "Assalaatu-Jaamiah" in order to call the Muslims to prayer.
3. Sayyidina ..... ﷺ also heard the words of the Athaan in his dream.

Choose the correct answer within the brackets:

1. The Ansaar were the residents of  
(Makkah - Madeenah - Taeef).
2. The Muhaajireen were the migrants from  
(Syria- Taeef - Makkah).
3. "Muaakhaat" means  
(brotherhood - rivalry - friendship).
4. The Ansaar  
(shunned - helped - ignored) the Muhaajireen.



### Answer the following questions

1. What was the first responsibility of Rasoolullah ﷺ when he arrived in Madeenah?

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2. Where was the Masjid built?

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3. Rasoolullah ﷺ helped, like all the others, in building this Masjid. What does this tell you about his character? Do you think you can find leaders like this in today's time?

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4. Now that the Muslims were no longer being persecuted they could openly perform their salaah. The need now arose for regular Jamaah salaah. Prior to this, how were the Muslims performing their salaah?

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5. What eventually became the method of calling all the muslims to salaah? How did it come about?

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6. Sayyidina Ali ؑ married Sayyidatina Fatima ؑ. What did he give her for her Maher? What did Rasoolullah ﷺ give to his daughter?

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7. Bearing the above question in mind, what does it say about weddings in Islaam? Given the choice, would you prefer having a simple wedding like that of Fatima ؑ?

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8. Explain the concept of 'Muaakhaat', what it entailed, and why you think it was necessary.

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9. In the word search below find the names of the family members that Rasoolullah ﷺ sent for to join him in Madeenah and the names of his daughter and son-in-law who did not join them.





# Lesson

## three

### Questions

State whether the following statements are true or false.

If false write down the correct statement:

1. In Madeenah the Jews were very influential in trade and economy.

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2. The Jews welcomed Rasoolullah ﷺ to Madeenah whole heartedly.

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3. The tribes of the Aus and Khazraj were a powerful force before embracing Islaam.

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4. The greatest desire of Rasoolullah ﷺ desire was that there should be peace and harmony in Madeenah.

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5. The "Treaty" was signed by all the tribes of Madeenah.

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6. The treaty stated that the Jews and Christians must accept Islaam.

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7. All the Jews and Christians gladly embraced Islaam.

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8. Allaah ﷻ commands us not to take the Jews and Christians as friends and protectors.

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Choose the correct answer given between the brackets.

1. The Jews lived in well built (houses - palaces - fortresses).

2. The (Christians - Jews - Idolaters) were considered weak and insignificant.



## The Munafiqeen (Hypocrites)

Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool was a very prominent person of Madeenah. He was intelligent, experienced and a very shrewd person. He had developed a great influence over the tribes of Aus and Khazraj. He had succeeded in his quest for fame to the extent that he was often addressed as the 'Prince of the Ansaar'.

Nearly all the people of Madeenah including the Jews acknowledged him as their leader.

Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool's hopes of becoming king of Madeenah and ambitions were dashed at the arrival of Rasoolullah ﷺ. But being a cunning person, he did not confront Rasoolullah ﷺ and show his rivalry openly. He and his followers accepted Islaam only in name, and in their hearts they rejected Rasoolullah ﷺ and his teachings.

When the Quraish of Makkah heard of the recognition of Islaam and the acceptance of the leadership of Rasoolullah ﷺ, they were furious and turned to ways of harming Islaam. They threatened to invade Madeenah kill and capture the womenfolk unless Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool and the Mushrikeen (infidels) of Madeenah fought and drove out Rasoolullah ﷺ.

In response to this threat, Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool gathered the small remaining number of kuffaar and





encouraged them to overpower Rasoolullah ﷺ. On hearing this Rasoolullah ﷺ went over to the gathering and addressed the people. He told them that it would be a foolish act to pay any attention to the threat of the Quraish as this would bring disaster to all of them and reminded them of the 'Treaty' which had been signed by all the parties of Madeenah. If however, the Quraish continued on their plan to attack Madeenah, the Muslims would be prepared to fight them.

The determination of Rasoolullah ﷺ left Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool dumbfounded. He decided that it would be in his own interest to work from within the Muslim fold to pursue his worldly ambitions. These Munafiqeen began to spy on the Muslims and sow seeds of revolt and mutiny. They befriended the Jews and assured them that they were their friends against the Muslims. When in the company of the Muslims they expressed piety and holiness.

The Muslims now had to confront danger of attacks from three fronts:

1. The kuffaar of Makkah;
2. The Jews in and around Madeenah, inspite of the 'Treaty' with Rasoolullah ﷺ; and
3. The munafiqeen who reared their heads to strike whenever the opportunity presented itself.



## Battles with the Kuffaar of Makkah

The Quraish could not tolerate the fact that the Muslims were safely settled in Madeenah. If Rasoolullah ﷺ succeeded in his Divine Mission, the Quraish would lose their identity; their religion and their popularity among the Arab tribes would slowly be reduced. Destroying Islaam was the only solution.

Rasoolullah ﷺ formed volunteer guards to patrol the city of Madeenah and sometimes he himself joined them. Other groups were assigned to patrol the trade routes passing Madeenah in order to check the movements of the Quraish.

In Rajab 2 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ delegated Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jahash ؓ with twelve other Sahaabah ؓ to proceed to Nakhla, a town between Makkah and Taeef, to gather information on the movements and evil intentions of the Quraish. Incidentally they encountered a Quraishi trading caravan returning to Makkah. Fearing that the kuffaar would be informed of their presence, Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jahash ؓ attacked the traders, killing Amr bin al-Hazramee, and taking two prisoners. They took away all their goods and returned to Madeenah with the prisoners and goods.

Hearing of this, Rasoolullah ﷺ expressed his disapproval of the attack by the Muslims because he had not given any permission to attack. He freed the prisoners and returned all their goods. Thereafter both men accepted Islaam

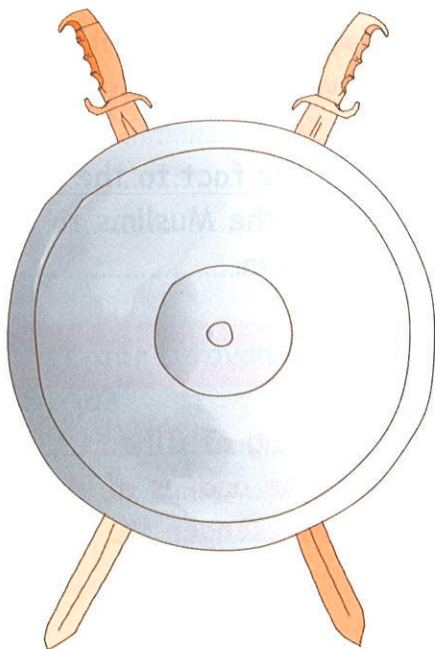
## Keywords

### expedition



To avenge the death of Amr bin al-Hazramee, the Quraish began earnest preparations to attack Madeenah. Three months earlier, every man and woman of the Quraish had invested all their money in one of the richest trade caravans ever to go to Syria on a trade mission. They were now eagerly awaiting the return of this caravan which was bringing back to them their profits and among other goods, armoury and weapons to fight against the Muslims.

In the meantime, Rasoolullah ﷺ eagerly awaited the command for Jihaad (religious war) from Allaah ﷻ. The wahee is recorded in Surah Hajj of the Quraan.





5. Why was the expedition to Al Abwa of particular significance?

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6. What fact did Rasoolullah ﷺ stress to the Sahaaba ﷺ?

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7. Who declared war against the Muslims?

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State whether the following statements are true or false. If false write down the correct statement:

1. The Quraish were pleased that the Muslims were safely settled in Madeenah.

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2. Hakim bin Kaisaan and Uthmaan bin Abdullah bin Mughirah refused to accept Islaam.

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3. The command of Jihaad came in the first year of Hijrah.

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**Answer the following questions in detail:**

1. Why were the Quraish so against the success of Rasoolullah ﷺ and his Divine mission?

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2. Why did Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jahash attack the traders of the Quraishi caravan and what was the response of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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## 6 six LESSON

Sufyaan heard that the Muslims had set out to intercept him, he turned his caravan towards the coast.

When Rasoolullah ﷺ turned towards Badr to intercept Aboo Sufyaan, he received fearful news of the presence of Aboo Jahl with his well-equipped army of 1000 warriors, 700 camels and 300 horses.

A Divine revelation to Rasoolullah ﷺ further lifted the spirit of the faithful, as the survival of Islaam depended on the outcome of this battle. It was to be a battle between truth and falsehood.

With this small band of brave Sahaabah ﷺ, Rasoolullah ﷺ reached Badr. Allaah ﷻ sent down a torrential storm. Rasoolullah ﷺ instructed the Sahaabah ﷺ to quickly build ponds to store the rain water. The ground under them hardened. On the other hand, the Quraish, camp had become muddy and slippery.

The Sahaabah ﷺ built a shelter for Rasoolullah ﷺ on a high mound from where Rasoolullah ﷺ had a commanding view of the plain below. He went down to the battlefield and began to point with his hand saying so and so will die here, and so and so will die here, and so and so will die here.

At nightfall, no Muslim slept knowing well the type of



treachery the enemy was capable of. Rasoolullah ﷺ spent the night making dua and asking for help from Allaah ﷻ for victory for the handful of Muslims. The next morning, on Friday, 17th Ramadhaan 2 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ arranged his small army.

The odds were so great that one Sahaabi had to fight against three skilled and well-armed Quraishi soldiers.

Sayyidina Jibraaeel عليه السلام advised Rasoolullah ﷺ to pick a handful of sand and throw it in the midst of the enemy. The result was that the Kuffaar began to flee in all directions.

Two very young Muslim youths from the Ansaar, Sayyidina Mooaz bin Afra رضي الله عنه and Sayyidina Mooaz bin Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه had taken a vow to kill Aboo Jahl. When Aboo Jahl was pointed out to them, the two of them set upon him, struck his body hard with their swords and left him for dead on the ground. Seventy Kuffaar soldiers were killed, seventy were taken prisoners and the rest had fled the battlefield.

In this battle of "good against evil", evil was defeated and good had triumphed.

Rasoolullah ﷺ remained on the plains of the battlefield of Badr for three days to bury the dead and gather together the spoils of war (booty). The Muslims lost fourteen Mujahideen



## Questions

Choose the correct answer from the brackets

1. The leader of the Quraish trade caravan to Syria was (Aboo Talib - Aboo Jahal - Aboo Sufyaan).
2. The Kuffaar army consisted of (3000 - 1000 - 313) well equipped soldiers.
3. The Muslims lost (70 - 14 - 8) Mujahideen.
4. Sayyidatina (Fatima - Umme Kulthoom - Ruqayyah) ﷺ passed away while Rasoolullah ﷺ was at the Battle of Badr.

Write a fact on the following questions:

1. Why did Aboo Jahal not return to Makkah after having received the second message from Aboo Sufyaan that his caravan was returning safely?

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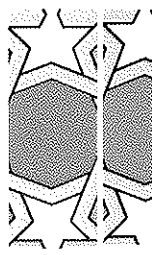
2. What effect did the torrential rain have on the Muslims and Kuffaar?

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3. What happened when Rasoolullah ﷺ threw a handful of sand in the midst of the enemy?

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4. Explain the death of Aboo Jahal.

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5. Explain the treatment meted out to the Kuffaar prisoners.

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6. Why was Abul' As bin Rabiya freed without paying any ransom?

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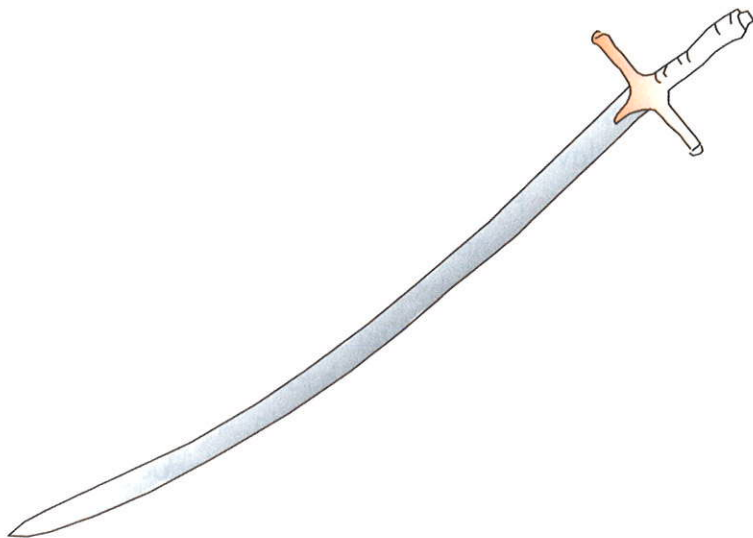
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When the Muslims saw the enemy retreating, they rushed forward collecting the war booty. The archers who were guarding the opening in the mountain pass on the 'Ainain Hill, also saw the flight of the enemy, and sensing victory, most of them left their post and joined the Muslims in collecting the spoils. Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jubair رضي الله عنه called out to them, reminding them of their duty but to no avail. He with ten other Muslims were left to continue their duty defending the pass.



### Important Lessons

The importance of holding council and taking counsel.



## Questions

Answer the following questions briefly

1. Why did Rasoolullah ﷺ order the execution of Ka'ab bin Ashraf?

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2. Why did the Jews settle in Khaibar?

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3. What was the Kuffaar army comprised of?

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4. What was the interpretation of the dream of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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5. Which Muslims were determined to fight the enemy outside Madeenah at Uhud?

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## 7 seven

6. What was the task of the archers appointed by Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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7. What was Wahsee offered for killing Sayyidina Hamza bin Abdul Mutallib ؓ?

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8. Who wrought havoc into the ranks of the kuffaar with the sword of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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Fill in the blank spaces with the correct answer

1. Rasoolullah ﷺ held ..... with the Sahaaba ؓ before the Battle of Uhud.
2. The siege on the fortress of Banoo Qainuqa lasted for ..... days.
3. Sayyidina ..... wrote an urgent message to Rasoolullah ﷺ informing him of the Quraishi activities.





4. Wahsee was the slave of .....
5. Sayyidina ..... ﷺ was appointed the leader of the archers.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Some Jews had humiliated a Muslim woman in the market place, a Muslim stopped and went to her rescue, which resulted in a fight between the two parties, what does this tell us about the unity of Muslims at that time?

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3. What does the actions of Hinda, the wife of Aboo Soofyaan, who chewed the liver of Sayyidinna Hamza ﷺ tell us?

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4. Why did the Muslims leave their posts on the Ainan Mountains?

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## The Battle of Uhud

### Continued...

The joy of the Muslims was short lived. They found themselves again in the midst of the kuffaar, fighting for their lives after what they thought was a decisive victory for the Muslims.

Khalid bin Waleed, the skilled and shrewd commander of the Quraish army, was quick to notice the unguarded pass vacated by the archers earlier on. He rushed up from behind to Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jubair ؓ and martyred him and the ten archers who had remained with him. This gave time to the kuffaar, to return and surround the Muslims and Rasoolullah ﷺ.

The faithful rallied around Rasoolullah ﷺ and many were martyred in their effort to protect him by forming a human shield around him. Sayyidina Musaib bin Umair ؓ, the flag bearer of the Muslims, who resembled Rasoolullah ﷺ, was martyred by Amr bin Qameeah. Thinking that he had killed Rasoolullah ﷺ himself, he returned to his comrades shouting:

**"I have slain Muhammad!"**

On hearing this, the Muslims began to lose hope.

Suddenly, among the heroes resisting the Kuffaar, Sayyidina Ka'ab bin Malik ؓ saw Rasoolullah ﷺ and shouted:

## Keywords

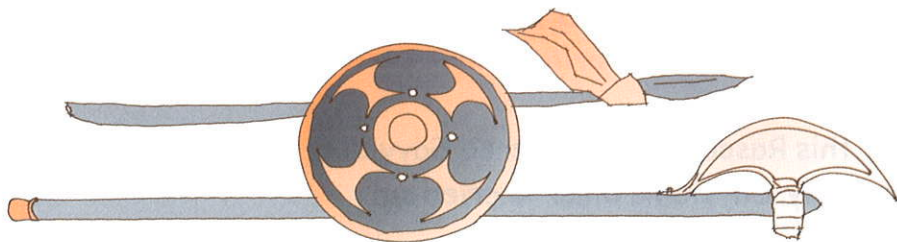
### human shield



"O Muslims! O brothers! Good news! Look at the Rasool of Allaah! He is safe and sound!"

This cry brought fresh courage in the heart of every Muslim soldier. On all sides, the Muslims rushed to the spot from where the glad news came. The Sahaabah ﷺ formed a human shield around Rasoolullah ﷺ.

