

SEERAH
OF
MUHAMMAD ﷺ

Hadhrat Maulana Siddeeq Ahmad Baandwi Saheb (R.A.)

6

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Lesson 1

2 A.H

Changing of the Qiblah

When the Masjidun Nabawi ﷺ was built, Nabi ﷺ and the Sahabah faced towards Baitul Maqdis in Jerusalem during Salaah. In this year the command was given to face the Ka`bah, instead of facing Bait-ul-Maqdis.

Sariyyah or Expedition of Abdullah bin Jahsh ﷺ and the first booty in Islaam

In the month of Rajab, Nabi ﷺ appointed Hadhrat Abdullah bin Jahsh ﷺ over twelve Sahaabah ﷺ and sent them to confront a Quraishi caravan. It so happened, the day the caravan approached them, was the first day of Rajab. In the beginning of Islaam it was prohibited to fight during this month. The Sahaabah ﷺ were under the impression that it was still the 30th of Jumad-uth-Thaani. Hence, after consulting with each another they decided to attack the caravan.

They attacked the caravan and killed the leader and captured two people. The occupants of the caravan fled and left all their wealth, which fell in the hands of the Muslims as booty.

The Ameer, Hadhrat Abdullah bin Jahsh ؓ distributed the booty among the Sahaabah ؓ and kept one fifth of it for the Bait-ul-maal (public treasury). It appears in some narrations that they brought all the booty to Nabi ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ mentioned: "I did not command the Sahaabah ؓ to fight in the month of Rajab. It was their mistake."

Nabi ﷺ kept this wealth till the Battle of Badr and after the battle, he distributed it with the booty from Badr.

Lessons:

1. Make Mashwarah (Consult) with your elders before making any decision or doing anything.

Lesson 2

The Battle of Badr

The most significant battle fought in this year

Badar is the name of a well in a village approximately 128 km from Madinah. The battle took place here.

The strength of the Quraish depended largely on trade. The profits they earned through their trade was used to fight the Muslims. It was decided that this pillar of strength should be weakened. There was a Quraishi caravan coming from Shaam (Syria) and Nabi ﷺ was informed of this. He set out on the 12th Ramadhaan 2 A.H. with three hundred and thirteen Sahaabah ؓ to confront

this caravan. They reached *Rowhaa* which is 64km from Madinah and camped there. The leader of the Quraishi caravan heard of their plan and changed his route. He then sent one person with the message to the Quraish to prepare an army to assist him.

The Quraish had planned to attack the Muslims and were waiting for an excuse. When they received the news they prepared an army of 1000 young men. One hundred of them were on horseback and seven hundred on camels.

Sacrifice of the Sahaabah ﷺ

When Nabi ﷺ received this information he consulted the Sahaabah ﷺ. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and other Sahaabah ﷺ offered their lives and wealth.

Sa`d bin U`badah ﷺ, the leader of the Ansaar, said: "By the qasam of Allah ﷻ, if you command us to dive into the sea we will do so." He then delivered a very inspiring speech.

Hadhrat Miqdad ﷺ said: "O Rasulallah ﷺ! We will fight on your right and your left and from all sides around you." Nabi ﷺ became very pleased on hearing this and gave the order to advance.

When they reached Badr they realised that Abu Sufyaan had already reached Makkah with his trade caravan. The large army of the Quraish had arrived and already camped

on one corner of the battlefield. They also had taken control of all the spots that were good for fighting. In this manner they secured all types of comfort and ease. When the Muslims reached Badr they were left with a sandy area which was not helpful for fighting. It was very difficult to even walk there and there was no sign of any water.

The unseen help of Allah ﷻ

Allah ﷻ made it easy for the Muslims by sending heavy rains, as a result, the ground became firm. The entire army had drinking water for themselves and their animals. They even filled their containers. Due to the rain, the area that the disbelievers took control of became muddy and this made it difficult to walk there.

The Muslims were few in number and were in a defenceless position. An army of a thousand well-equipped youth were to face them. When the rows of both the armies were arranged, three warriors from the Quraish advanced. Hadhrat Ali ؑ, Hadhrat Hamzah ؑ and Hadhrat U`baidah bin Haarith ؑ came out from the Muslim army to fight them. All the three disbelievers were killed. Among the three Muslims it was only Hadhrat U`baidah ؑ who was wounded. Hadhrat Ali ؑ lifted him on his shoulders and brought him to Nabi ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ rested Hadhrat U`baidah's ؑ face on his mubaarak foot and dusted his face. At that time Hadhrat U`baidah ؑ was nearing his end and about to pass away. He asked Nabi ﷺ: "Will I be deprived of

shahaadat (martyrdom)?" Nabi ﷺ replied: "No. You are a shaheed and I am a witness to it." Hadhrat U` baidah ؓ also achieved the great honour that Nabi ﷺ himself descended into his grave and buried him with his own mubaarak hands.

Thereafter, a fierce war broke out. Nabi ﷺ fell in sajdah and continued asking Allah ﷻ for His assistance until eventually Nabi ﷺ was given the glad tiding of the Muslims' victory.

Death of Abu Jahal

Abu Jahal's hatred for Islaam was known to one and all. Two Ansaari youngsters, Mu` aaz and Mu` awwiz ؓ made a promise that they will kill Abu Jahal, though they did not know who he was. They asked Hadhrat Abdurrahmaan bin Auf ؓ as to who Abu Jahal was. He indicated towards Abu Jahal. They both advanced like hawks and attacked him with their swords and killed him.

On seeing this, I` kramah the son of Abu Jahal (who was not yet a Muslim), came from behind and struck the shoulder of Mu` aaz ؓ. This blow caused a severe injury to his shoulder. Mu` aaz ؓ experienced tremendous pain due to this. He placed his arm under his foot and pulled it off his body. He then continued fighting. May Allah ﷻ grant us all such eagerness for the sake of Islaam. Aameen.