One of the kuffaar, Abdullah bin Qumaiyyah, managed to penetrate the human shield and attacked Rasoolullah ﷺ with his sword. As a result, two chain links from the headgear of Rasoolullah ﷺ became embedded in his cheek. Another kaafir Abdullah bin Shahaab Zohri, brother of Sayyidina Saad bin Abi Waqqaas ؓ, threw a stone into the face of Rasoolullah ﷺ splitting his lower lips and breaking two of his teeth.





# Lesson

## eight

Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه, by biting the rings on the cheek of Rasoolullah ﷺ, managed to dislodge them and in doing so he broke his own teeth, one on each link. During the thick of the battle Rasoolullah ﷺ was knocked down and fell into a hole that he had not noticed behind him. Sayyidina Ali رضي الله عنه and Sayyidina Talha رضي الله عنه helped him out at once.

Aboo Sufyaan drew near to the spot within calling distance of the Muslims rallying around Rasoolullah ﷺ; stood on the slopes of Mount Uhud, and called out to them:

**"Is Muhammad with you?"**

There being no answer he joyfully concluded that Rasoolullah ﷺ was killed. Before going away, he shouted as loudly as he could:

**"Indeed, war is a game of chance. This day avenges the day of Badr; Hoobal (i.e. the idol of the kuffaar) is victorious. He is the all highest."**

At this Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered Sayyidina Umar bin Khattab رضي الله عنه to reply. Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه cried out:

**"Allaah is the Most High; the Most Majestic! Our martyrs are in Jannah (Paradise) while your dead are in Jahannam (Hell)."**





Aboo Sufyaan begged Sayyidina Umar ؓ to inform him if they had killed Rasoolullah ﷺ. Sayyidina Umar ؓ replied:

**"No, by my faith! He is even now listening to you."**

Disappointed, Aboo Sufyaan retreated with the remaining of the Quraish army promising that they would face the Muslims the following year at Badr.

Once the Quraish had left for Makkah the Muslims busied themselves with the burial of the martyrs. First of all Rasoolullah ﷺ sought to find the body of his uncle Sayyidina Hamza ؓ. He discovered it in a hollow of low ground, his belly was ripped open; and his ears and nose were cut off. All the bodies of the martyrs were gathered; 65 Ansaar and 5 Muhajireen. Without being given ghusl (bath), the funeral salaah was offered and the martyrs buried. Two or three were buried in the same grave.

One devoted Ansaar woman hastened to Uhud in search of Rasoolullah ﷺ. On the way she was told of the martyrdom of her father, a brother and her husband. But her only concern was for Rasoolullah ﷺ. She kept on repeating the question:

**"How is Rasoolullah ﷺ?"**

She breathed a sigh of relief when she personally saw him safe.



The battle of Uhud was not as fatal for Islaam as had been feared. There were grievous losses due to the misunderstanding on the part of some of the archers placed on the 'Ainain Hill'. But this was a fatal mistake, for which the Muslims had to pay dearly. They, the Sahaabah ﷺ learnt their lesson, and in future, the Muslims submitted entirely to Rasoolullah ﷺ.

The dejected and down-hearted army of Aboo Sufyaan was on its return to Makkah. On the impulse of the moment, he decided to turn and attack Madeenah. When reports of his intentions reached Madeenah, Rasoolullah ﷺ set out again with the Sahaabah ﷺ and waited for him at Humra-ul-Asad. Aboo Sufyaan changed his mind and turned back from Roha and returned to Makkah without facing the Muslims.

The army of the Quraish, even though they had inflicted damage upon the Muslims, were unsuccessful in their mission, and so could not count this as a victory. The Muslims on the other hand, despite their losses, could not be crushed by the stronger army. Thus they were not really defeated.

### Important Lessons

The importance of following the instructions of Rasoolullah ﷺ completely.

Not to lose faith or hope and never to give up.



## Questions

Answer the following questions:

1. Who noticed the unguarded pass which many of the Muslim Archers had abandoned?

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2. What happened to Sayyidina Abdullah bin Jubair رضي الله عنه and the 10 archers who remained on the hill?

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3. Why did Amr bin Qamee'ah shout "I have slain Muhammad"?

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4. Which Sahabi announced the glad tidings that Rasoolullah ﷺ was safe and alive?

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# Lesson

## eight

5. How did the Sahaabah ﷺ try to protect Rasoolullah ﷺ from the kuffaar onslaught?

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6. How did Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah ﷺ remove the chain links embedded in the cheek of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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7. What action of the kuffaar would indicate that they had given up all hope of gaining victory in the battle and were going to Makkah?

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8. In what condition did Rasoolullah ﷺ find the body of his uncle Sayyidina Hamza ﷺ and where?

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9. How many Ansaar and Muhajireen were martyred in the battle?

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10. How were the martyrs of Uhad buried?

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11. Why did Aboo Sufyaan decide to return to Madeenah?

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State whether the following statements are true or false. If false write down the correct statement:

1. Aboo Sufyaan noticed the unguarded pass vacated by the archers.

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2. Sayyidina Musaib bin Umair ؓ did not resemble Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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3. When the Muslims heard that Nabee ﷺ had been martyred they began to lose hope.

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4. The Sahaabah ﷺ formed a human shield around Rasoolullah ﷺ to protect him.

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5. Rasoolullah ﷺ was not injured in the battle.

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6. Hubal was the highest ranking idol of the kuffaar.

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7. The martyrs were given ghusl and buried.

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8. The bodies of the martyrs were buried individually.

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9. Aboo Sufyaan was killed at Uhud.

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Write 5 facts on the following:

1. The Muslims' reaction to the news of the death of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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2. The injuries sustained by Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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## Lesson eight

3. The Ansaari woman's devotion and love for Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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4. The archers' reason for abandoning the pass and the grievous consequences thereof.

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Answer the following questions:

1. When the Muslims were being attacked, they formed a human shield around Rasoolullah ﷺ. What does this tell us about the Muslims. What can we as Muslims of today, learn from their actions?

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2. Why were the Quraish so bent on wanting to know the fate Of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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3. What does Aboo Soofyaan's reaction tell us about how he felt as the leader of the Quraish?

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4. What does the reaction of the Ansaari woman, who lost her husband and father tell us about her love and devotion to Rasoolullah ﷺ and Islaam?

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## Relations with the Jews

Before the advent of Islaam the Jews were well established in and around Madeenah. They were the overlords of the poor and illiterate Arab tribes of Aus and Khazraj who were labourers.

On the arrival of Rasoolullah ﷺ in Madeenah, most of the people of Aus and Khazraj embraced Islaam and the Jewish stronghold over them diminished. The Jews became the enemies of Islaam.

The Jews tried to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction among the people of Madeenah.

Immediately after the battle of Badr a well-known member of the Jews, Kaab bin Ashraf, proceeded towards Makkah. Finding the people there plunged in grief, he spared no effort to revive their courage which led to the Battle of Uhud.

However, the three Jewish tribes of Banoo Qainuqa, Banoo Nadhir and Banoo Qurayzah subsequently began to break the rules of the "Treaty". A particular incident of their treachery was the killing of seventy Sahaabah ﷺ who were called by Bani Kaab to preach Islaam. These missionaries were surrounded at Bir-Mauna and mercilessly put to death. Such acts of deceit eventually led to the downfall of the Jewish tribes.

The Banoo Qainuqa were influential merchants. A Muslim lady once went into the bazaar to sell milk and became the victim



of the most insulting practical joke. Without her knowing it one of the Jewish youth hooked the lowest edge of her robe to the part of the apparel covering her shoulders, so that when she rose to her feet, her nakedness was displayed. A Sahabi ﷺ seeing this, furiously struck down the insulter with a blow. He in turn was pounced and killed. Other Muslims rushed to avenge him and a pitched battle took place in the open, blood flowing on both sides. At the first news of the incident Rasoolullah ﷺ hastened to the spot, and by his presence, succeeded in restraining the fury of the Sahaabah ﷺ. The Jews had openly and knowingly broken the terms of the "Treaty".

Consequently, Rasoolullah ﷺ proceeded at once to the locality of the Banoo Qainuqa and asked them to enter into the Muslim Commonwealth by embracing Islaam or to vacate Madeenah.

Rasoolullah ﷺ called upon the Muslims to come to his aid. The Banoo Qainuqa took refuge in their fortresses. After holding out for a fortnight, they had to surrender. Sayyidina Ubadah bin Saamit ﷺ ruled that the whole tribe of Banoo Qainuqa be banished from Madeenah. They left Madeenah and settled in Shaam (Syria).

The Banoo Nadhir were also a treacherous tribe. Amr bin Umayyah Zumree killed two of the Banoo Aamir men in retaliation for their deceit at Bir-Mauna. The Banoo Aamir were the allies of Banoo Nadhir. Therefore, Rasoolullah ﷺ



proceeded to the Banoo Nadhir territory for arbitration of paying blood money to Banoo Aamir.

Whilst there Rasoolullah ﷺ was seated in the shade of a house, when a Jew, climbed stealthily onto the flat roof with the intention of crushing Rasoolullah ﷺ with huge stones already placed there. By Divine inspiration, Rasoolullah ﷺ looked up just as he was about to throw down the stones. Rasoolullah ﷺ moved quickly away, taking the Sahaabah ﷺ with him.

They had by their own act of deceit violated the "Treaty". As soon as Rasoolullah ﷺ reached Madeenah, he sent a message to the Banoo Nadhir asking them to embrace Islaam or to vacate Madeenah. Relying on the support of the Munafiqeen and Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool, the Banoo Nadhir were defiant. Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Sahaabah ﷺ set out to punish these treacherous people. The Banoo Nadhir were disappointed as no help came. After holding out for ten days they settled for terms of peace. The previous offer was renewed and they agreed to evacuate Madeenah.

The Jewish lands, weapons, materials etc which they could not carry away, were distributed by Rasoolullah ﷺ to the Muhajireen and two of the Ansaar who were extremely poor, after getting permission from the Ansaar who willingly consented.

Rasoolullah ﷺ decided that the Jews should not be allowed to



live in Madeenah and they were expelled from the town. This was the natural result of their continuous and persistent badconduct, which no other people would ever have tolerated.

### The Dhat ur Riga Expedition

In 4 A.H the Rasoolullah ﷺ decided to make a raid into Najd, advancing with his companions until he reached Nakhil. They had only one camel between six of them so their feet became raw from walking. They tore their clothes into strips to bandage their feet and toes. This expedition was called Ghazwah Dhat ur Riga, the expedition of rags.

Though the two sides approached each other, no fighting ensued as they were too wary of each other. The messenger of Allaah ﷺ led the prayer of fear on this occasion.

#### Important Lessons

If an agreement exists between different groups of people they must all honour it.

If one party breaks the agreement, the other should first try to arbitrate a solution.

If the offending party breaks the agreement completely, they should be allowed to leave.

Only if all other alternatives are exhausted, should a war be declared.





## Questions

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why did the Jews become the enemies of Islaam?

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2. Why did the Jews break off the "Treaty" made with Rasoolullah ﷺ and conspire with the enemies of Islaam?

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3. How did Ka'ab bin Ashraf revive the courage of the idolaters of Makkah?

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4. What treacherous incident occurred at Bir-Mauna?

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5. Among whom did Rasoolullah ﷺ divide the property left behind by the Jews?

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6. In terms of the "treaty" what were the Banoo Qurayzah bound to do?

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7. Why did Rasoolullah ﷺ expel the Jews from Madeenah?

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**Answer the following questions:**

1. What does the way in which the tribe of Banu Nadhir was treated when they broke the terms of the treaty, tell us about Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Sahaabah?

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2. Why was the Dhat ur Riqah expedition known as the expedition of the rags?

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3. What can we as Muslims learn from stories like these?

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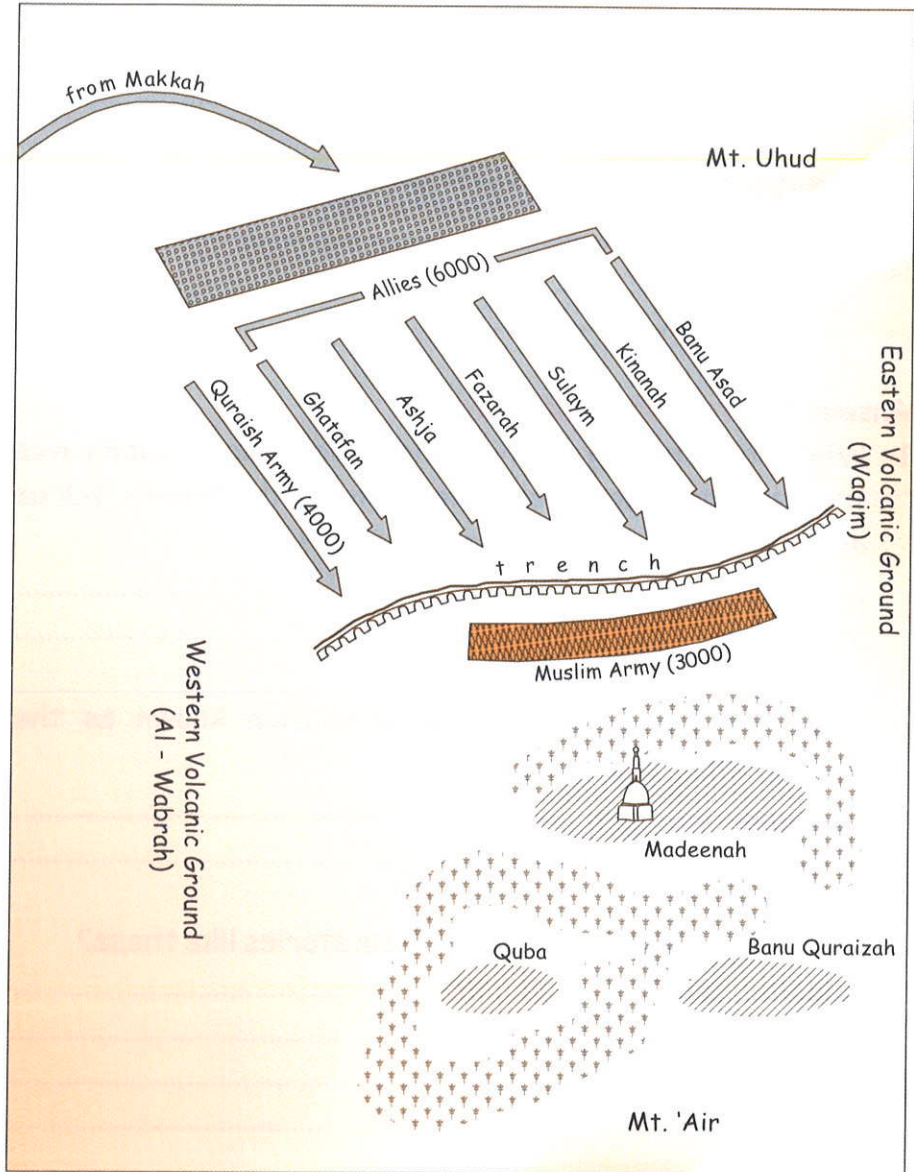


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# Lesson

## Battle of Ahzaab - The Confederates

Dhul Qadah 5 A.H.





## Keywords

ahzaab | defection | sabbath

With the defeat of the enemies of Islaam at Badr and Uhud, the enemies were by no means idle. The Jews were the most active in this effort.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was aware of the evil planning of the enemies of Islaam. He held an urgent mashwarah (consultation) with the Sahaabah ؓ and plans were made for the defence of Madeenah. All the women and children were to remain in the city while all the men were to gather outside Madeenah. A Sahabi from Persia, Sayyidina Salman Farsi ؓ, explained to Rasoolullah ﷺ a system of effective protection. It was by means of a trench and Sayyidina Salman Farsi ؓ had seen it practiced in his own country. Rasoolullah ﷺ was impressed by the idea and this ditch was ordered to be dug immediately.

The Muslims dug a deep trench, five metres deep and five metres wide, around the unprotected quarters of Madeenah from which the enemy attack was expected. On two sides there was the protection of the high lava rocks while on the third side were the thick groves of Madeenah.

The tremendous task of digging the trench was zealously tackled by the Ansaar and the Muhaajireen. It was bitterly cold and food was in short supply, despite this their spirits were high. Seeing their state of hunger and fatigue Rasoolullah ﷺ said;



"O Allaah! True life is the life of the next world so forgive the Ansaar & Muhajireen."

To this they replied,

"We are these who have given homage to Muhammed to fight in Jihaad as long as we have life."

Rasoolullah ﷺ personally joined them in the digging. Whilst digging, the Sahaabah ﷺ struck against a rock which they were powerless to uproot. This was brought to the notice of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ came there and struck the rock with his axe. The rock disintegrated under the blows of his axe. At each blow a spark appeared which the Sahaabah ﷺ also witnessed. In the sparks Rasoolullah ﷺ saw Syria, Iran (Persia) and Yemen respectively. Rasoolullah ﷺ gave the glad tidings that these lands would eventually come under the banner of Islaam.

The ditch was just about complete, when the entire plain was covered by the tents of the enemy's army. There were ten thousand of the Quraish, Banoo Kinânah, Ghatafan, the Arabs of Tuhaamah and of Najd, all under the supreme commander, Aboo Sufyaan. The enemy were dismayed at the defence prepared by the Muslims as they had never seen a trench implemented in warfare before.





The trench prevented any form of direct fighting. Both sides had to contend with shooting arrows at each other. However there were some of the Quraish who managed to cross over but were repulsed.

Huyay bin Akhtab, approached Kaab bin Asad, the prince of Banoo Qurayzah, to influence him into dishonouring his treaty with Rasoolullah ﷺ and to form an alliance with the infidels. However, the Banoo Qurayzah wanted an assurance from their infidel allies that they will be protected by them in the future, whatever the outcome of the war.

The news of this defection came to the notice of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He immediately sent a few Sahaaba ؓ to find out if this was true. When the envoys reminded the Banoo Qurayzah of their "Treaty" they replied:

**"Who is this prophet of Allaah of whom you speak?  
There exists no treaty between him and us".**

As soon as the news of their defection reached Rasoolullah ﷺ, he sent the "two Saads", Sayyidina Saad ibn Mooaz ؓ, Sayyidina Saad ibn Ubadah ؓ and Sayyidina Abdullah ibn Rawaahah ؓ to ask them to uphold the "Treaty".

The news of this treachery prompted Rasoolullah ﷺ to make special arrangements for the security of the women, children





## Lesson

and old people who were left behind in the city. He appointed two groups of soldiers; consisting of 200 and 300 men respectively; to take turns to look after those who were left behind in the city. They recited "Takbeer" loudly to frighten the enemy so that they thought that the Muslims had kept a large force behind for the protection of the women and children and therefore refrained from attacking.

The Kuffaar army attacked at random, while the Muslims were hard pressed with defending any opening in their defences. Both the Muslims and the Kuffaar were frustrated with a war that showed no signs of reaching a settlement. A sad incident for the Muslims was the serious wound received by Sayyidina Saad bin Mooaz ؓ when a stray arrow from the enemy was embedded in his shoulder.

Judging the critical situation, Rasoolullah ﷺ resorted to military tactics. Rasoolullah ﷺ told Sayyidina Naeem ibn Masood ؓ, whose conversion to Islaam was unknown, to end the siege by creating discord amongst the confederates. He went first to the Jews of Banoo Qurayzah and said:

"You are not sure at this stage that the Makkans will succeed in this war. Once the invaders return as they must do sooner or later, you cannot defend yourselves single-handed against Rasoolullah ﷺ. So do not involve yourselves without first getting a



guarantee that the Makkans will fight their former co-citizens to the end. Ask them for hostages as an assurance to side with them (Quraish)."

The Banoo Qurayzah found this advice reasonable. Then Naeem ibn Masood ﷺ went to the Quraish camp and told them that according to his information, the Qurayzite Jews had entered into conspiracy with Rasoolullah ﷺ and as an assurance of their friendship, had promised to get hold of some of the Quraish's prominent officers and hand them over to him (Rasoolullah ﷺ).

"Beware of these Jews, rather ask them, as their assurance of their co-operation with you in the common struggle, to fight on the sacred Sabbath (holy day of the Jews) i.e. Saturday; for the Muslims would be off their guard on that day in respect of the Jews."

After giving similar advice to the other enemy groups, he returned to the Muslim camp and spread the rumour that the Jews were asking the invaders for hostages in order to hand them over to Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ was informed of the rumour in the Muslim camp. On hearing this he remarked:

"Maybe we ourselves should order them (Jews) to do that."



Masood al-Nammam, an ignorant old man hurried to the Quraish's camp, and just for the sake of looking well-informed, told the Quraish commander, Aboo Sufyaan, what the Prophet of Allaah ﷺ had remarked about his having asked the Jews to demand hostages. Aboo Sufyaan sent Ikramah ibn Aboo Jahl to the Banoo Qurayzah delegating him to say to them:

"We can no longer stay in these parts, so unsuitable to our horses and camels. Be ready to fight Muhammed tomorrow. We must get rid of him."

The Banoo Qurayzah answered:

"Tomorrow is Saturday, (the Sabbath day), which means obligatory rest in our religion. But at any rate, we cannot fight by your side unless you grant us hostages chosen from the most noble amongst you, as a guarantee that you will not abandon us before having crushed our common enemy."

When Ikramah bin Aboo Jahl repeated these words, the Quraish cried out:

By all our Gods, what Naeem told us concerning the Banoo Qurayzah was perfectly true."

They immediately sent another message declaring plainly:

"By our Gods, we will not give you a single hostage."

The Quraish decided to flee back to Makkah.



After the confederates of the kuffaar were dispersed by their defeat at the Battle of the Ditch, Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muslim soldiers therefore felt it their duty to demand an explanation from the Banoo Qurayzah of their treachery. The Muslim soldiers camped around Jewish fortresses, and after a blockade of 25 days forced them to surrender. The Jews made only one condition that their punishment should be left to the judgement of Sayyidina Saad bin Mooaz ؓ the chief of the Banoo Aus tribe.

Sayyidina Saad ibn Mooaz ؓ decided that their own laws should decide their fate. Their laws decreed that the fighting men should be put to death, and that their property divided and the women and children should become the slaves of the Muslims.

Rasoolullah ﷺ entered into pacts with the Jews so that they should live together as friends and equals and help each other in the defence of their town. But the Jews proved by their treachery and conspiracy that they could not be relied upon under any circumstances.

### Important Lesson

**A person must always find out if what he/she has heard is true before taking any action.**





# Lesson

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## Questions

Choose the correct answer given in the brackets:

1. Mushwarah is a (proposal - treaty - consultation).
2. The (Jews - Quraish - Christians) were the most active in stirring up the tribes against the Muslims.
3. In the Battle of the Trench the enemy army consisted of (1000 - 3000 - 10,000) soldiers.
4. The supreme commander of the Quraish forces was (Aboo Jahal - Huyay bin Akhtab - Aboo Sufyaan).
5. Baitul Maal is a (house - treasury - business).

## Answer the following questions

1. Why was the digging of the trenches an effective battle technique?  
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2. By taking the advice of Salmaan Farsi, what does it tell us about the character of Rasoolullah ﷺ?  
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3. What can we learn about the character of Rasoolullah ﷺ who also helped in digging the trenches?

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4. What lessons can we learn from the actions of Rasoolullah ﷺ and the way we live today?

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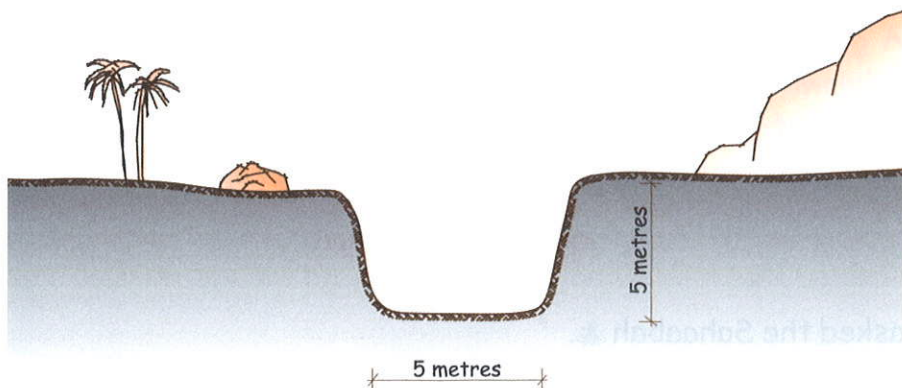
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## The Treaty of Hdaybiyah

**Dhul Qa'dah 6 A.H.**

A year after the Battle of the Trenches, Rasoolullah ﷺ dreamt that he was performing the Tawaaf (circumambulation) of the Kaabah. This dream increased his longing to see the Kaabah again.

Therefore, in Dhul Qadah 6 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ left Madeenah accompanied by 1400 Sahaabah ﷺ with the intention of performing Umrah.

Sayyidina Bishr ibn Sufyaan ؓ was sent by Rasoolullah ﷺ to scout for information about the Quraish. Bishr reported:

**"O Rasool of Allaah, the Quraish know that you are on your way. They have called upon the Ahbash and Thaqeef who are coming to face you."**

A guide from the Aslam tribe led the Muslims through an unknown path to the foot of the hill of Hdaybiyah; a day's journey from Makkah. At this spot, the camel of Rasoolullah ﷺ, 'Al-Qaswa' suddenly knelt and refused to get up.

**"Is she restless?"**,

asked the Sahaabah ؓ.

**"No she is not restless."**

## Keywords

anxiety | milestone | pledge | Al Ridwaan



replied Rasoolullah ﷺ;

"But she is commanded by Allaah to stop."

Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muslims set camp in the plains of Hudaybiyah near an oasis. Many of the Sahaabah ؓ were thirsty. Rasoolullah ﷺ took an arrow and asked Sayyidina Bara ibn Aazib ؓ to throw the arrow in a dried up well. By the will of Allaah ﷻ, the dried up well brimmed up to the top with fresh water for the use of the Muslims.

Urwa ibn Masood al Thaqafi, chief of the Thaqeef tribe, was sent by the Quraish to mediate.

During Urwa ibn Masood's conversation with Rasoolullah ﷺ he was able to observe the boundless respect the Sahaaba ؓ had for their leader.

On his return, impressed with the civility of the Muslims and the nobleness of Rasoolullah ﷺ he declared to the Quraish:

"I have seen the Khusroe of Persia in the midst of his luxurious Persian Court; Caesar, in the proud senate of the Roman patricians (noble families); the Negus, at the head of his formidable bodyguard of Abyssinian warriors. But, I swear that I have never met a monarch who, surrounded



by the noblemen of his court, held the same position as Muhammed among his companions. And what is more remarkable, contrary, to what takes place around the mighty Muhammed's followers expect nothing from him; neither favours, riches, nor honours. This is what I have observed. I strongly advise you to give careful consideration to their request for a peaceful "Umrah" and a safe return to Madeenah."

Rasoolullah ﷺ then decided to send Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ to Makkah to negotiate on his behalf. Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ explained to the Quraish that the Muslims had come to Makkah simply to visit the Kaabah and to perform the religious duty of pilgrimage. He pointed out that the Muslims had brought with them their sacrificial animals and pleaded that if they were allowed to sacrifice them, they would return in peace.

The Quraish insisted that the Muslims return to Madeenah as they had already sworn defiantly that Rasoolullah ﷺ would not be allowed to enter Makkah this year.

The negotiations lasted a long time during which Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ was held back in Makkah. Soon the Muslims began to suspect that Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ had been treacherously put to death. The failure of Sayyidina





Uthmaan ؓ to return quickly caused the Muslims at Hudaibiyah great anxiety. Rasoolullah ﷺ assured them that he would not allow them to return without challenging their enemies. He called the Sahaabah ؓ to him under a large tree in the middle of that valley, and there they pledged with Rasoolullah ﷺ to fight to the last man. Their hearts were ready, their conviction was strong, and their will was determined to avenge the blood of Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ.

This pledge was the "Pledge of Al-Ridwaan"; and regarding it, the following Quraanic verse was revealed:

"Allaah is pleased with the believers who have pledged under the tree. Allaah knows what is in their hearts and, therefore, He has granted them great victory."

While in this state, the news reached the Muslim camp that Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ had not been murdered, and soon enough he returned safe and sound.

The pledge of 'Al-Ridwaan' like the great pledge of 'Al-Aqabah' was a great milestone in Muslim history.

Upon his return Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ conveyed to Rasoolullah ﷺ the message of the Quraish that the Muslims should go back to Madeenah and return for the same purpose





the following year. Although many of the Quraish were against any form of compromise with the Muslims, they sent a staunch Quraishi, Suhail bin Amr, with a flag of truce (peace) giving him the following instructions:

"Offer peace to Muhammed and ask him to return the following year for the same purpose of Umrah."

Suhail bin Amr, the Non-Muslim delegate of the Quraish, began his negotiations with Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Rasoolullah ﷺ called Sayyidina Ali ibn Aboo Talib ؑ and said:

"Write, in the name of Allaah, the Merciful, the Compassionate."

Suhail bin Amr interrupted:

"Stop", he said, "I do not know either 'The Merciful, or the Compassionate'. Write: 'In the name of God.'"

Rasoolullah ﷺ instructed Sayyidina Ali ؑ to write accordingly and continued:

"The following is the transcript of a pact reached by Muhammad, the Rasool of Allaah and Suhail bin Amr."



Suhail bin Amr again interrupted:

"Stop. If I accepted you as the Rasool of Allaah I would not have been hostile to you. You should write only your name and the name of your father."

Rasoolullah ﷺ instructed Sayyidina Ali ؑ to write accordingly, referring to himself as Muhammed ibn Abdullah.

### **The Conditions of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah:**

1. The Muslims were to return to Madeenah without performing the Umrah.
2. The Muslims were to come for Umrah the following year and stay in Makkah for three days only while carrying no more than swords in their sheaths.
3. Any person from the Quraish who emigrates to Madeenah without permission would have to be returned to Makkah.
4. Any Muslim emigrating from Madeenah to Makkah would not have to be returned.
5. Any tribe was free to ally itself to the camp of Rasoolullah ﷺ without incurring any hindrance from the Quraish.
6. Any tribe seeking an alliance with the Quraish could do so without obstacle or hindrance from the Muslims.



7. This treaty shall be binding for ten years during which time neither party shall oppose each other but should observe peace and harmony.

Just as the 'Treaty' was concluded, Sayyidina Aboo Jandal ibn Suhail ibn Amr, came staggering up to Rasoolullah ﷺ pleading in desperation to be saved from the tortures of the Quraish. He had been severely beaten up for embracing Islaam and his feet were shackled in chains. He called upon the Muslims to save him from the fate being returned to the unbelievers who would persecute him. Rasoolullah ﷺ pleaded to Suhail ibn Amr to release his son to him, but Suhail ibn Amr would not hear of it and the 'Treaty', just to be signed, bound Rasoolullah ﷺ in such a manner that he could not demand the release of Sayyidina Aboo Jandal ؓ, Rasoolullah ﷺ spoke to Sayyidina Aboo Jandal ؓ:

"O Aboo Jandal, have patience; for Allaah will soon provide for you and your other persecuted colleagues a way out of your suffering. We have entered with the Quraish into a treaty of peace and we have exchanged with them a solemn pledge that none will cheat the other."

Sayyidina Aboo Baseer Utbah ibn Usayd ؓ, Sayyidina Aboo Jandal ؓ and a group of young Muslims escaped from Makkah and settled in Ais, on the sea coast near Saif-al-Bahr' which



was a trading route of the Quraish to Syria. This group of about 70 Muslims began to attack every Quraishi trade caravan that passed that way.

The Quraish were so frustrated at this continuous harassment of their caravans that they wrote to Rasoolullah ﷺ to call these Muslims away to Madeenah and consider clause 3 of the Treaty null and void. Rasoolullah ﷺ agreed to this request readily and the Muslims were free to enter and leave Makkah at their own will.

During the same year, Rasoolullah ﷺ sent a Sahaabee to Abyssinia to recall all the Muhajireen to come and settle in Madeenah. He also wrote a letter to Najjashi; King of Abyssinia, to accept Islaam. The King gladly embraced Islaam and sent back all the Muhajireen to Madeenah with gifts of appreciation.

It was also during this year that Sayyidina Aboo Hurairah ؓ embraced Islaam.