A great miracle

By the command of Allah ﷻ, Nabi ﷺ picked a handful of stones and flung it at the disbelievers. Nabi ﷺ then told the Sahaabah ﷺ to attack them unexpectedly. Allah ﷻ sent the Malaaikeh (angels) to assist the Muslims. It seemed to the kuffaar as though this small group of Sahaabah ﷺ that were advancing were a large group.

The great leaders of the Quraish were slain. The remainder of the Quraish began to flee the battlefield and the Muslims chased them. Seventy of the disbelievers were killed and seventy were taken captive. Only fourteen Sahaabah were martyred. Six were from the Muhaajireen and eight from the Ansaar.

Treatment towards the captives

When the captives from Badr came to Madinah, Nabi ﷺ paired them and placed them in the care of the Sahaabah ﷺ. He commanded the Sahaabah to keep them comfortable. They fed the captives and gave them ripe khajjoors (dates). It was decided that these captives would be ransomed. They were set free after handing over four thousand dirhams for each captive.

Nabi's ﷺ son in law, Abul `Aas, was among the captives. He did not have any wealth to pay. He sent a message to his wife Hadhrat Zaynub رضي الله عنها who was still in Makkah to send the ransom money. She had a necklace that her

mother, Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها gave her and sent it as part of the ransom money. When Nabi ﷺ saw the necklace, tears filled his eyes and he told the Sahaabah: "If you agree then this necklace of Zaynub رضي الله عنها, which is a memory of her mother, should be returned to her." The Sahaabah happily returned the necklace. Abul `Aas was then instructed to send Zaynub رضي الله عنها to Madinah. When Abul `Aas ؓ was set free and returned to Makkah He fulfilled his promise and sent Hadhrat Zaynub رضي الله عنها to Madinah. Abul `Aas ؓ later accepted Islam.

The captives from Badr did not have clothing. Nabi ﷺ gave each one a pair of clothing. Hadhrat Abbaas ؓ, the uncle of Nabi ﷺ, was so tall that there were no clothes to fit him. Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Salool (the leader of the munafiqeen) gave him his kurta. When Abdullah bin Ubayy died, Nabi ﷺ gave his own kurta to be used as a kafan in exchange for his favour to Hadhrat Abbaas ؓ.

The captives from Badr who were unable to pay the ransom had to teach ten children to read and write. This was in exchange for their ransom. Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit ؓ learnt to read and write in this manner. From this incident we understand the importance of education. One should not feel disgraced to study under a non-Muslim.

Lessons:

1. Always be prepared to give your life for the sake of Islam.
2. If we obey Allah ﷻ and Rasulullah ﷺ, Allah ﷻ will make things easy for us.
3. Always seek assistance from Allah ﷻ only.
4. Be kind and considerate to all at all times, even to the captives of the enemy.
5. Always repay a favour done to you.

Other events in 2 A.H.

1. Nabi's ﷺ daughter Hadhrat Ruqayya رضي الله عنها passed away. The news of the victory of Badr reached Madinah when the Sahaabah ﷺ had just finished burying her.
2. Eid Salaah was performed for the first time.
3. The command of *saum* (fasting) in Ramadhan and zakah was given in this year.
4. Sadaqa-tul-Fitr, the Salaah of Eid-ul-Adha and Qurbani were all made waajib in this year.
5. In Zul-Hijjah Hadhrat Faatima رضي الله عنها was married to Hadhrat Ali ﷺ.

Lesson 3

3 A.H.

The Battle of Uhud

Uhud is a mountain close to Madinah. It was here on the 7th Shawwaal 3 A.H. that this battle took place. After the defeat at Badr, the disbelievers were extremely disgraced. After returning to Makkah, they began planning their revenge. After one year, they prepared an army of three thousand youth with all the necessary requirements and set out to Madinah. They had seven hundred pieces of armour, two hundred horses and three thousand camels. They also took along fourteen women so that they would encourage the men not to flee from the battlefield.

Nabi's ﷺ uncle, Hadhrat Abbaas ؓ, accepted Islaam but remained in Makkah. He informed Nabi ﷺ of what the Quraish had planned. Nabi ﷺ sent two Sahaabah ؓ to investigate the matter. They returned and informed Nabi ﷺ that the Quraish were outside Madinah. Nabi ﷺ appointed the Sahaabah to stand guard around Madinah as he feared an attack from them.

After consulting with the Sahaabah, Nabi ﷺ went out of Madinah with an army of one thousand soldiers. Abdullah bin Ubayy and three hundred of his followers joined the Muslim army. On the way they deserted the Muslims and

returned to Madinah. The Muslim army was left with only seven hundred soldiers.

Children's enthusiasm for jihaad

When the Muslims came out of Madinah they began checking the army. They found many youngsters that joined the army. Hadhrat Rafi` bin Khadeej ؓ who was a young sahaabi stood on the tips of his toes to appear taller and get accepted in the army.

When Samurah bin Jundub ؓ, was asked to return because of his age he objected and said: "I am able to drop Rafi` in wrestling" he said. "If he is allowed to go in jihaad then I should also be allowed." He was then made to wrestle with Rafi` and true to his word he dropped Rafi` ؓ. He was then allowed to join the army.

Nabi ﷺ arranged the rows of the army. He appointed fifty archers to guard the mountain pass as there was a fear of an attack from this pass. Nabi ﷺ instructed them not to move from their position, whether the Muslims were victorious or not.

The battle began and for some time a severe battle continued. The Muslims gained the upper hand and the Quraish fled from the battlefield. The Muslims began collecting the booty. On seeing this, the archers left their post to join the others in collecting the booty. Their Ameer, Hadhrat Abdullah bin Jubair ؓ, stopped them but

they felt that there was no need to remain in that position anymore. Only a few Sahaabah ﷺ remained with him.