### Important Lessons

**Obedience and Respect to Rasoolullah ﷺ.**  
**The importance of making and honouring treaties.**



## Questions

Match column 'A' with 'B'

Column A	Column B
1. Treaty of Hudaibiyah took place on	a. To avenge the death of Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ
2. Tawaaf	b. settled in Saif-al-Bahr
3. Suhail bin Amr	c. Dhul Qadah 6 A.H.
4. Sayyidina Aboo Jundal ؓ	d. Circumambulation
5. Sayyidina Ali ؓ	e. negotiator
6. "Pledge of Al Ridwaan" was	f. Wrote the Treaty of Hudaibiyah

1	2	3	4	5	6

Circle the names of the people who were directly involved in the Treaty of Hudaibiyah:

Urwa ibn Masood al Thaqafi ؓ

Urwa ibn Zubayr ؓ

Sayyidina Uthman ؓ

Sayyidina Abu Bakr ؓ

Sayyidina Bishr ibn Sufyaan ؓ

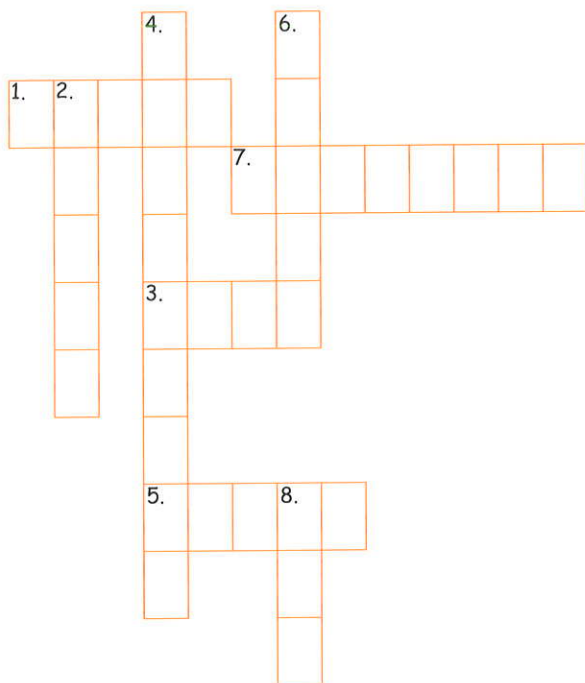
Ridwaan

Sayyidina Ali ibn Aboo Taalib ؓ





Complete the crossword puzzle by using the clues that follow:



**Clues:**

**Across:**

1. Al-Qaswa was the \_\_\_\_\_ of Rasoolullah ﷺ.
3. The pledge of Al-Ridwaan took place under a large \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What occurred between the Muslims and the Quraish at Hdaybiyah in Dhul Qadah 6 A.H.



7. The Treaty of Hdaybiyah took place a year after the Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Down:**

2. What was thrown in the well when the Sahaabah were thirsty in the plains of Hdaybiyah.
4. Sayyidina Uthman was sent by Rasoolullah ﷺ to Makkah to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The clause of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah which was later considered as null and void.
8. The place on the sea coast where Sayyidina Aboo Baseer رضي الله عنه Utbah ibn Usayd رضي الله عنه, Sayyidina Aboo Jandal رضي الله عنه and a group of young Muslims settled after they escaped from Makkah.

**Multiple choice questions- Circle the correct answer.**

1. Sayyidina Uthman رضي الله عنه was held back in Makkah because:
- a. He was put to death.
  - b. The negotiations lasted a long time.
  - c. He was performing umrah.
2. Urwa ibn Masood al Thaqafi observed that:
- a. The Sahaabah had boundless respect for Rasoolullah.



- b. The Sahaabah expected riches from Rasoolullah.
  - c. The Sahaabah wanted honours from Rasoolullah.
3. The Pledge of Al-Ridwaan was:
- a. Not really that important after the return of Sayyidina Uthman ﷺ.
  - b. A great milestone in Muslim history.
  - c. Part of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah.
4. The Sahaabah that embraced Islam during the same year as the Treaty of Hdaybiyah was:
- a. Sayyidina Umar ﷺ.
  - b. Sayyidina Aboo Jandal ﷺ.
  - c. Sayyidina Aboo Hurairah ﷺ.
5. The first condition of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah stated that:
- a. The Muslims were to be allowed to perform umrah that year and thereafter should return to Madeenah.
  - b. The Muslims were to wait in Makkah for three months and then perform umrah after which they should return to Madeenah.
  - c. The Muslims were to return to Madeenah without performing the umrah.



Answer the following questions:

1. If you were a Muslim living in Madeenah in the year 6 A.H. and you wished to perform umrah in Makkah during the month of Ramadhaan, do you think you would be allowed to perform umrah? Please explain your answer:

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2. If you were a Muslim living in Madeenah in the year 6 A.H. and you wished to emigrate to Makkah during the month of Dhul Hijjah, would you be allowed to stay in Makkah? Please explain your answer:

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Which one of the boxes below shows the correct conditions of the Treaty of Hdaybiyah?

**The Conditions for the Treaty of Hdaybiyah**

1. The Muslims were to return to Madeenah without performing the Umrah.
2. The Muslims were to come for Umrah the following year and stay in Makkah for three days only while carrying no more than swords in their sheaths.
3. Any person from the Quraish who emigrates to Madeenah without permission would have to be returned to Makkah.
4. Any Muslim emigrating from Madeenah to Makkah would not have to be returned.
5. Any tribe was free to ally itself to Rasoolullah's camp without incurring any hindrance from the Quraish.
6. Any tribe seeking an alliance with the Quraish could do so without obstacle or hindrance from the Muslims.
7. This treaty shall be binding for ten years during which time neither party shall oppose each other but should observe peace and harmony.

**The Conditions for the Treaty of Hdaybiyah**

1. The Muslims were to return to Madeenah without performing the Umrah.
2. The Muslims were to come for Umrah after three months and stay in Makkah for three days only while carrying no more than swords in their sheaths.
3. Any person from the Quraish who emigrates to Madeenah without permission would be allowed to stay there.
4. Any Muslim emigrating from Madeenah to Makkah would have to be returned.
5. Any tribe was free to ally itself to Rasoolullah's camp only after approval from the Quraish.
6. Any tribe seeking an alliance with the Quraish could do so without obstacle or hindrance from the Muslims.
7. This treaty shall be binding for seven years during which time neither party shall oppose each other but should observe peace and harmony.





## Letters to Kings and Governors

After the Treaty of Hdaybiyah, there was a general feeling of security, calm and peace.

Many people of Makkah and of many other tribes, who had not yet accepted Islaam, began to be drawn towards Rasoolullah ﷺ. Many tribes embraced Islaam in great numbers.

Khalid bin Waleed, one of the greatest warriors of the Quraish had heard Rasoolullah ﷺ recite the Quraan at Hdaybiyah. This had deeply touched his heart and it drew him towards Islaam. His friend Amr ibn al-as-al-Shaami, who was also a staunch opponent of Islaam, and had presented false claims against the Muhajireen in the court of Najjashi of Abyssinia was also affected in the same way. They confided their feelings to Uthmaan ibn Aboo Talhah who too felt the same way. The three friends left Makkah and presented themselves to Rasoolullah ﷺ and embraced Islaam.

Rasoolullah ﷺ had up till now confined himself in preaching Islaam within the Arabian Peninsula only. Islaam had become the greatest power in Arabia. The Quraish had failed miserably in their attempt to stop the powerful tide of Islaam.

Rasoolullah ﷺ now turned his attention to beyond the boundaries of Arabia, towards the neighbouring states and kingdoms and their monarchs.

## Keywords

emissaries | clergy | envoy | propagation



Rasoolullah ﷺ sent letters and emissaries to Heraclius of Rome, Khusroe of Persia, the Archbishop of Alexandria, King Al-Harith of Ghassan and to the Governor of Yemen.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was told by one of his learned Sahaaba that kings generally treated only those letters as authentic that carried the seal or official stamp of the sender. The Sahaabah made a seal out of silver with the inscription "Muhammad Rasoolullah". All his letters bore this seal and eminent Sahaabah and messengers were entrusted for their delivery.



One such letter was addressed to the Emperor of Rome who ruled over a vast area expanding from Syria and Egypt to Constantinople, (modern-day Turkey). It was considered the greatest of all kingdoms at that time and Christianity was its dominant religion.

The letter Rasoolullah ﷺ sent to him, read:



In the name of Allaah, Most Gracious most Merciful.  
From Muhammed servant and messenger of Allaah  
to Heraclius Emperor of Rome.

Peace be upon those who follow the guidance. I  
invite you to Islaam; accept Islaam, you will be safe  
and Allaah will grant you a two-fold reward; if  
you turn away, the sin of (the wrongdoings of) all  
the people will be upon you.

O people of the book: Come to an agreement  
between us and you; that we worship none but  
Allaah, and that we shall associate no partners unto  
Him, and that none of us shall take others for Lords  
besides Allaah. And if they turn away, then say:  
Bear witness that we have surrendered to Him.  
Muhammed messenger of Allaah.

The messenger of Rasoolullah ﷺ Sayyidina Dihyah ibn  
Khalifah al Kalbi ﷺ met Heraclius and handed him the letter  
of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Heraclius sought someone who could give him more  
information about Rasoolullah ﷺ. Aboo Sufyaan happened to  
be in Syria at that time and he was called before the Roman  
Emperor. Although Aboo Sufyaan was an enemy of Islaam at  
that time, he gave a truthful version of the character of  
Rasoolullah ﷺ and the message of Islaam. This impressed the  
emperor so much that he responded favourably towards the



invitation of Rasoolullah ﷺ to Islaam. This angered his clergy so much that the Emperor did not become Muslim and lost out on the virtuous way of Islaamic life.

Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Abdullah ibn Hudhaifa ؓ with a letter to Khusroe, the king of Persia. When he read the letter, Khusroe tore it up and ill-treated the envoy of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He then wrote a letter to the governor of Yemen, Bazan, to send two strong men to Hijaz to bring this man to him. When these men reached Madeenah, Rasoolullah ﷺ told them that their king had been killed the night before by his son, Cyprus. When they got back to Yemen, they found this news to be true. When Bazan's messengers told their master about the response of Rasoolullah ﷺ, he immediately embraced Islaam. He was retained as the governor of Yemen by Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Hatib ibn Abi Balta'a ؓ with a letter to the ruler of Alexandria and Egypt, Maqauqis Jarir bin Mati. Sayyidina Hatib ibn Abi Balta'a ؓ gave him the letter of Rasoolullah ﷺ and explained the basic teaching of Islaam. Maqauqis did not accept Islaam but treated the envoy with respect and honour and sent some gifts to Rasoolullah ﷺ with a letter. These included two slave girls, one of whom was Maria, mother of Sayyidina Ibraaheem ؑ, (son of Rasoolullah ﷺ) and a white mule which came to be known as Daldal. He kept this letter in an ivory box which is still preserved in the Topkapi Museum in Istanbul, Turkey. Rasoolullah ﷺ accepted his gifts.





Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Ameer ibn Umayyah ؓ to Negus, king of Abyssinia. The Negus received the envoy with great respect and showed him all the honour he deserved, and accepted Islaam.

Sayyidina Harith ibn Amr ؓ was on his way to the governor of Syria, Shurabil Al Ghassanee with the letter from Rasoolullah ﷺ. However, under instruction of the governor Shurabil, Sayyidina Harith ibn Ameer ؓ was received with contempt and afterwards treacherously murdered. This cowardly act angered the Muslims because it was an accepted, unwritten law, that no messenger of any tribe, clan or state would be harmed by anyone. In the month of Jumadal Awwal 8 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ sent 3000 Sahaabah ؓ to confront Shurabil. Sayyidina Zaid ibn Harithah ؓ was appointed the commander of the Muslims.

Shurabil Al-Ghassanee gathered 100,000 warriors. This was the first clash of the Muslims against the might of the Romans.

During the heavy fighting at Mutah, the chief commanders of the Muslim army were martyred. Sayyidina Khalid ibn Waleed ؓ then took up the command. He maneuvered his warriors in such a manner that the entire Roman army fled the battlefield and the Muslims returned to Madeenah victorious. Sayyidina Khalid ibn Waleed ؓ was honoured with the title of "Saifullah" (the sword of Allaah) for his brave deed.





Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Sulait ibn Amr ؓ to the ruler of Yamaamah, Houza ibn Ali Hanafi, with a letter inviting him to accept Islaam. The Ruler of Yamaamah read the letter and treated the envoy of Rasoolullah ﷺ with respect and honour and wrote a letter to Rasoolullah ﷺ in which he wanted to Bargain and then accept Islaam. He gave gifts to the envoy and cotton cloth for Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ replied that Islaam was not spread by way of "bribery".

Rasoolullah ﷺ continued sending out his invitation to Islaam. The ruler of some of the areas of Yemen and Taeef, Zulkela Humeri received the letter of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He belonged to the strong and powerful family of Humir, who ruled over Yemen. He called himself "god" and ordered people to prostrate before him. When he embraced Islaam he freed 18,000 slaves in one day.

Thus the Islaamic State of Rasoolullah ﷺ covered the length and breadth of Arabia and Rasoolullah ﷺ foresaw the Islaamic banner flying beyond the horizons.

### Important Lessons

Jihaad was used to solidify Islaam's position in Arabia.

Propagation was used to spread Islaam.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was polite and treated the kings with the respect their positions required.



## Questions

Briefly answer the following questions

1. What drew Khalid ibn Waleed ﷺ towards Islaam?

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2. Why did Rasoolullah ﷺ send letters to the emperors and kings instead of preaching Islaam to the common subjects (people) of the different lands?

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3. What was the official seal of Rasoolullah ﷺ made of and what was the inscription on it?

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4. How did the Khusroe of Persia receive the envoy of Rasoolullah ﷺ and his letter?

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5. What gifts did Muqauqis send to Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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6. Where is the letter, which was sent to Muqauqis, and the ivory box preserved?

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7. Why did Rasoolullah ﷺ send 3000 Sahaaba to confront Shurabil?

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.....

8. What reply did Rasoolullah ﷺ give to the letter sent by the ruler of Yamaamah?

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.....

9. What did Zulkela Humeri regard himself as and what did he order people to do before embracing Islaam?

.....  
.....

Unscramble the following to find out some of the people whom Rasoolullah ﷺ sent letters to and the places they came from:

herusok fo serpia

.....

revonorg fo neyem

.....

gink la-thirah fo shanags

.....

pichorashb fo xenalidara

.....

lerchasiu fo more

.....



Read the account of what happened when Rasoolullah ﷺ sent a letter to Heraclius and then answer the following questions. Use examples from this account to explain your answers.

1. What can we learn about telling the truth from this incident?

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2. What does this incident tell us about the character of Rasoolullah ﷺ and how this influenced people's decision to embrace Islaam?

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3. What can we learn about pressure from the people around us?

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Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think Rasoolullah ﷺ accepted the gifts sent by Maqauqis but was not happy with the gifts sent by Yamaamah?

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.....



2. What do you think would have happened if Rasoolullah ﷺ had not sent out letters to rulers from different parts of the world?

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3. How did Sayyidina Khalid ibn Waleed ؓ gain the title of "Saifullah"?

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Read the letter sent out by Rasoolullah ﷺ carefully. Discuss some important lessons about giving Da'wah to non-Muslims that we can learn from his letter.

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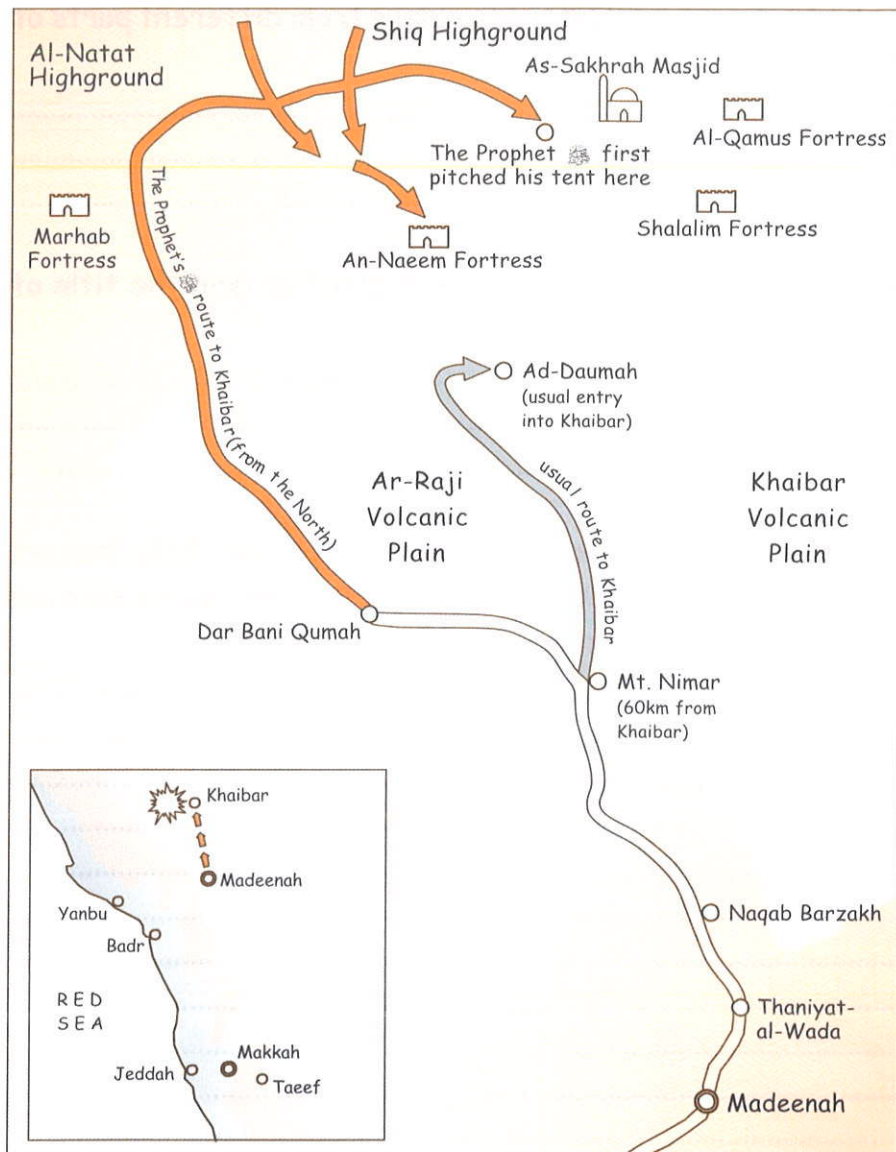
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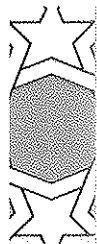
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## The Campaign of Khaibar

7 A.H.





The campaign of Khaibar was one of the greatest. The masses of Jews living in Khaibar were the strongest, the richest, and the best equipped for war of all the people of Arabia.

Their hatred for the Muslims was deep-rooted.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was well informed of the activities and preparations of the Jews.

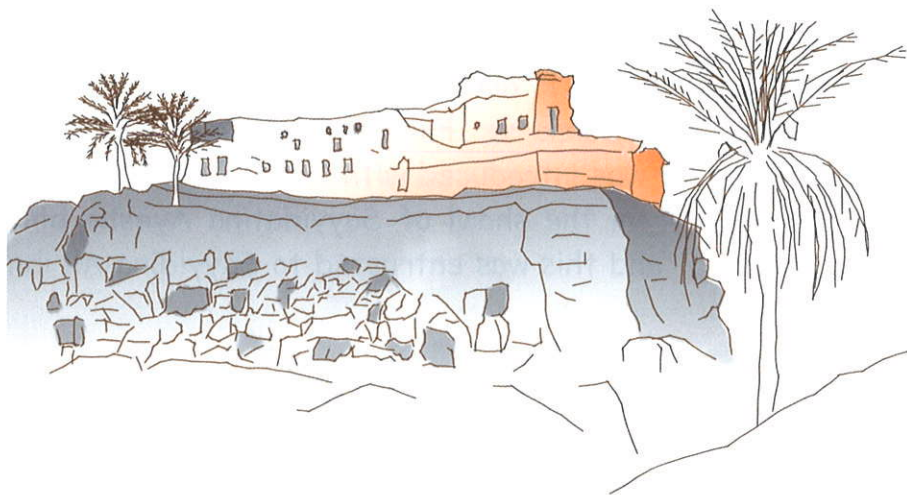
The Jews were fully prepared to attack Madeenah. But the strategy of Rasoolullah ﷺ was to attack the Jews in their own stronghold. In Muharram 7 A.H., 16 000 Muslims left Madeenah and made camp at Rajee, which was a strategic position between the Jews and Banoo Ghataffaan. Some Muslim women also accompanied the Sahaabah ﷺ to render assistance to the sick and wounded. Among them was Sayyidatina Umme Salma ﷺ. For the first time an Islaamic standard banner was introduced with three flags. One flag was prepared from the shawl of Sayyidatina Ayesha bint Aboo Bakr ﷺ and this was entrusted to Sayyidina Ali ibn Aboo Talib ﷺ.

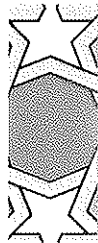
The first encounter the Muslims faced was with the Banoo Ghataffan. When they saw the Muslims, they changed their minds and fled into their territory leaving the Jews to fight their own battle.

Rasoolullah ﷺ and his Sahaabah ﷺ crossed the distance between Khaibar and Madeenah in three days. The Jews of Khaibar did not know of the Muslim forces. In the morning when the Khaibar workmen went out of their homes to go to their plantations, they saw the Muslim army for the first time. The workmen ran away shouting to one another,

"There is Muhammad and his army."

The Jews of Khaibar expected Rasoolullah ﷺ to move to attack Khaibar and decided to assemble their wealth and children in the fortified quarters of their fortresses.





The two armies met at Natat and fought each other bravely. Fifty Muslims were wounded on the first day and many more amongst the Jews.

Having stormed one fortress the Muslims then directed their attention to Al Qamus.

Their fortresses fell one after another in Muslim hands. The Jews became truly desperate, and they begged for peace. The siege of Khaibar lasted for twenty days.

Rasoolullah ﷺ accepted their plea and permitted them to stay on their land. The terms of their surrender provided that they (Jews) would be given half their crops in compensation for their labour. The Jews of Khaibar were thus treated differently from those of Banoo Qaynuqah and Banoo Nadhir who were forced to evacuate their lands altogether. With the fall of Khaibar, Jewish power no more threatened Islaam or the Muslims.

The Jews however did not accept their fate without protest under the rule of Islaam. Zaynab, daughter of al-Harith and wife of Salam ibn Mishkam, cooked a goat and presented it to Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Rasoolullah ﷺ sat down with his Sahaabah ﷺ to eat. Taking the first morsel, he realized that the taste was strange.



## Lesson

13

Sayyidina Bishr ibn al Bara ؓ who also took a mouthful could hardly swallow and threw his away. Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

**"I have a premonition that this dish is poisoned."**

The one mouthful which Sayyidina Bishr ibn al Bara ؓ ate was fatal to him and he was martyred.

The Jews were neither held prisoners nor executed. They were allowed to remain in Khaibar.

This had a profound effect on the neighbouring tribes and clans. The Banoo Ghatafaan also paid tribute to Rasoolullah ﷺ and became Muslims.

Sayyidatina Safiyah ؓ, daughter of Huyay ibn Akhtab of the Banoo Nadhir was one of the captives. She was granted her freedom and was married to Rasoolullah ﷺ. Many Muslims feared that this woman who was a Jew by birth may harm Rasoolullah ﷺ but Sayyidatina Safiyah ؓ remained loyal to Rasoolullah ﷺ throughout his life.

Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Sahaabah ؓ returned from Khaibar and Sayyidina Jaafar ibn Aboo Talib ؓ and the Muslims returned from Abyssinia. The envoys of Rasoolullah ﷺ returned from those lands where they had been sent and all of them were reunited in Madeenah. Rasoolullah ﷺ was so pleased to be reunited with his cousin, Sayyidina Jaafar ibn Aboo Talib ؓ





that he said he could not tell which was greater:

**"Victory over Khaibar or reunion with Jaafar."**

The Muslims were safe in Madeenah where they led a prosperous and peaceful life. As the year came to a close, in the month of Dhul Qadah, Rasoolullah ﷺ set out with 1 400 Sahaabah ﷺ to perform the Umrah, in accordance with the provisions of the Hudaibiyah Treaty, and to satisfy the Muslim longing to visit the Noble Haram (Kaabah) and perform the Umrah.

### Important Lessons

**The Messenger made it a priority to be kept informed of the actions of the neighbouring areas.**

**Rasoolullah ﷺ preferred to accept a surrender rather than continue to destroy an enemy.**

**Rasoolullah ﷺ openly forgave the treachery of the attempt to poison him and his companions, which as an act of mercy was recognised by other tribes.**

**Rasoolullah ﷺ as the Muslim leader married Sayyidatina Safiyah ﷺ to enforce ties and peace with her tribe.**



# Lesson

## thirteen

### Questions

State whether the following statements are true or false.  
If false write down the correct statement:

1. Khaibar was an ancient settlement 300km from Makkah.

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2. The hatred and bitterness which the Jews had for the Muslims could not surpass that of the Quraish.

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3. Rasoolullah ﷺ was unaware of the activities and preparations of the Jews.

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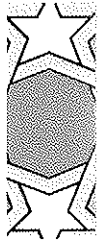
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4. Throughout this campaign the Jews gave up their territory without putting up a struggle.

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5. A Jewish woman tried to poison Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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6. The tribe of Banoo Ghatafaan embraced Islaam.

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7. The wife of Rasoolullah ﷺ Sayyidatina Safiyah ؓ was a Quraish by birth.

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Fill in the blanks with the correct answer:

1. One of the Muslims' flags was prepared from the shawl of





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## Lesson

2. .... Muslim warriors left Madeenah for Khaibar.
3. The ..... finally became desperate and begged for peace.
4. The siege of Khaibar lasted for ..... days.
5. Sayyidina .....  was martyred when he ate the poisoned goat meat.
6. Sayyidatina Safiyah  was from the Jewish tribe of .....

Choose the correct answer:

1. The campaign of Khaibar took place in (3AH - 5AH - 7AH)
2. Khaibar is (5km - 300km - 100km) from Madeenah on the road to Syria.
3. The Islaamic banner was introduced with (1 - 3 - 5) flags.
4. Sayyidina Jaafar ibn Aboo Talib  was the (cousin - uncle - nephew) of Rasoolullah .
5. Rasoolullah  set out with (1400 - 1000 - 3000) Sahaaba  to perform Umrah.



Answer the following questions:

1. There was more than one positive outcome of the campaign of Khaibar. Discuss what you think all the positive outcomes were.

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2. Describe in detail the strategy used by Rasoolullah ﷺ to attack the Jews in Khaibar.

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# Lesson

3. The Jews in Khaibar were neither imprisoned, nor executed. Instead they were allowed to remain in Khaibar. Discuss what this did for the image of the Muslims and how this affected neighbouring tribes and clans.

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4. Was Rasoolullah ﷺ influenced by the conditions of the Jews in Khaibar? Please give a reason for your answer.

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From the list below choose the name of the woman that matches each statement:

Sayyidatina Safiyah ﷺ ,  
daughter of Huyay ibn Akhtab

Zaynab,  
daughter of al-Harith

Sayyidatina Umme Salma ﷺ

Sayyidatina Ayesha bint Aboo Bakr ﷺ

1. Her shawl was used to prepare one of the flags of the Islaamic standard banner.  
.....
2. She poisoned the goat meat presented to Rasoolullah ﷺ.  
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3. She was a captive from the Jews of Khaibar who was granted her freedom and married Rasoolullah ﷺ.  
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4. She accompanied the Muslims to Khaibar to render assistance.  
.....

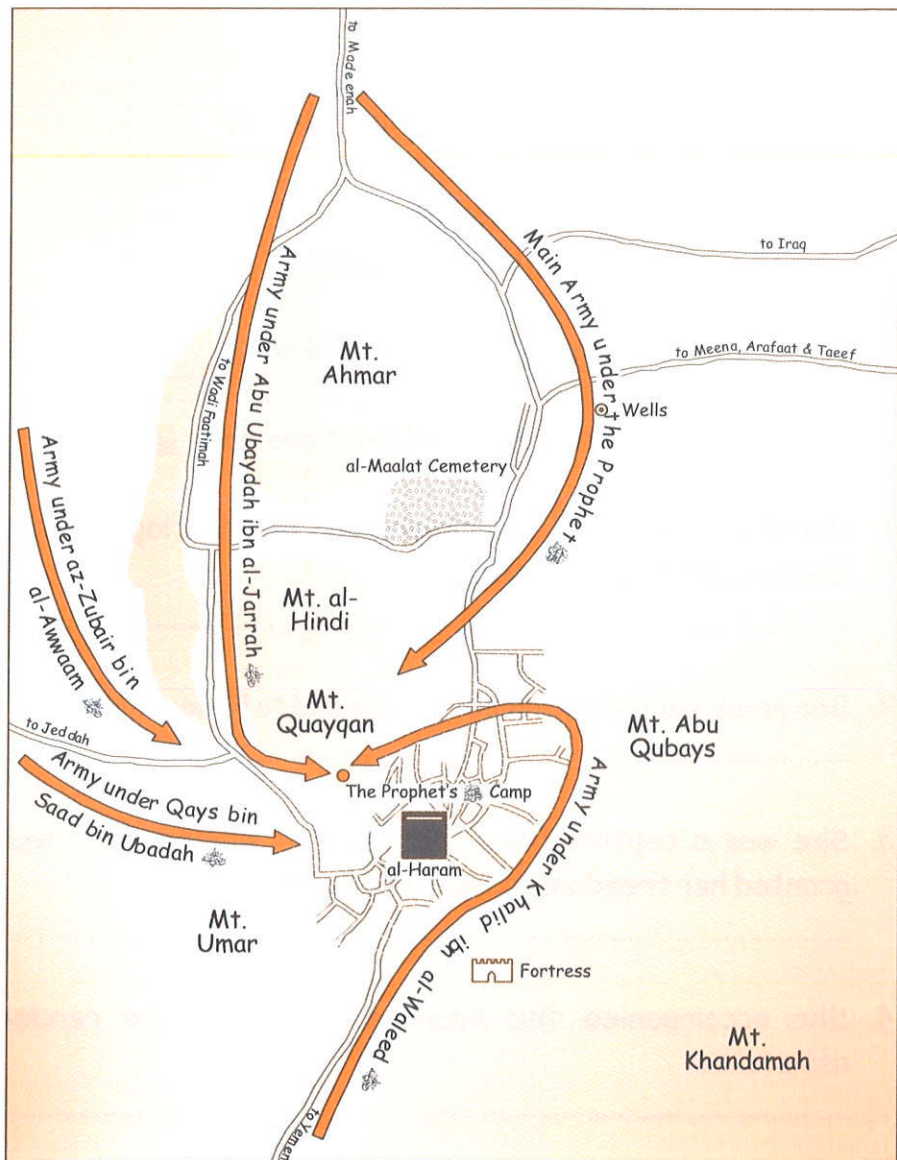


14

# fourteen

## The Conquest of Makkah

8 A.H.





In accordance with the Treaty of Hdaybiyah, the Muslims were permitted to perform the Umrah the following year, in Dhul Qaadah 7 A.H.

Rasoolullah ﷺ led a group of 1400 Muslims towards Makkah. When Rasoolullah ﷺ reached the Kaabah he prayed:

"O Allaah have mercy on anyone performing this Umrah today."

The first three circuits were made with swift, trotting pace (called Ramal), with a view of proving the fine state of health of the believers to the kuffaar looking on. The kuffaar shook their heads gloomily saying to each other:

"So these are the men described to us as weakened by the heat and fever of Al-Madeenah."

Having performed Tawaaf Rasoolullah ﷺ called for Uthmaan ibn Talha who had the key to the Kaabah. The doors were unlocked and then Rasoolullah ﷺ went in. When he came out he asked for Uthmaan ibn Talha who handed the key despite Sayidinnah Ali ؑ asking for this honour. He also said to Uthmaan ibn Aboo Talha,

"Today is the day of good faith. Keep it forever as an inheritance. Only a tyrant would take it off from you."

This was done despite the insults herded upon him before Hijrah where he asked for the keys to the kaabah.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was aware of the time limit of three days





## Lesson

# fourteen

allowed to the Muslims to stay in Makkah. At the end of the third day, the leaders of the Quraish lost no time in creating a commotion and fuss to remind the Muslims to leave Makkah.

During their short stay in Makkah, Rasoolullah ﷺ married the widowed Sayyidatina Maymoonah bint Harith ؓ .

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah prescribed that any non-Makkan wishing to join the camp of Rasoolullah ﷺ or that of the Quraish may do so without obstruction. On the basis of this agreement the tribe of Khuzaah joined the ranks of Rasoolullah ﷺ and that of Banoo Bakr joined the Quraish. Between Khuzaah and Banoo Bakr a number of old unsettled blood feuds had to be suspended on account of the treaty. It was not long before the idolators of Makkah violated the ten years' truce (peace) signed at Hudaybiyah. The Banoo Bakr were encouraged by the Quraish to launch an attack on the Khuzaah tribesmen. The Khuzaah party fled to the Haram. Amr ibn Salim al Khuzai hastened towards Madeenah and related to Rasoolullah ﷺ what had happened and asked for assistance. Rasoolullah ﷺ answered:

**"Certainly, O Amir ibn Salim, we shall come to your rescue."**

This open violation of the Treaty was forcing Rasoolullah ﷺ to conquer Makkah. He sent word to the Muslims all over the Arabian Peninsula to gather at once. The reason for this call, however, he kept a secret.





The elders of the Quraish realized their actions were a clear violation of the Hudaibiyah Treaty. It occurred to them to send Aboo Sufyaan ibn Harb to Madeenah to reaffirm the Treaty. Aboo Sufyaan ibn Harb, chief statesman and leader of Makkah proceeded to Madeenah to conduct negotiations.

On his arrival in Madeenah, he decided to see his daughter, Umme Habiba ؓ, the wife of Rasoolullah ﷺ, rather than Muhammad himself. Entering into his daughter's house, Aboo Sufyaan was about to sit upon the mattress of Rasoolullah ﷺ when Sayyidatina Umme Habiba ؓ moved it away. When he asked her whether she had done so in order to save her father from the mattress or the mattress from her father, she replied:

"This is the mattress of the Rasool of Allaah. You are an idolator and hence impure. You may not therefore be allowed to sit on Rasoolullah's mattress."