Khaalid bin Waleed (who was not yet a Muslim) was fighting against the Muslims. He saw that this area was unguarded and he attacked from the rear. Hadhrat Abdullah bin Jubair ﷺ and his few companions fought very bravely but were eventually martyred. Khaalid and his group attacked the Muslims from behind. In the confusion, Muslims unknowingly killed their fellow Muslim brothers. Hadhrat Mus`ab bin U`mair ﷺ was also martyred in this battle.

Dreadful news

When Hadhrat Mus`ab bin U`mair ﷺ was martyred, the news spread that Nabi ﷺ was martyred as he resembled Nabi ﷺ. It appears in some narrations that either shaytaan or one of the disbelievers screamed that Muhammad ﷺ was killed!

When this news spread, the Muslims, began losing hope. Many great Sahaabah ﷺ became very sad but continued fighting bravely. All of them were eagerly trying to find Nabi ﷺ. The first to spot Nabi ﷺ was Hadhrat Ka`b bin Malik ﷺ. He screamed aloud: "O Muslims! Blessings be on you! Our Nabi ﷺ is safe."

On hearing this, the Muslims' spirits were lifted and the signs of hopelessness soon faded away. They all moved towards Nabi ﷺ.

In the meanwhile, the disbelievers regrouped and launched an attack towards Nabi ﷺ, but Nabi ﷺ was safe. Once, when they surrounded Nabi ﷺ, he asked: "Who will sacrifice his life for me?" Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Sakan ؓ and four other Sahaabah ؓ came forward and fought bravely against the disbelievers. They all were martyred. When Ziyaad ؓ was wounded and fell to the ground, Nabi ﷺ asked for him to be brought close. The Sahaabah ؓ carried him to Nabi ﷺ. He placed his head on the mubaarak lap of Nabi ﷺ and breathed his last. Subhanallah! what an honour!

Nabi's ﷺ Mubaarak face is wounded

A famous warrior from the Quraish, Abdullah bin Qamiah passed the rows of soldiers and reached Nabi ﷺ. He struck a blow with his sword to the Mubaarak face of Nabi ﷺ. This caused two links of the helmet to sink into his face and one tooth to break.

When Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ came forward to remove the links, Abu U` baidah bin Jarrah ؓ took a qasam (oath) that he would remove it. He went forward and instead of removing them with his hands, pulled them out with his teeth. With his first attempt one link came off. He pulled it with so much force that his own tooth fell off in the process. On seeing this, Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ went forward to remove the second link. Again Abu U` baidah ؓ

promised that he will remove the second link as well. When he pulled out the second link his second tooth also fell off.

Bravery and sacrifice

Hadhrat Abu Dujaanah ﷺ bent down and acted as a shield for Nabi ﷺ. Any arrow that was shot, hit him on his back.

Hadhrat Talha ﷺ stopped the arrows and the strikes of the swords with his hand, as a result of which his hand became paralysed. When his body was examined after the battle there were more than seventy wounds on his body. The ruthless Quraish continued to strike blows at Nabi ﷺ, but he continued making dua for them:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِقَوْمِي فَإِنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

O Allah! Forgive my people for verily they do not know.

Blood gushed from his Mubaarak face. Nabi ﷺ kept on wiping it with a piece of cloth. Thereafter he said that if only one drop of this blood had to fall onto the ground, Allah's ﷻ (punishment) would afflict them. In this battle twenty-two or twenty-three disbelievers were killed and seventy Muslims martyred.

Lessons:

1. On receiving any information, first investigate and confirm before taking any action.
2. As a Muslim, we must be brave and prepared to sacrifice our lives for the sake of Allah ﷻ.

3. The most beloved person to us should be Nabi ﷺ, as he was to the Sahaabah.
4. We need to forgive those who harm us.

The following events also occurred during this year:

1. Nabi ﷺ married Hadhrat Hafsa رضي الله عنها and Hadhrat Zaynub رضي الله عنها.
2. Wine was made haraam.
3. Hadhrat Hasan ؑ was born.

Lesson 4

The Battle of Ghatafaan

In Rabi-ul-Awwal 3 A.H. Du`thoor bin Haarith Muhaaribi marched with an army of four hundred and fifty soldiers to attack Madinah. He intended destroying the Muslims.

Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah ؓ came out of Madinah to confront Du`thoor but they fled out of fear for the Muslims and hid in the mountain tops. Nabi ﷺ was satisfied and returned from the battlefield.

It rained and their clothes were wet. Nabi ﷺ removed his upper garment and hung it on a tree to dry whilst he rested under its shade. The rest of the Sahaabah ؓ were a distance away from Nabi ﷺ.

Du`thoor saw that it was a good opportunity to attack Nabi ﷺ because he was all alone. He came up to Nabi ﷺ and grabbed his sword and asked: "Who will now save you from me?" Nabi ﷺ replied: "My Allah will save me." Du`thoor heard this and began trembling. This caused the sword to fall from his hands. Nabi ﷺ lifted the sword and asked Du`thoor: "Who will now save you from me?" "Nobody is there to save me," he replied.

Nabi ﷺ felt sorry for him and spared him. Du`thoor left and was so affected that not only did he accept Islaam but after going back to his people, he began propagating Islaam amongst his people very staunchly.

This was the noble character of our Nabi ﷺ that caused the greatest of enemies to hang their heads in shame and accept Islaam. After seeing this character of Nabi ﷺ, is there anyone who can claim that Islaam spread through force?

Lessons:

1. At All times, place our trust in Allah ﷻ.
2. Always show good character to others and be ready to forgive.

Lesson 5

4 A.H.

Bir-e-Ma`oonah

Abu Bara A`amir misled Nabi ﷺ into believing that if a group of Sahaabah ﷺ were sent to Najd to preach Islaam they would be successful. He told Nabi ﷺ that the governor of Najd was his nephew and there was no fear or danger. Secretly he planned with some tribes to kill this group. Nabi ﷺ sent a group of Sahaabah to Najd in the month of Safar 4 A.H.