Aboo Sufyaan was angered by this reply and left the house.

He then proceeded to see Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ, however, refused to give him an audience. Thereafter he approached Sayyidina Aboo Bakr Siddique ؓ, Sayyidina Umar ibn Khattab ؓ and Sayyidina Ali ibn Aboo Taalib ؓ to intervene on his behalf and reaffirm the treaty. The common reply was that nobody could change the mind of Rasoolullah ﷺ once it was made up.



## 14 fourteen

Finally, Aboo Sufyaan went to Masjid-un-Nabawee and there proclaimed on behalf of his tribe, the Banoo Kinanah, his willingness to make peace with the people. He then mounted his horse and returned to Makkah.

Aboo Sufyaan returned to Makkah and reported to his people the frustration of his efforts to reaffirm the peace treaty. He informed them of his proclamation in Masjid-un-Nabawee and the refusal of Rasoolullah ﷺ to come to any term of peace.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was now fully convinced that the time had eventually arrived to free the sacred land of the Kaabah from the kuffaar. The plan of Rasoolullah ﷺ was to give the Quraish no time to prepare for war. Having confidence in the Muslims' power and the assistance of Allaah ﷻ, Rasoolullah ﷺ sought to surprise the enemy before they could build up their defences.

On the 10th Ramadhaan 8A.H. the Muslim army proceeded from Madeenah to Makkah determined to conquer that city.

They moved fast, and at every station many more tribes joined their ranks and added to their weaponry and equipment. The greatest concern of Rasoolullah ﷺ was to seize the Noble Kaabah without shedding any unnecessary blood. By the time the army arrived at Zahraan, 8 kilometres from Makkah, its number had reached 10,000. Until then the kuffaar of Makkah knew nothing about the advancing army.



Sayyidina Abbas ibn Abdul Mutallib ﷺ the uncle of Rasoolullah ﷺ took all the members of his family and went out in the direction of Madeenah. At Juhfa, he met Rasoolullah ﷺ and embraced Islaam.

The Quraish were gravely scared. They sent Aboo Sufyaan ibn Harb, to survey and assess the danger. While riding in the area on the white mule of Rasoolullah ﷺ, Sayyidina Abbas ibn Abdul Mutallib ﷺ overheard the voice of Aboo Sufyaan and recognising it he called out to him:

"Watch out O Aboo Sufyaan! What you see is the Rasool of Allaah leading his people. Misfortune will befall the Quraish tomorrow morning, when his army storms the city."

Aboo Sufyaan exclaimed:

"What shall we do?"

Sayyidina Abbas ﷺ invited him to mount on his mule, and returned with him to the Muslim camp. Before reaching the Muslim camp Sayyidina Umar ibn Khattab ﷺ recognized Aboo Sufyaan. He hurried to the tent of Rasoolullah ﷺ and asked for permission to strike the neck of Aboo Sufyaan. Sayyidina Abbas ﷺ entered the tent saying:

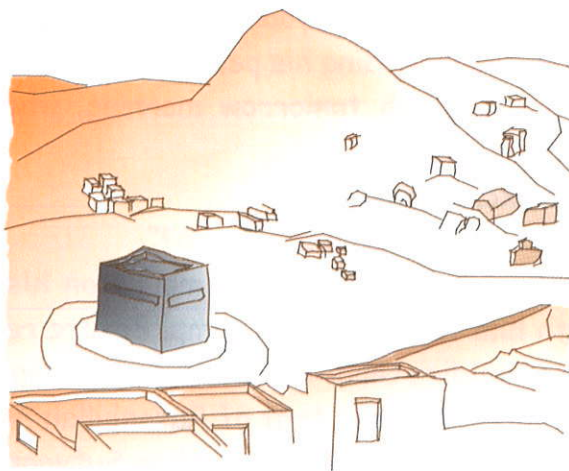
"O Rasool of Allaah, I have extended my protection to this man."

Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"O Abbas, take your guest to your tent and bring him over in the morning."

The following morning Aboo Sufyaan was brought before Rasoolullah ﷺ and he accepted Islaam.

Rasoolullah ﷺ prepared to enter Makkah, Sayyidina Aboo Sufyaan ؓ was given an elevated position on a hilltop to review the columns of the Muslim army entering Makkah. He expressed the promise of safety Rasoolullah ﷺ extended to those who took shelter in his house or in the courtyard of the Kaabah. The greatest desire of Rasoolullah ﷺ at the time was to avoid any bloodshed if possible.



The spectacle of Rasoolullah ﷺ astride his famous camel "Al-Qaswa", entering the city from the upper end of Makkah and all the while reciting Surah Fatah, was a sight the Sahaabah ؓ would never forget. Sayyidina Khalid ibn Waleed ؓ entered Makkah from the lower end of the city with his army where he had to put down some resistance.





Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muhajireen were overwhelmed at the thought of their Hijrah and now they were triumphant. So emotional was Rasoolullah ﷺ that he rode towards the Kaabah where he performed the Tawaaf (circumambulation) seven times while still astride his mount. He then dismounted and called upon Uthmaan ibn Aboo Talhah to open the Kaabah for him.

Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered the destruction of the idols while reciting the verse of the Quraan:

"Say, the truth is now manifest. Falsehood is truly proved wrong and it is right that it should be."

### Important Lessons

The Messenger ﷺ would have kept to the Treaty had it not been broken first.

Rasoolullah ﷺ upheld the protection given by a Muslim to an enemy.

Rasoolullah ﷺ, even when he had the opportunity to be justly proud, chose to remain humble and thank Allaah ﷻ.

Rasoolullah ﷺ made all his decisions on the sole basis of what would please Allaah ﷻ and be beneficial to the Muslims.



### Very Important Lesson

Rasoolullah ﷺ openly showed mercy and forgave everyone, despite being hurt so badly by many of them.

This is a very important lesson because it has become one of the key events in the life of Rasoolullah ﷺ that many historians look at and see Islaam and the Messenger through. An example of what they say is given below:

"But what is this? Is there no blood in the streets? Where are the bodies of the thousands that have been butchered? Facts are hard things; and it is a fact that the day of Muhammad's greatest triumph over his enemies was also the day of his grandest victory over himself. He freely forgave the Kureysh (Quraish) all the years of sorrow and cruel scorn they had inflicted on him; he gave an amnesty to the whole population of Makkah. Four criminals whom justice condemned, made up Muhammad's proscription list (list of people who were not forgiven. However, even some of these people became Muslims and were forgiven); no house was robbed, no woman insulted. It was thus that Muhammad entered again his native city. Through all the annals of conquest, there is no triumphant entry like unto this one."

(Lane Poole)



## Questions

Write 5 facts on the following:

1. How was the treaty of Hdaybiyah violated?

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2. Explain why Rasoolullah ﷺ kept his plan to conquer Makkah a secret.

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3. What did Rasoolullah ﷺ declare before entering Makkah.

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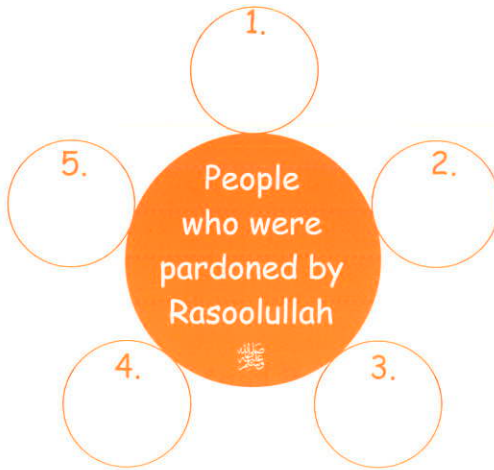
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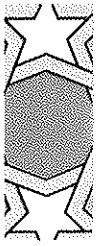
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Complete the diagram by filling in the names of those who were pardoned by Rasoolullah ﷺ.



1. He used to be one of the biggest enemies of Islaam and a leader of Makkah before Makkah was conquered. Just before he accepted Islaam he was given protection by Sayyidina Abbas ibn Abdul Mutallib ﷺ.  
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2. He was the slayer of Sayyidina Hamza ﷺ and he embraced Islaam.  
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3. Although he fled from Rasoolullah ﷺ to the sea coast, pardon was sought for him by his wife Umme Hakim and this was granted.  
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4. She was the wife of Aboo Sufyaan and she accepted Islaam.

.....

5. He had maltreated Sayyidatina Zaynab bint Muhammed ﷺ when she was leaving Makkah for Madeenah. Although he fled out of fear of receiving the punishment he deserved, after some time he came out of hiding and embraced Islaam.

.....

Answer the following questions:

1. What does the action of Sayyidatina Umme Habiba ﷺ, when her father Aboo Sufyaan was about to sit down on the mattress of Rasoolullah ﷺ, teach us about love for Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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2. What do the actions of Rasoolullah ﷺ at the conquest of Makkah teach us about mercy and revenge?

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3. What do you think might have happened if the approach of Rasoolullah ﷺ at the conquest of Makkah was different?

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4. If you were an Ansaar of Madeenah witnessing the conquest of Makkah, what do you think your fears would have been?

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5. What morals and values do the actions of Rasoolullah ﷺ teach us? (Consider how the enemies of Islaam were treated, how those who asked for pardon and embraced Islaam were treated and also the answer Rasoolullah ﷺ gave to the Ansaar regarding their fears.)

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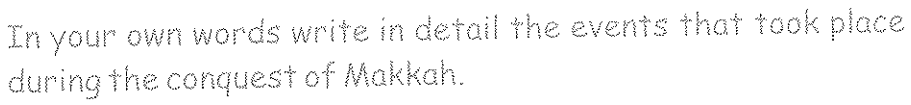
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147



the Prophet had been killed, just as had occurred in the Battle of Uhud, and the Muslim forces retreated still further.

In this confusion of the ferocious attack of the enemy Rasoolullah ﷺ stood his ground and was surrounded by a number of Muhajireen, Ansaar and immediate relatives. As the Muslim soldiers passed by, Rasoolullah ﷺ called out to them and tried to rally them back to the ranks. But they did not hear his call. At one moment Rasoolullah ﷺ almost plunged with his mule into enemy lines to stop their torrent of blows. Sayyidina Aboo Sufyaan ibn Harb ؓ held back the reins of the mule and prevented it from carrying Rasoolullah ﷺ forward.

Sayyidina Abbas ibn Abdul Mutallib ؓ, a man of large stature and with a thunderous voice was asked by Rasoolullah ﷺ to call out:

"O Ansaar! O men who opened their homes and helped Rasoolullah ﷺ O Muhajireen! O men who pledged their allegiance under the tree, Muhammed is still alive. Charge forward with him."

Sayyidina Abbas ibn Abdul Mutallib ؓ repeated his call until the whole valley resounded with its echo. The Muslims rallied with cries of

"Labbaik" (Here I am to do Thy bidding my Lord)."



The Muslims charged upon the enemies. They were convinced that theirs would be the victory and the fate of the martyr would even be greater than that of the surviving victor. The battle raged and men fell on all sides. Soon Hawaazin, Thaqeef and their allies realised that their efforts were in vain and that they faced destruction and defeat. They turned around and started to flee, leaving behind their women, children and all their properties: 22 000 camels, 40 000 goats and 113 400 grams of silver.

#### The Expedition to Taeef

The soldiers of Taeef who escaped Hunain retreated to Taeef. They locked the city gates after storing sufficient provisions for everyone. Rasoolullah ﷺ went to Taeef and laid siege.

The siege of Taeef lasted for eighteen days. During the siege Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Ali ibn Aboo Talib ؑ to the temples of Banoo Thaqeef around Taeef to destroy all idols.

Rasoolullah ﷺ offered freedom to those slaves of Thaqeef who sought shelter with the Muslims.

One night, during the siege, Rasoolullah ﷺ dreamt that he was offered one bowl of liquid butter, but a fowl toppled the bowl over, spilling the butter. He asked Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ for its interpretation. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ replied that his opinion was that the Muslims will not be able to succeed in



capturing the fort of Taeef. Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered the Muslims to raise the siege and prayed:

*"O Allaah, enlighten the people of Taeef and inspire them with desire to come to Thy Rasool of their own free will."*

Rasoolullah ﷺ arrived at Jeeraanah where he waited for ten days for the Hawazaeen to come to say they accepted Islaam. When this did not happen he distributed the war booty according to Islaamic principles. The first people to be given the spoils were the Mu'allafal-Qulub, i.e. those hearts still needed to be won.

While he was at Jeeraanah, Rasoolullah ﷺ received a deputation from the Banoo Hawaazin reminding him of his link to the tribe to which Sayyidatina Halima Sadia belonged. The Hawaazin begged for forgiveness for their part in the war and requested the release of their people who were taken prisoners. Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم agreed to this request and released all the Hawaazin captured in the war. Among them Rasoolullah ﷺ found his foster sister Shaimah, the daughter of Sayyidatina Halima Sadia. He offered to take her to Madeenah to live with him as his sister if she so wished. Shaimah embraced Islaam but preferred to return to Hawaazin. Rasoolullah ﷺ showered her with an abundance of gifts including two slaves.



Rasoolullah ﷺ left Jeeraanah to visit Makkah. On the 24th of Dhul Qaadah 8 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ returned to Madeenah with all the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم. In due course a leader of Taeef, Urwa bin Masood arrived in Madeenah and embraced Islaam. He sought the permission of Rasoolullah ﷺ to go back to Taeef and preach to his people to become Muslims. But Rasoolullah ﷺ warned him that the people of Taeef would certainly kill him because they were very arrogant and proud of the fact that the Muslims could not defeat them. No sooner did Sayyidina Urwa رضي الله عنه return to Taeef and started to preach that his people killed him.

### Important Lessons

Many Muslims abandoned seeking aid from Allaah ﷻ in the incident of Hunain, because they thought that their superior numbers would guarantee victory.

Despite the initial defeat, Rasoolullah ﷺ and his closest companions stayed and fought against the enemy.

Rasoolullah ﷺ had faith in his companions returning to fight and used his uncle to call out to them.

Rasoolullah ﷺ again showed mercy to those whom he defeated.





## Questions

State whether the following statements are true or false. If false write the correct statement:

1. The Battle of Hunain was fought before the conquest of Makkah.

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2. Sayyidina Aboo Sufyaan ؓ was the leader of the Muslim army at Hunain.

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3. The Muslims were unaware that the enemy lay in ambush in the crevices of the hills.

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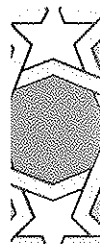
4. The enemies ambush was organized by a cunning blind old man, Durayd ibn Simmah.


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5. Sayyidina Ali  destroyed all the idols in the temples of Banoo Thaqeef.

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6. The Muslims succeeded in capturing the fort of Taeef.

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7. The people of Urwa bin Mas'ood accepted the teachings of Islaam.

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Answer the following questions:

1. What were some of the reasons for the Muslims' fear during the battle of Hunain?

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2. How were the Muslims encouraged before they charged upon the enemies?

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# Lesson

## fifteen

3. What was the interpretation of the dream Rasoolullah ﷺ had, given by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ?

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4. How did Rasoolullah ﷺ react after the interpretation of his dream was given? What lesson can this teach us?

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5. What was the reason for the killing of Urwa bin Masood?

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6. Who was Shaima and how did Rasoolullah ﷺ treat her?

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7. What do we learn from the way in which Rasoolullah ﷺ treated Shaima?

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8. From the actions of Rasoolullah ﷺ in this battle, what lessons can we learn about the type of character and outlook a Muslim should have?

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9. Discuss some ways in which this battle shows us that Muslims should never become despondent?

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Find 6 words in the word search that follows using the clues to assist you.