This group of Sahaabah ﷺ consisted of many Ulama and Qurraa. When they arrived, the tribes of A`amir, Ri`l, Zakwaan and U`sayya confronted them and this led to a fight. With the exception of Hadhrat Ka`b bin Zaid ﷺ all the other Sahaabah ﷺ were martyred. Nabi ﷺ was greatly grieved by this incident and for the next few days cursed them.

During that year in the month of Shawwaal, the following events took place:

1. The birth of Hadhrat Husain ﷺ
2. Nabi ﷺ married Hadhrat Umme Salmah رضي الله عنها.
3. Nabi ﷺ instructed Hadhrat Zaid bin Thabit ﷺ to learn the Jewish language (Hebrew).

Lesson 6

5 A.H.

Battle of Khandaq (trench) or Battle of Ahzaab (groups)

The meaning of ahzaab is groups. Many groups from the different Arab tribes participated in this battle to destroy Madinah. That is why it is also called the Battle of Ahzaab. This war is also called the Battle of Khandaq (trench) because the Muslims dug trenches around Madinah.

The Quraish and the Jews

After Nabi ﷺ came to Madinah, he built a good relationship with all its residents irrespective of their religion. Nabi ﷺ made an agreement with the Jews that they would remain united. Nabi ﷺ adhered to this agreement but the Jews were unable to bear the progress of Islaam and secretly continued plotting against the Muslims.

When the Muslims were victorious in the Battle of Badr, they could not contain their anger and broke their agreement. In 2 A.H. the Jews from the tribe of Banu Qaynuqaa declared war against the Muslims. The Banu Nadheer also turned against the Muslims. On seeing this, Nabi ﷺ began preparing for war. The Jews locked

themselves in their forts. They were surrounded for some time and thereafter banished. The Banu Qaynuqaa were banished to Shaam (Syria) and the Banu Nadheer to Khaibar.

The Quraish of Makkah, the Jews and Munafiqeen (Hypocrites) of Madinah Munawwarah all got together against the Muslims. Hatred for the Muslims continued growing in all the tribes from Makkah to Madinah. For some time, the Quraysh continued plotting against the Muslims. Eventually, their plans became a reality in Zil-Qa`dah 5 A.H. All the groups gathered their forces and decided to attack Madinah. An army of ten thousand fierce warriors, which later doubled, marched towards Madinah to destroy the Muslims.

When this information reached Nabi ﷺ, he gathered the Sahaabah ﷺ and consulted them. Hadhrat Salmaan Farsi ﷺ suggested that it was inappropriate to go out of Madinah to fight. Instead, trenches should be dug on the side where there was fear of the disbelievers attacking. This was due to the fear of danger from the Banu Quraizah who were still in Madinah as well as the many Munafiqeen (hypocrites).

Thus, Nabi ﷺ together with three thousand Sahaabah ﷺ prepared to dig these trenches. Whilst the Sahaabah ﷺ were digging, a large boulder appeared and they were unable to break it. Nabi ﷺ miraculously broke the boulder

with just one blow. Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah sacrificed day and night to dig this trench which was 5 metres wide and 5 metres deep and about 8 kilometres long .It took the Sahabah 6 days to complete digging it.

The disbelievers placed Madinah under siege for almost fifteen days. The Banu Quraizah, whom the Muslims feared, sided with the disbelievers and this increased their number.

The siege caused lots of uneasiness among the Muslims. Their food provisions were finished and due to insufficient ration people were suffering from starvation. There was no way of going out of Madinah.

Eventually, the Sahaabah ﷺ were in a state of worry and came to Nabi ﷺ complaining of hunger. They lifted their garments showing Nabi ﷺ that each of them had a stone tied to his stomach. Nabi ﷺ lifted his own garment and showed the Sahaabah two stones tied to his mubaarak stomach.

When the disbelievers realised that they were unable to cross the trench they began throwing stones and shooting arrows at the Muslims. The Muslims shot back. This continued for a long time to the extent that Nabi ﷺ missed four of his Salaah.

The unseen assistance of Allah ﷻ with the Muslims

Allah ﷻ assisted the Muslim army in this trying moment and sent a hurricane (a strong wind) against the disbelievers that it uprooted their tents from the ground and overturned their pots that were over the blazing fires. This left the disbelievers stunned without any provisions.

The tribe of Banu Quraizah joined the disbelievers in the Battle of Ahzaab and broke their agreement with Nabi ﷺ. After the battle of Ahzaab, Nabi ﷺ attacked them. They locked themselves in their fort for twenty-five days. Eventually, they became helpless and requested Nabi ﷺ to appoint Hadhrat Sa`d bin Mu`aaz ؓ as an judge and they would accept whatever decision he made. Hadhrat Sa`d bin Mu`aaz ؓ passed the decision in accordance to the Jewish law:

- (a) Those men who can fight must be killed
- (b) Their women and children must be taken as slaves
- (c) Their wealth should be distributed amongst the Muslims

Lessons:

1. Be good to all, even non-Muslims.
2. Jealousy is a very evil quality which leads to many problems.
3. When faced with any difficulty, have patience and turn to Allah for help.

Lesson 7

6 A.H.

Treaty of Hdaybiyyah and Bay`at-ur-Ridhwan

Hdaybiyyah is a place about one manzil (25.5 km.) from Makkah. There is a well at Hdaybiyyah and the place is named after it.

In the beginning of Zil-Qa`dah 6 A.H., Nabi ﷺ tied the ihram for U'mrah and set out towards Makkah. A large group of Sahaabah ؓ approximately 1400 to 1500 joined Nabi ﷺ at Hdaybiyyah.

Nabi's ﷺ mu`jizah (miracle)

The wells in Hdaybiyyah dried up. Nabi ﷺ gave the Sahabah an arrow to dig into the well. Through a miracle water gushed into the wells and once again they became full and all the Sahaabah quenched their thirst.