Clues:

1. Find 2 words. The names of the two tribes that united to oppose the Islaamic movement.



15

## fifteen

2. The valley in which a battle took place in Shawwal 8 A.H.
3. Sayyidina Urwa bin Masood ؓ was a leader from this place who embraced Islaam and was later killed by his people.
4. During the battle of Hunain the Muslims rallied with cries of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The name of the foster sister of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

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t	s	h	a	h	a	w	a	s	h	a
h	a	w	a	a	z	i	n	u	k	b
a	a	g	d	e	a	t	n	s	i	b
q	b	f	h	u	v	a	i	n	a	a
e	u	s	m	y	i	e	l	l	n	i
e	s	l	h	n	i	m	a	s	a	k
f	s	a	a	a	t	b	t	a	b	o
i	b	b	s	m	i	l	b	n	e	z
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## Match Column A with Column B

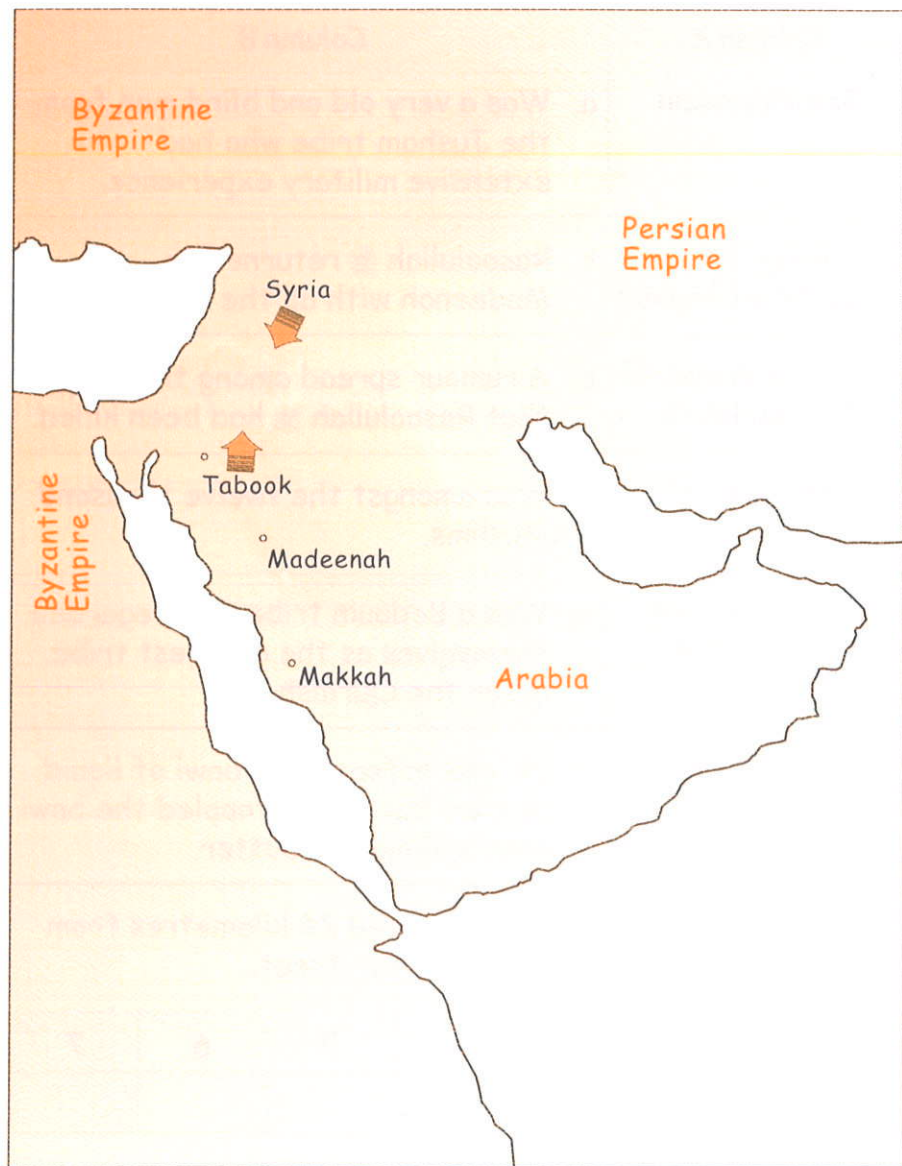
Column A	Column B
1. The Hawaazin	a. Was a very old and blind man from the Jusham tribe who had extensive military experience.
2. During the battle of Hunain	b. Rasoolullah ﷺ returned to Madeenah with all the Sahaabah.
3. In the dream of Rasoolullah ﷺ	c. A rumour spread among the people that Rasoolullah ﷺ had been killed.
4. The valley of Hunain	d. Was amongst the twelve thousand Muslims.
5. On the 24 <sup>th</sup> of Dhul Qadah 8A.H.	e. Was a Bedouin tribe who regarded themselves as the greatest tribe after the Quraish.
6. Sayyidina Aboo Sufyaan ibn Harb	f. He was offered one bowl of liquid butter, but a fowl toppled the bowl over spilling the butter.
7. Durayd bin Simmah	g. Was situated 24 kilometres from Makkah near Taeef.

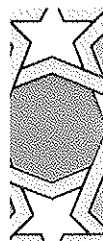
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## The Campaign of Tabook

9 RAJAB 9 A.H.





The Arabs had never thought of fighting or attacking the Romans, but the Romans still remembered the Muthah Expedition and were still a threat.

The news reached Rasoolullah ﷺ that the Byzantine Roman ruler (Heraclius) was gathering an army to invade the northern areas of Arabia.

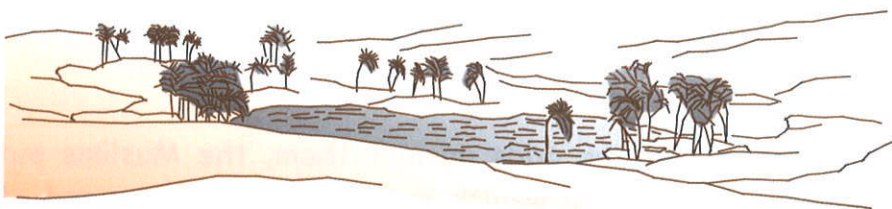
On hearing of the impending danger, Rasoolullah ﷺ was convinced that it would become difficult to repulse the Romans once they had set foot on Arab soil. It was decided that the Roman army must be met and destroyed so that the Byzantines would not think again of attacking Arabia or interfering in its affairs.

The campaign took place in Rajab 9 A.H at the time of intense heat. The previous year had been dry and bore very little fruit, but they had hoped to compensate themselves this year with the ripe fruit, ready for picking in the orchards.

Notwithstanding the odds against them, the Muslims put themselves and their wealth entirely at the command of Allaah ﷻ and at the disposal of Rasoolullah ﷺ. An appeal went out to all Muslims for their assistance. The army was finally assembled and totalled 30 000 men. Sayyidina Uthmaan ibn Affan ؓ gave 1000 camels. Sayyidina Umar ibn Khattab ؓ gave half of his possessions. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr Siddique ؓ

gave everything he possessed. When Rasoolullah ﷺ asked if he had left anything for his family, he replied: "I have left Allaah and His Rasool for them".

The Muslim army arrived at al Hijr where the rock-hewn remains of 'Thamud' stood and Rasoolullah ﷺ commanded the army to dismount for a brief rest. Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered the army against drinking or using its water for wudhu. The soldiers complained to Rasoolullah ﷺ that they had no water. He made duaa and it rained. Everyone was able to quench their thirst and store sufficient water for their needs. The army then marched in the direction of Tabook and reached the oasis of Tabook which is between Madeenah and Damascus and camped there, waiting for the enemy to approach.



When Heraclius heard of the strength of the Muslims he was awe-stricken. He thought that if 3000 Muslims defeated 100,000 warriors of Shurahbil al Ghassani at Muthah then



30,000 Muslims who were waiting for the Romans at Tabook would not be easy to defeat. To be defeated at the hands of the Muslims would be humiliating. He withdrew his troops.

When Rasoolullah ﷺ learned of their fear and withdrawal, he saw no reason to pursue them within their territory. Instead, Rasoolullah ﷺ remained in Tabook for twenty days inviting all the people in the region to befriend them. His purpose was to secure the frontiers of Arabia.

### The Trial of Ka'b ibn Malik

Amongst those who had stayed behind at the time of this expedition were Ka'b ibn Malik ؓ, Murarah ibn ar Rabi ؓ and Hilal ibn Umayyah ؓ. They were among the first Muslims and had been thoroughly tested in Islaam. Murarah ibn ar Rabi ؓ and Hilal ibn Umayyah ؓ had been present at Badr and it was not their nature not to take part in the battle. The situation was only part of the Divine Wisdom, so they would really examine themselves and be a lesson for all Muslims in the future. Such failings are usually because of procrastination, weak will and over reliance on means.

The messenger of Allaah ﷺ forbade anyone to speak to them. All the Muslims obeyed him and people avoided them. They had to endure that trial for fifty days. Ka'b ibn Malik ؓ would attend prayers with the Muslims and visit the markets but



various formalities and procedures of Hajj and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ instructed them on these matters. Rasoolullah ﷺ sent twenty camels while Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ took five camels for Hadee (sacrifice).

When Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ and the pilgrims departed for Makkah, Rasoolullah ﷺ received a revelation of 40 aayaat of Surah Baraaah which among other revelations, forbade the Mushrikeen (infidels) from entering the Haram; that the tawaaf was not to be performed in a naked state by anyone, as was the custom of the Mushrikeen to do so. Rasoolullah ﷺ sent Sayyidina Ali ibn Aboo Talib ؓ to Makkah to announce these revelations after the Hajj Khutbah (sermon).

### Important Lessons

To put forward one's wealth, if needed, for the sake of Islaam.

To always tell the Truth and that forgiveness can only come if the truth is told.

If a person is going through trials or hardship they should never lose faith in Allaah ﷻ.

If anyone does repent to Allaah ﷻ after committing a sin, the Muslims should not abandon them completely but at the very least make duaa for them.



## Questions

Answer the following:

1. What did Sayyidina Umar ibn Khattab ﷺ and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ibn Aboo Quha'fa ﷺ contribute to this campaign?

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2. What did Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ reply when Rasoolullah ﷺ asked him if he had left anything for his family?

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3. What did the Muslim army comprise of during this campaign?

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4. Why was Heraclius awe-stricken when he heard of the Muslim army's strength?

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5. Why did Heraclius withdraw his troops?

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6. Why did Rasoolullah ﷺ remain in Tabook for twenty days?  
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7. Why did the Banoo Thaqeef of Taeef finally accept Islaam?  
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8. What was revealed to Rasoolullah ﷺ when the pilgrims had departed for Makkah?  
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9. If you could write a letter to the leader of any Muslim country, which country would you choose and what would you say, keeping in mind what you have just learnt from this lesson.  
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10. At time that events in this lesson took place, Islaam had gained popularity. If you think about the struggles and hardships of the Muslims in the early days of Islaam, what do you think is an important lesson to be learnt.

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11. As a young Muslim facing the world where Islaam is once again under attack, what solutions do you have for the youth of the future?

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## The Farewell Hajj

### 10 A.H.

In the year 10 A.H. the power of the kuffaar and opposition of the non-Muslim state had virtually disappeared.

Rasoolullah ﷺ appointed his trustworthy and pious Sahaabah ﷺ to various parts of Arabia to explain the principles of Islaam and to guide others.

Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ was responsible for bringing the tribes of Najraan into the fold of Islaam. Sayyidina Ali bin Aboo Talib ﷺ invited the people Bazaan, under the king of Yemen to the Islaamic state. Then came the revelation of Surah Nasr:

"When comes the help of Allaah, and victory, and when you see the people enter Allaah's deen in crowds, Then celebrate the Praises of your Lord, and pray for His forgiveness. For no doubt He accepts repentance."

Rasoolullah ﷺ understood that Allaah ﷻ was pleased with his humble work and gained the impression of his approaching end. He announced his intention to perform Hajj and he advised his Sahaabah ﷺ to do likewise.

The month of Dhul Qadah was almost drawing to a close.





## Keywords

### circumambulated

As soon as the people knew of the intention of Rasoolullah ﷺ and heard the call to march with him for Hajj, the whole Peninsula responded, and thousands and thousands of people from all the corners poured into Madeenah.

On the twenty fifth of Dhul Qadah of the year 10 A.H. (23rd February 632 C.E.) Rasoolullah ﷺ set forth towards Makkah accompanied by all his wives each riding in her own carriage. He was followed by 114,000 Muslims.

They reached Dhul Hulayfah at the end of the day and spent the night there. On the following morning, Rasoolullah ﷺ wore his Ihraam and the Muslims followed his example.

The enormous crowd of pilgrims reached Makkah on the fourth of Dhul Hijjah. Rasoolullah ﷺ went to the Hajr-ul-Aswad (Black Stone) and kissed it. Then he circumambulated (made Tawaaf of) the Noble sanctuary seven times, the first three of which he did at a trotting pace, just as he had done during the Umrah. He then proceeded to the Maqaam of Sayyidina Ibraaheem (عليه السلام) where he performed Salaah. Returning to the Hajr-ul-Aswad, he kissed it once more then went to Mount Safa, and from there performed the Sae'e between that mount and the mount of Marwah.

On the eighth day of Dhul Hijjah Rasoolullah ﷺ went to Meena and spent the day and that night there. There he performed



all the necessary fardh salaah during that period. The following day, Rasoolullah ﷺ recited his Fajr Salaah and, after sunrise, proceeded on his camel, al Qaswa, to the mount of Arafat, followed by all the pilgrims. At the foot of Jabal Rahmah, he was surrounded by thousands of his Sahaabah ﷺ reciting the talbiyah and the takbeer. Rasoolullah ﷺ asked some of the Sahaabah ﷺ to pitch a tent for him on the east side of the mountain at a spot called Nameerah. At noon, he ordered his camel to be saddled, and rode on it until he reached the valley of Uranah.

It was there that he, while sitting on his camel, delivered his sermon in a loud voice. Sayyidina Rabiaah ibn Umayyah ibn Khalaf ﷺ repeated the sermon after him sentence by sentence.

He began praising Allaah ﷻ and thanking Him, and turning to the people, he said:

"O' People, lend me an attentive ear, for I know not whether, after this year, I shall be amongst you again. Therefore listen to what I am saying to you very carefully and take these words to those who could not be present here.

O' People, just as you regard this month, this day, this city as Sacred, so regard the life and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust. Return the



goods entrusted to you to their rightful owners.

Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you. Remember that you will indeed meet your Lord, and that He will indeed reckon your deeds. Allaah has forbidden you to take usury (interest), therefore all interest obligations shall henceforth be forgiven. Beware of Satan, for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope he will ever be able to lead you astray in big things, so beware of following him in small things.

O' People, it is true that you have certain rights to your women, but they also have rights over you. If they abide by your right then to them belong the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers. And it is your right that they do not make friends with anyone of whom you do not approve, as well as never to commit adultery.

O' People, listen to me in earnest, worship Allaah, perform your five daily prayers, fast during the month of Ramadhaan and give your wealth in Zakaat. Perform the Hajj if you can afford to. You know that every Muslim is the brother of another Muslim. You are equal and nobody has superiority over another except by piety and good action.

Remember, one day you will appear before Allaah, and answer for your deeds. So beware, do not stray from the path of righteousness after I am gone.

O' People, no prophet or apostle will come after me and no new faith will be born. Reason well, therefore, O' People, and understand my words which I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the Quraan and my example of the Sunnah and if you follow these you will never go astray.

All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others and those to others again, and my last ones understand my words better than those who listen to me directly. Be my witness O' Allaah that I have conveyed your message to your people. "

In order to make sure that the people understood and remembered, Rasoolullah ﷺ asked his message bearer to say:

"The Rasool of Allaah asks, 'Do you know which day is this?'"

The pilgrims would reply :

"Today is the day of Hajj."

At the end of the speech, Rasoolullah ﷺ exclaimed.

"O Allaah! I have delivered my message and accomplished my work."





The assembled Sahaabah ﷺ below with one voice cried,  
"Yes, indeed so! Allaah be witness."

"O Allaah I beseech you, bear You witness unto it."

At noon which time he performed both the noon (Zuhr) and the mid afternoon (Asar) salaah in combination. He then mounted his camel and proceeded to al Sakarat where he recited to the people the concluding divine revelation:

"Today I have completed for you your religion, and granted you the last of My blessings. Today I have accepted for you Islaam as the religion."

When Sayyidina Aboo Bakr Siddique ؓ heard this verse he realized that with the completion of the divine message, the life of Rasoolullah ﷺ was soon to come to a close.

Rasoolullah ﷺ left Arafat and spent his night at Muzdalifah where he prayed Maghrib & Isha. In the morning, he visited first the sanctuary of al Mashar, made duaa, and then proceeded to Meena. In Meena he stoned the Jamarah. When he reached his tent, he sacrificed sixty three camels, one for each year of his life. Sayyidina Ali ؓ sacrificed the rest (37) of the animals which Rasoolullah ﷺ had brought with him from Madeenah. Rasoolullah ﷺ then had his head shaved by Sayyidina Mimar ibn Abdullah ؓ, divided the hair amongst





## Lesson

# seventeen

those who were near to him and returned to Meena where he stayed for three days. On the 13th day after midday he departed from Meena towards Makkah. On the way he stopped over in the valley of Muhassab and performed the Zhuhr, Asar, Maghrib and Ishaah Salaah there and rested for the night. In the last part of the night he entered Makkah, performed his last tawaaf, thereafter read his Fajr Salaah and departed for Madeenah.

This Hajj is sometimes referred to as "The Farewell Hajj". Others have called it the "Hajj-al-Akbar" and others, the "Hajj of Islaam". In reality, the hajj performed by Rasoolullah ﷺ was all these at once.