When the disbelievers of Makkah learnt of the intentions of Nabi ﷺ, they decided to stop him from entering Makkah. Nabi ﷺ sent Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ to Makkah to inform the disbelievers that they have come only to perform U'mrah. When Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ reached Makkah the disbelievers held him back.

A rumour spread that the disbelievers killed Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ. When the news reached Nabi ﷺ, he gathered

the Sahaabah under an acacia tree and instructed them to take bay`at (pledge allegiance) upon jihaad. This is mentioned in the Qur'aan as Bay`at-ur-Ridhwaan. Later on they learnt that this was only a rumour.

The Muslims and disbelievers agreed to sign a treaty so that both sides would have peace. The Quraish sent Suhail bin A`mr to make the conditions of the agreement. The following conditions were made for the next ten years:

1. The Muslims should return to Madinah immediately.
2. The Muslims would be allowed to come the following year, but only for three days.
3. They should not come with their weapons. If they bring their swords it must be kept in their sheaths (cover for swords).
4. Any Muslim still in Makkah will not be allowed to return with the Muslims to Madinah.
5. If any Muslim from Makkah came to Madinah he will have to be sent back, but if any Muslim from Madinah came to Makkah he will not be sent back to Madinah.

The Sahaabah ﷺ were not pleased with this treaty. Hadhrat Umar ﷺ expressed this to Nabi ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ replied that I have been commanded by Allah ﷻ to accept it. Allah ﷻ revealed *Surah Fatah*, wherein this treaty was termed as an open victory. Hence, the events that followed later established the fact that this treaty was a

clear victory for the Muslims. The Muslims gained many benefits through this treaty.

Some of them are as follows:

1. Previously, due to the wars with the Quraish and other tribes, the Muslims were unable to go to other places to preach Islaam. Now the doors were open for them.
2. The Muslims were now able to meet the disbelievers and the disbelievers got an opportunity to witness Islaam. Thereafter, they began entering into the fold of Islaam. In a short span of time the number of Muslims increased.
3. The disbelievers were always trying to bring disgrace to the Muslims and tried to wipe out their existence but were never successful. In the end they were forced to sign a treaty with the Muslims, whom they always considered to be weak.

Lessons:

1. Sometimes, conditions seem to be unpleasant but are actually better for us. Therefore we should not complain.

Invitation of Islaam to the kings of the world

Nabi ﷺ wished that the message of Islaam should reach the kings of the world. The following are the names of the kings to whom letters were sent, their responses and the names of the Sahaabah ؓ who took the letters:

1. A`mr bin Umayya ؓ was sent to Ashumah, Najashi, the king of Habsha (Ethiopia). On seeing the name of Nabi ﷺ, he placed the letter on his eyes. He descended from his throne, sat on the ground and accepted Islaam wholeheartedly.
2. Dihya Kalbi ؓ was sent to Hiraql (Hercules), the emperor of Rome. It was proven from previous scriptures, that Nabi ﷺ was a true Nabi. He wished to accept Islaam but this angered his subjects. He feared that if he became a Muslim his people would take away his leadership and this prevented him from accepting Islaam.

Lessons:

1. Love for position and fame can cause a person great harm and loss, even being deprived from accepting the truth-Imaan.
2. Abdullah bin Huzdhaafah ؓ was sent to the proud Kisrah, Khosro Parwez, the leader of Persia. This wretched person disgraced the mubaarak name of Nabi ﷺ and tore up the letter to pieces. When this news reached

Nabi ﷺ, he cursed him saying: “May Allah ﷻ tear up his kingdom as he tore my letter into pieces.” How could the dua of Nabi ﷺ go unanswered? After a short period of time, Khosro Parwez was killed by his very own son in a merciless way.

Lessons:

1. Disrespect is very dangerous. It is worst than committing sin. This because it can deprive a person from accepting the truth-Imaan which will result in everlasting punishment in the fire of Jahannam.
2. Haatib bin Abi Balta`a ؓ was sent to the leader of Egypt (Maqowqas). Allah ﷻ inspired him with the truth of Islaam and love for Nabi ﷺ in his heart. He treated Hadhrat Haatib ؓ very kindly and sent gifts for Nabi ﷺ among which were Maariya Qibtiyyah رضي الله عنها and a white mule, whose name was Duldul. It is mentioned in one narration that he also gifted one thousand dinaars and twenty sets of clothing to Nabi ﷺ.
3. A`mr bin A`as ؓ was sent to the leaders of Omaan. Their names were Ja`far and Abdullah. They were convinced with the truthfulness of Nabi ﷺ through their research and the previous scriptures and both of them accepted Islaam. They immediately began collecting zakaat from their subjects and handed it over to Hadhrat A`mr bin A`as ؓ.

Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ and A`mr bin A`as ﷺ accept Islaam

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ fought in every battle against the Muslims. He held the feet of the disbelievers firm in most battles especially in Uhud. However, after the treaty of Hudaibiyyah he travelled from Makkah to Madinah on his own and became a Muslim. On the way he met Hadhrat A`mr bin A`as ﷺ who left for the same reason. Both of them reached Madinah together and accepted Islaam at the same time.

Lesson 8

7 A.H.

Battle of Khaibar

When the Banu Nadheer was banished from Madinah, they settled in Khaibar. They began encouraging the neighbouring tribes to fight against the Muslims. There was a need to take control over their base and to destroy their power. That is why in Muharram or Jumadul-Ula 7 A.H., Nabi ﷺ and six hundred Sahaabah left for Khaibar. Four hundred Sahaabah were on foot and two hundred on animals.

Allah ﷻ granted the Muslims victory after fighting and they gained control over all the forts of the Jews.

Hadhrat Ali ؑ played a great role in this jihaad and lifted the door of Khaibar himself whereas seventy men were unable to even shake it. For this reason, he was known as the conqueror of Khaibar. The following conditions were laid down in the treaty with the Banu Nadheer:

1. They will remain in Khaibar as long as the Muslims wished and when the Muslims wished to move them they will move out.
2. A portion of their crops should be handed over to the Muslims.

U`mra-tul-Qadha

Nabi ﷺ performed the U`mrah, which was missed the previous year when the treaty of Hdaybiyyah was signed. It was stated therein that the Muslims would only be allowed to perform U`mrah in the coming year and would be allowed to stay in Makkah for only three days.

Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah ؑ adhered to this treaty. After performing U`mrah they returned to Madinah. During this journey Nabi ﷺ married Hadhrat Maymoonah رضي الله عنها.

Lesson 9

8 A.H.

Sariyyah to Muta and The Conquest of Makkah Mu`azzamah Sariyyah to Muta

Muta is the name of a place in Shaam (Syria) approximately two manzils (51.5km.) from Baitul Maqdis and close to the city of Balqaan. The cause of this war was that Nabi ﷺ sent Hadhrat Harith bin U`mair ؓ with the invitation of Islaam to Shurahbeel, the governor of Busrah. Unfortunately, Shurahbeel reacted with aggression and killed Hadhrat Harith bin U`mair ؓ.

In 8 A.H., Nabi ﷺ sent an army of three thousand Sahaabah ؓ to confront Shurahbeel. Shurahbeel prepared an army of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. 3 Muslims against 150 disbelievers. This war took place in Muta.

Allah ﷻ placed such awe and fear for this small group of Muslims in the hearts of the Romans that they fled from the battlefield and the Muslims gained victory.

Three leaders of the Muslim army were made shaheed in this battle:

1. Hadhrat Zaid bin Haritha ﷺ
2. Hadhrat Ja`far ﷺ
3. Hadhrat Abdullah bin Rawaaha ﷺ.

After these three Sahaabah were made shaheed, Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ took charge of the Muslim army and thereafter the Muslims gained victory. From then onwards, Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ received the title of Saifullah (The Sword of Allah ﷺ).

Conquest of Makkah

At the time of the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah the Banu Bakar joined the Quraish and the Banu Khuza`ah joined the Muslims. Before two years could pass, the Banu Bakar attacked the Banu Khuza`ah killing their women and children. The Quraish assisted the Banu Bakar in this fight. When the Banu Khuza`ah asked the Banu Bakar for safety in the name of Allah, they replied: "Does Allah ﷻ have any status today?"

Those who remained from the Banu Khuza`ah came to Madinah seeking the help of the Muslims. Umar bin Saalim recited a heart-rending poem to Nabi ﷺ wherein he sought his help. On hearing this poem Nabi ﷺ became restless and sent a messenger to the Quraish requesting them to renew the treaty. Nabi ﷺ informed them that if they did not accept the conditions that were laid down, the treaty of Hdaybiyyah would be cancelled. The Quraish were not pleased with the conditions and chose to cancel the treaty.

Eventually, Nabi ﷺ began preparing for jihad. On Wednesday, 3rd Ramadhan 8 A.H. after A`sr, Nabi ﷺ and an army of ten thousand strong left Madinah. On reaching Makkah, Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ؓ was instructed to enter Makkah with a group of Sahaabah from the upper end of Makkah. Nabi ﷺ instructed him not to confront those who did not attack them.

On the other end, Nabi ﷺ entered Makkah on his camel with Hadhrat Usama ؓ. Nabi ﷺ wore a black turban and recited the aayaat (verses) of Surah Fatah. With total humility and modesty Nabi ﷺ announced:

"Whoever enters the Musjid-e-Haraam will be safe, whoever stays indoors will be safe, the wounded will not be killed, the captives will not be killed and those who try to escape will not be chased."

Lessons:

1. We need to learn and inculcate the quality of kindness and practise upon it as shown to us by Nabi ﷺ.

On Friday, 20th Ramadhan, Nabi ﷺ made tawaaf of the Ka`bah. There were three hundred and sixty idols around the Ka`bah. Whenever Nabi ﷺ passed any idol, he indicated towards it with his stick and immediately it fell to the ground. Whilst making tawaaf, Nabi ﷺ recited the verse:

جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا

The truth has come and falsehood has perished. Most definitely falsehood is bound to perish.

Treatment of the disbelievers after the conquest of Makkah

After completing the tawaaf of the Ka`bah, Nabi ﷺ called Uthman bin Talha Shaybi ؓ and asked him to open the Ka`bah. Nabi ﷺ went into the Ka`bah Shareef and then to the Maqaam-e-Ibraheem and performed Salaah behind it.

Today the very same people were in front of Nabi ﷺ who planned to kill him. They banished him from his hometown, afflicted his Sahaabah with different kinds of difficulties and fought wars with the Muslims.

All were waiting to see what action will be taken against these people today. However, Nabi ﷺ who was a mercy unto mankind addressed them saying:

أَنْتُمْ الْطُّلُقَاءُ لَا تَثْرِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ

Today you all are free. There is no blame on you.

This was the character of that personality who was a mercy unto mankind!

Is it still possible to say that Islaam spread with the force of the sword?

Lessons:

1. Inculcate the quality of forgiveness.

The noble character of Nabi ﷺ and Abu Sufyaan's acceptance of Islaam

Abu Sufyaan, the flag bearer of the Quraish and the commander in most of the battles against the Muslims, came out of Makkah to gain information of the Muslim army. The Sahaabah captured him. When he was brought in front of Nabi ﷺ, he instructed that Abu Sufyaan be set free. This affected Abu Sufyaan so much that he immediately accepted Islaam. Now we call him Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan ؓ.

On the day of the conquest of Makkah, someone came to Nabi ﷺ trembling and panting. Nabi ﷺ comforted him with the following words: "I am not a king. I am the son of an ordinary woman." This episode further emphasises the great and humble character of Nabi ﷺ.