It was the "Farewell Hajj" because Rasoolullah ﷺ saw Makkah and the Noble Haram for the last time.

It was also the "Hajj of Islaam" because Allaah ﷻ completed His religion for the benefit of mankind and granted them His total blessing.

It was also a Hajj in which Rasoolullah ﷺ conveyed to the people what had been commanded by Allaah ﷻ.

### Important Lesson

Try to memorise as much of the Farewell Sermon as you can.



## Questions

Islamic historical events. Write down what historical events transpired on the following dates:

12 Rabi-ul-Awwal 571 A.D.	
12 Rabi ul-Awwal 623 A.D.	
17 Ramadhaan 2 A.H.	
14 Shawwaal 3 A.H.	
Dhul Qa'dah 5 A.H.	
Dhul Qa'dah 6 A.H.	
Muharram 7 A.H.	
Ramadhaan 8 A.H.	
Shawwaal 8 A.H.	
Rajab 9 A.H.	
Dhul-Haj 10 A.H.	
12 Rabi-ul-Awwal 11 A.H.	



Match column 'A' with 'B'

Column A	Column B
1. Khaibar	a. Sermon at farewell Hajj
2. "Zulfiqar"	b. Sacrifice
3. Heraclius	c. Shawwaal 8 A.H
4. Campaign of Tabook	d. Sword of Sayyidina Ali ﷺ
5. Battle of Hunain	e. Emperor of Rome
6. "Al Zarrar"	f. Jewish Haven
7. Valley of "Uranah"	g. Black Stone
8. Ihraam	h. Rajab 9 A.H
9. Hajr al Aswad	i. Munafiqeen Masjid
10. Qurbani	j. Two pieces of unsewn white cloth

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



### Answer the following questions

1. List in order all the events that took place before the last Sermon and what was the significance of these events.

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2. What are the most important messages to be learnt from the last sermon, and how can we adapt these lessons to our daily lives?

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3. Our prophet ﷺ states in the last sermon : "Beware of Shaytaan , for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope he will ever be able to lead you astray in big things, so beware of following him in small things." In your opinion, what do you think was meant by the small things?

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## The Sickness and Demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ

### Rabi-ul-Awwal 11 A.H

In Muharram 11 A.H. Rasoolullah ﷺ visited Uhud and prayed for the souls of the beloved martyrs who had sacrificed their lives for Allaah ﷻ and His Rasool ﷺ. He then visited "Jannatul Baqee", the cemetery in Madeenah and made duaa for the deceased. It was during his return from "Jannatul Baqee" that he developed a severe headache. Sayyidina Aboo Muwayhibah ؓ who had accompanied him to the cemetery supported Rasoolullah ﷺ to the apartment of Sayyidatina Maymoonah binte Harith bin Hazin ؓ, the wife of Rasoolullah ﷺ. His headache brought on fever and he was confined to bed. The Sahaabah ؓ knew that Rasoolullah ﷺ never suffered from any serious illness.

Rasoolullah ﷺ was in the house of Sayyidatina Maymoonah ؓ when he found it necessary to call the members of his household and asked if he could be moved to the apartment of Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ. His wives agreed to nurse him there. Leaning on Sayyidina Ali ؓ on one side and Sayyidina Abbas ؓ on the other; his noble head being wrapped, his legs could hardly carry him. He entered the quarters of Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ.

The fever Rasoolullah ﷺ suffered increased in the first days of his sickness and he felt as if his body was on fire. When the fever attacks subsided, Rasoolullah ﷺ walked to the Masjid





to lead the prayers.

One day, Rasoolullah ﷺ tried to get out of bed to lead the salaah as usual. When he found his effort futile, he ordered that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ lead the salaah in his place. Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ was anxious for Rasoolullah ﷺ to lead the prayers himself. She thought that nothing would better allay the fears of the people than for them to see Rasoolullah ﷺ resume his daily functions. She therefore apologized for her father, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ saying that his voice was too soft and that he would break down and cry whenever he recited the Quraan. Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered once again that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ lead the prayers.

After this, the sickness and pain Rasoolullah ﷺ experienced increased. Sayyidatina Fatima ؓ, his daughter, as his only surviving offspring whom he loved deeply, visited him everyday. Whenever she entered his own room, Rasoolullah ﷺ would cry, kiss her, and give her his own chair. One day when she entered the room, he greeted her saying,

**"Welcome my daughter."**

But it was she who kissed him. He asked her to sit by him on his bed and whispered to her twice, first making her cry then making her laugh. Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ sought to discover what was said: but Sayyidatina Fatima ؓ refused to give away what she took to be a secret. It was not until after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ that Sayyidatina Fatima ؓ revealed what



Rasoolullah ﷺ had told her, namely that he was to leave this world of that same sickness which caused her to cry and that she would be the first member of his family to join him after death which made her smile.

In order to bring down his fever, Rasoolullah ﷺ dipped his hand in a container of cold water by his bed. At times the high fever gave him convulsions. Recovering from one of those attacks, he overheard his daughter Fatima رضي الله عنها say with deep sorrow:

**"Oh, the terrible pain my father is suffering!"**

At this Rasoolullah ﷺ said,

**"Your father will suffer no more pain this day."**

meaning that he was to meet his Lord before the day was over.

At the beginning of his illness, Rasoolullah ﷺ had in his house seven dinaars; he feared he might leave this world while some money was still in his possession. He therefore commanded the money to be given away to the poor. However, their preoccupation with his sickness and constant attendance upon him, in addition to their concern for his deteriorating health, caused them to forget to carry out his order. When he came by on Sunday, on the eve of the day of his death, Rasoolullah ﷺ enquired whether they had fulfilled his order. Sayyidatina Ayesha رضي الله عنها answered that the money was still in her possession. He ordered her to give the money to the poor.



Rasoolullah ﷺ spent a peaceful night in which his fever seemed to subside. In the morning he was even able to go to the Masjid although his head was still wrapped and he needed to lean on Sayyidina Ali ؑ and Fadl ibn al Abbas ؑ. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؑ was leading the prayer at the time Rasoolullah ﷺ entered the Masjid. As the Sahaabah ؓ saw Rasoolullah ﷺ come in, they were so overjoyed. As Rasoolullah ﷺ came close to Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؑ to join in salaah, the latter moved himself away from his position of leadership so that Rasoolullah ﷺ might take over. Rasoolullah ﷺ however, moved him back into place. He sat besides Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؑ and prayed in a sitting position. When he completed his prayer, he joined the congregation and talked to them with a clear voice audible even outside the Masjid.

Rasoolullah ﷺ returned to the quarters of Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ. Rasoolullah ﷺ felt quite weak.

After he returned home, every minute saw further deterioration of his health. At this stage Sayyidina Abdur Rahman ibn Aboo Bakr ؑ entered the quarters of Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ carrying a miswaak in his hand. Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ enquired of Rasoolullah ﷺ whether he desired to use the miswaak. Rasoolullah ﷺ by signs indicated that he so desired. Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ took the miswaak from her brother and chewed on it until it became pliable and handed it over to Rasoolullah ﷺ who used it to brush his teeth.





As the agonies of death became stronger, Rasoolullah ﷺ turned to Allaah ﷻ in prayer saying:

*"O Allaah help me overcome the agonies of death."*

Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ reported that his head was in her lap during the last hour. She said,

*"The head of Allaah's Nabee was getting heavier in my lap. I looked at his face and found that his eyes had become fixed. I heard him murmur, 'Rather, Allaah the High and Paradise'. I said to him, 'By Him who sent you a Rasool to teach the truth, you have been given the choice and you chose well. The Rasool of Allaah passed away while his head was on my side between my lungs and my heart reciting:*

*O Allaah. Forgive me and have Mercy on me, join me with You, my exalted companion.*

*It was my youth and inexperience that made me let him depart from this world in my lap."*

On Monday, 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal 11 A.H. after an illness lasting thirteen days, Rasoolullah ﷺ passed away. The family of Rasoolullah ﷺ was plunged into an indescribable grief.

The news spread everywhere and the Muslims of Madeenah were stunned and grieved to think that their beloved Rasool ﷺ was no more in this world.



Among those who were struck with disbelief was Sayyidina Umar ibn al-Khattab رضي الله عنه. Upon hearing the news and hardly believing it, Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه turned quickly to the quarters of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Upon arrival, he went straight to the bed where Rasoolullah ﷺ laid, uncovered and looked at his face for a while. He perceived its motionless and deathlike appearance as a coma from which he believed Rasoolullah ﷺ would soon emerge. Sayyidina Mughirah ibn Shubah رضي الله عنه tried in vain to convince Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه who said in anger:

"Some people are saying that the Rasool of Allaah has died. By Allaah I swear that he did not die."

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه arrived and entered the quarters of Rasoolullah ﷺ where he found that Rasoolullah ﷺ was laid down in a corner and covered with a striped cloth. He approached, uncovered his noble face and kissed the noble forehead, saying,

"How wholesome you are, whether alive or dead!"

He then held the head of Rasoolullah ﷺ in his hands and looked closely at the face which showed no sign whatsoever of death's attack. Laying it down again he said,

"What would I not have sacrificed for you! The one death which Allaah has decreed for you as for any other man, to taste, you now have tasted. Henceforth, no death shall ever befall you."





## eighteen

He covered the head with the striped cloth and went straight to the Masjid where Sayyidina Umar ؓ was still proclaiming loudly that Rasoolullah ﷺ had not died. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ rose and made a sign to the people that he wished to address them. After praising and thanking Allaah ﷻ, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ delivered the following brief address:

*"O Men, if you have been worshipping Muhammad, then know that Muhammad is dead. But if you have been worshipping Allaah, then know that Allaah is living and never dies.*

*Should he die or be killed, will you renounce your faith? Know that whoever renounces his faith will cause no harm to Allaah, but Allaah will surely reward those who are grateful to Him."*

The ghusl was completed on Rasoolullah ﷺ and his body was wrapped in three shrouds of (kafan): two of these made in Suhar and the third in Hibarrah in Yemen. After the shrouding was completed, the noble and blessed body was left, and the doors were open for the Muslims to enter from the Masjid, to take a last look at their Nabee and to pray for him. Undoubtedly they emerged deeply moved and conscious of their sad bereavement. The room was practically empty when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ and Sayyidina Umar ؓ entered the room and joined the Sahaabah ؓ in the Janaazah Salaah for



Rasoolullah ﷺ. The salaah was performed without an Imaam. When the salaah was over, the men left and the women and children took turns taking a last look at Rasoolullah ﷺ.

There were differences of opinion among the Sahaabah ؓ as to where Rasoolullah ﷺ should be buried. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ said that he had heard Rasoolullah ﷺ say that every Nabee had been buried in the same place or spot where he had passed away.

When evening came and the Muslims had taken leave of the noble body of their beloved Nabee, the relatives of Rasoolullah ﷺ prepared for the burial. They waited until quarter or third of the night had passed before proceeding with the burial. Sayyidina Ali bin Aboo Talib ؓ, Sayyidina Abbas bin Abdul Mutallib ؓ and the two sons of Sayyidina Abbas ؓ lowered the seal of all Ambiyah, Sayyidina Muhammad ﷺ to his last resting place. They built a bridge with bricks over it and then covered the grave with sand. Sayyidina Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Mutallib ؓ left this world just as he had entered, without material wealth. His only inheritance left to mankind was the Deen (religion) of truth and goodness. Rasoolullah ﷺ left this world the Book of Allaah ﷻ (Quraan), a guidance and mercy to mankind and his Sunnah (way of life) to follow.

One of the last sermons which Rasoolullah ﷺ delivered to the

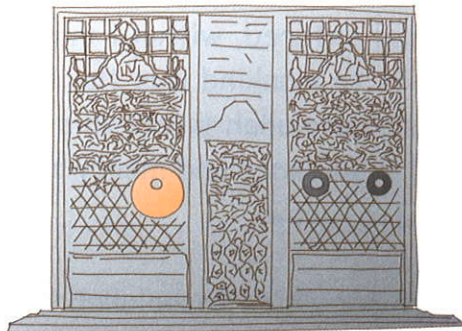
people during his illness contained the following words:

"O men! If I have lashed the back of anyone, let him come forward and lash my back in return. If I have insulted anyone, let him come forth and take satisfaction of me. If I have dispossessed anyone of any wealth, let him come forth and seize his wealth from me. If there be any such men as these, let them come forth without any fear or retaliation or hatred, for neither of these become of me."

Only one man came forth to make a claim, that Nabee ﷺ owed him three dirhams. He was paid in full by Rasoolullah ﷺ on his deathbed.

Rasoolullah ﷺ left this world a great spiritual legacy; the light which continues to illuminate the world and will continue to do so.

Allaah ﷻ completely fulfils His promise and gives victory to His Deen (religion) over all the religions. Aameen.





## Questions

Briefly answer the following questions:

1. Why was Rasoolullah ﷺ confined to bed?

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2. Who did Rasoolullah ﷺ appoint to lead the prayers during his illness?

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3. What did Rasoolullah ﷺ do with his money before his death?

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4. When did Rasoolullah ﷺ pass away?

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5. What did Rasoolullah ﷺ say regarding the burial of a Prophet?

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6. What events led to the beginning of the illness and demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

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7. What did Rasoolullah ﷺ tell Fatima ؓ that made her cry and then smile?

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8. Rasoolullah ﷺ ordered Ayesha ؓ to perform an important duty regarding his possessions before he passed away. If this was not carried out it would have changed the intentions of Rasoolullah ﷺ as after he had passed away the possessions would no longer belong to him but to his heirs. What does this teach us regarding the administration of wealth and your intentions thereof before you pass away?

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9. What did Rasoolullah ﷺ say as the agonies of death increased?

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10. What emotions do you feel as you read about the time of the illness and death Rasoolullah ﷺ. How does this make you feel, and how do you feel about the time when you will have to return to Allaah ﷻ?

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11. In your opinion, why do you think that Umar ؓ was proclaiming that Rasoolullah ﷺ was not dead. Can you elaborate or explain your answer?

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12. What do you think was significant about the address of Abu Bakr ؓ to the people? What was important about what he had told them?

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13. How do you think the Sahaabah ؓ felt at the time of the death of Rasoolullah ﷺ, and by the fact that they had to bury their beloved messenger, companion and friend? Imagine if you were amongst them, and elaborate on your answer?

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14. If you have or shall one day visit the holy land of Madeenah, how will you feel to know that you are standing in the very place where our beloved Rasoolullah ﷺ once walked, lived and passed away. Give us some insight to your feelings and opinions?

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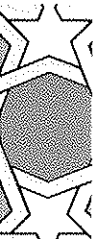
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Each of the clues eliminates two words from the list of 17:  
Find words that match the clues, tick them off the list. Circle  
the remaining word and discuss.

1. Letters that were favorably received.	1. Yemen
2. Hostile reception to the envoys of Rasoolullah ﷺ by	2. Sayyidina Harith bin Amr ﷺ
3. Appointed as commander	3. Sayyidina Zaid bin Harith ﷺ
4. Envoys to different countries	4. Muqaqis
5. Gifts sent to Rasoolullah ﷺ	5. Silver
6. Stamp	6. Negus
7. Embraced Islaam	7. Slave Girl
8. Countries envoys were sent to	8. Khusroe
	9. Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ
	10. Persia
	11. Sayyidina Ja'faar ibn Aboo Talib ﷺ
	12. Inscription Muhammad Rasoolullah
	13. Shurabil
	14. Hudaibiya
	15. A white mule
	16. Amr ibn Al Aas ﷺ
	17. Sayyidina Amr ibn Ummaya al Dameeri ﷺ



## Poem

How wonderful the way he entered Madeenah  
sweet little girls singing Tala'al Badru Alayna  
And with the help of the Ansaar  
He built a Masjid for Rahmaan  
Using stones and even trees  
For us they built, the Masjid-an-Nabawee  
So Merciful was he  
He made a pact with his sworn Jewish enemy  
He Patiently bore the Munafiqoon  
And at Badr and Uhad he fought the Kafiroon  
Relations with the Jews were very hostile  
But into the Trench of Salmaan, they fell, line after line  
The Treaty of Hudaibiya was a much needed truce  
So our Beloved could invite the worldly kings to the truth  
At Khaibar the Jews thought themselves secure  
But at the hand of Ali, their fortress was no-more  
With lowered gaze he conquered Makkah  
Today no blame on you, so praise your Allaah  
At the battle of Badr he threw a handful of sand  
Which made them flee, destroying their plan  
At Tabook all lives were spared  
And at the farewell hajj, the last sermon he shared  
His sad demise took place at the Rawdha  
O' Allaah, help us to keep alive his Sunnah  
Salli Alayhi, Ya Rabbal Aalameen  
Sallim alaa, Rahmatal lil Aalameen

# 6 History made easy



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