Lessons:

1. We need to learn and inculcate the quality of humility and practise it as shown to us by Nabi ﷺ.

Nabi ﷺ remained in Makkah for fifteen days after the conquest of Makkah. The Ansaar began thinking that Nabi ﷺ will now stay in Makkah and they would be deprived of his noble company. When Nabi ﷺ heard this he said:

"No! My life and death will be with you." Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ returned to Madinah and appointed Hadhrat I'tab bin Usayd ؓ as the governor of Makkah.

Battle of Hunain

After the conquest of Makkah, the Arabs began entering into Islaam in large numbers. Many of them had conviction in the truthfulness of Islaam but did not accept due to fear of the Quraish. The Quraish were now defeated and this obstacle was removed. That is why many of them accepted Islaam.

Those Arabs who did not accept Islaam did not have the strength to oppose the Muslims. However, there were two tribes, the Hawaazin and Thaqeef who could not tolerate the rise of Islaam. They prepared to wage war against the Muslims and set out towards Makkah.

When the news reached Nabi ﷺ, he gathered an army of twelve thousand Sahaabah to fight them. The army consisted of ten thousand Muhaajireen and Ansaar and two thousand who accepted Islaam at the conquest of Makkah.

On the 6th Shawwaal this army left Makkah. When they reached the valley of Hunain the enemy attacked the Muslims from all directions. The front section of the Muslim army scattered since there was no order as yet. This seemed to be the apparent cause. The real cause for this is what the Qur'aan has mentioned, that some of the Muslims felt proud of their large numbers.

Lessons:

1. Our total reliance should be on Allah ﷻ only, not on our large numbers.
2. At no stage in our life can we become proud of our achievements and good doings. Pride is a destroyer of all good deeds and achievements.

Allah ﷻ in order to warn them allowed this to occur so that the Muslims will realise that their victory and defeat is not based on strength, but only on the assistance of Allah ﷻ.

This is why the Muslims were victorious in Badr despite their lack of means yet faced defeat in Hunain despite their strength and abundant means.

Nabi ﷺ wore double armour and rode a white mule called Duldul. Seeing the condition of the Muslim army, Nabi ﷺ commanded Hadhrat Abbaas ؓ to call the Muslims. His bold announcement brought the Muslims back to their feet and once again the fight began between the disbelievers and Muslims.

A great mu`jizah (miracle)

Nabi ﷺ picked a handful of sand and threw it towards the disbelievers. Allah ﷻ caused the sand to go into their eyes. The disbelievers were eventually over awed and fled from the battlefield. The Muslims eventually gained victory. Only four Muslims were martyred whereas more than seventy disbelievers were killed.

The Muslims took possession of all their belongings among which were twenty four thousand camels, more than forty thousand goats and four thousand awqiya (490 kgs.) of silver. All this was distributed to the Muslims. The new Muslims from Makkah were given more.

Battle of Taaif

After the Banu Thaqeef and Hawaazin were defeated in Hunain they took protection in the fort of Taaif. Nabi ﷺ followed them to Taaif. For approximately eighteen days they laid siege to the fort. During this time the people of Taaif shot many arrows at the Muslims due to which a large number of Muslims were wounded and twelve were made shaheed.

Hadhrat Salmaan Farsi ؓ suggested that the Muslim army respond by using a catapult, which was like a canon in that time. Besides this, no real fighting took place. When Nabi ﷺ left Taaif and camped at Ji` rranah, the people of Taaif came to Nabi ﷺ and requested him to handover those who

were captured at Hunain. Nabi ﷺ agreed and handed them over. After returning to Madinah, a delegation from Taaif came to Madinah and accepted Islaam.

U`mrah from Ji`rranah

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ performed U'mrah from Ji`rranah where he tied his ihraam and left for Makkah. Nabi ﷺ returned to Madinah on the 6th Zul-Qa`dah 8 A.H.

Lesson 10

9 A.H.

The Battle of Tabuk

After returning from Taaif, Nabi ﷺ remained in Madinah until the middle of 9 A.H. when he was informed that Hiraql (Hercules) was preparing an army at Tabuk to attack the Muslims after their defeat in Muta. Nabi ﷺ began preparations for jihaad even though the Muslims were in a poor condition due to poverty and the scorching heat.

The Sahaabah were a group who were always ready to sacrifice. They immediately commenced preparations. A collection was made and Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ brought all his belongings. Hadhrat Umar ؓ brought half his belongings and Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ presented 900 camels, 100 horses and ten thousand dinaars. Similarly, other

Sahaabah donated towards the jihaad according to their ability. The women donated their jewellery.

On a Thursday in Rajab, Nabi ﷺ left Madinah for Tabuk with twenty thousand Sahaabah. Muhammad bin Maslamah ؓ was appointed the governor of Madinah for this period. There were thirty thousand pieces of weapons and ten thousand horses.

When Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah reached Tabuk. Hiraql fled to Hims and no battle was fought. Nabi ﷺ returned after staying in Tabuk for fifteen to twenty days. This was the last battle that Nabi ﷺ fought. Nabi ﷺ returned to Madinah in Ramadhan 9 A.H. The Romans were terrified of the Muslims after this journey and remained inactive.

Arrival of delegations

The Muslims got the opportunity of spreading Islaam on a large scale once the roads became safe after the Treaty of Hdaybiyya. That is why the Qur'aan referred to this treaty as a clear victory. There were still a few people who were prevented from accepting Islaam due to pressure from the Quraish.

The Conquest of Makkah removed this obstacle and the message of the Qur'aan reached every home. The Qur'aan, with its uniqueness, left a firm impression on the hearts of everyone. Those who could not tolerate the Muslims or Islaam were now, actually coming from far off places to

Nabi ﷺ. Happily, they accepted Islaam and were prepared to sacrifice their lives for Islaam. Most of these delegations came in 9 A.H. The number of Muslims increased to such an extent that when Nabi ﷺ performed Haj in 10 A.H. more than one hundred thousand Muslims joined him.

Abu Bakar ؓ, the Ameer of Haj

After returning from Tabuk in 9 A.H. Nabi ﷺ appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ as the leader of Haj and sent him to Makkah.

Lesson 11

10 A.H.

Haj

Haj was already made fardh before 10 A.H. Nabi ﷺ left for haj on the 25th Zul-Qa`dah 10 A.H. and the Sahaabah joined him. They numbered over a hundred thousand. Nabi ﷺ tied his ihraam at Zul-Hulaifah, six miles from Madinah. They reached Makkah on Saturday, 4th Zil-Hijjah and thereafter performed haj.

Khutbah of A`rafaat

On the 9th Zul-Hijjah after reaching Arafat, Nabi ﷺ delivered a very inspiring khutbah which was full of advice and wisdom. This was the last message of Nabi ﷺ. The following lines of the khutbah should be inscribed on the heart of every Muslim:

O people! Listen to me so that I will be able to explain all those things that are necessary. I do not know whether we will be able to gather next year.

The life, wealth and honour of a Muslim is sacred until the Day of Qiyaamah as is the sanctity of today (Day of Arafah), this month (Zul-Hijjah) and this city

(Makkah). Each person should fulfil the responsibility entrusted to him.

O people! Your wives have rights over you and so do you have rights over them.

O people! All Muslims are brothers. The wealth of another person is not lawful without his pleasure. Do not become disbelievers after my death by fighting with each another. I have left with you the Book of Allah. If you hold steadfast to its laws, you will never be misguided.

O people! Your Rabb (Lord) is one and your father (Aadam ﷺ) is one. You are all the children of Aadam ﷺ and Aadam ﷺ was created from sand. The most honoured amongst you is he who has the most fear of Allah ﷻ. No Arab holds virtue over a non-Arab except by virtue of his taqwa (fear of Allah). Remember! I have conveyed the message. O Allah! You are my Witness that I have conveyed the message. Those present, should convey the message to those who are absent.

After performing haj, Nabi ﷺ remained in Makkah for a few days and thereafter returned to Madinah.

Lesson 12

11 A.H.

Sariyyah of Hadhrat Usaama ﷺ

After returning from Makkah Mu`azzamah, Nabi ﷺ prepared an army on the 26th Safar 11 A.H. to fight the Romans. Amongst the soldiers were many leading Sahaabah like Hadhrat Abu Bakar Siddeeq ﷺ, Hadhrat Umar Farooq ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu U`baidah bin Jarrah ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ appointed Usama ﷺ as the ameer (leader) of this army. This was the last army that Nabi ﷺ arranged himself. This army had not yet left Madinah when Nabi ﷺ fell ill. Nabi ﷺ thereafter passed away and Hadhrat Abu Bakar ﷺ dispatched this army.

Lesson 13

The final illness of Nabi ﷺ

On Wednesday, 28th Safar 11 A.H. Nabi ﷺ visited Jannatul Baqee` (graveyard in Madinah) where he made dua for the inmates of the graves. After returning from the graveyard, Nabi ﷺ experienced a headache and from then onwards had a fever, which lasted for thirteen days. In this condition Nabi ﷺ left this world.

During this sickness, according to his routine, Nabi ﷺ stayed each night at a different wife's house. When Nabi

ﷺ fell extremely ill, he sought permission from the other azwaaaj-e-mutahharaat (noble wives) to stay at Hadhrat A`isha's رضي الله عنها home. All the azwaaaj-e-mutahharaat granted him permission.

Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ leads the Salaah

Nabi's ﷺ illness gradually worsened to such an extent that he was unable to go the Musjid. Nabi ﷺ then said: "Tell Abu Bakar ؓ to lead the Salaah." Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ performed approximately seventeen Salaah.

On one occasion Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ and Hadhrat Abbaas ؓ passed a group of Ansaar who were crying. When they were asked the reason for their crying they replied: "We are crying in remembrance of the majlis (gathering) of Nabi ﷺ."

Hadhrot Abbaas ؓ related this to Nabi ﷺ. Hearing this, Nabi ﷺ came out of his home leaning on the shoulders of Hadhrot Ali ؓ and Hadhrot Fadhl bin Abbaas ؓ whilst Hadhrot Abbaas ؓ walked ahead of them. Nabi ﷺ ascended the mimbar but was unable to climb to the top. He sat on the first step and delivered a very emotional lecture. Part of it is as follows:

O people! I know that you fear your Nabi passing away.

Did any of the Ambiyaa who came in the past remain alive forever? I will be meeting my Creator and you will

also be meeting me. Our meeting place will be the Howdh-e-Kowthar (pond of Kowthar).

Whoever desires to drink from this pond on the Day of Qiyaamah should stop his hands and tongue from engaging in things that do not concern him.

I instruct you to treat the Muhaajireen kindly and I instruct the Muhaajireen to remain with unity and show kindness to one another.

As long as people obey Allah ﷻ and follow His commands, their rulers will be just and once they disobey Allah ﷻ, their rulers will deal with them unjustly.

Thereafter Nabi ﷺ went into his room and came out only three or five days before his demise. His mubaarak head was bandaged. At that time, Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ was leading the Salaah. On seeing Nabi ﷺ he began moving back. Nabi ﷺ signalled him not to move and sat on his left hand side. After the Salaah, Nabi ﷺ delivered a short khutbah wherein he mentioned:

Abu Bakar ؓ has been the most kind to me. If I had to take anyone as a khaleel (bosom friend) after Allah ﷻ, I would have taken Abu Bakar as a khaleel. But there can be no khaleel (bosom friend) besides Allah ﷻ. Therefore, Abu Bakar ؓ is only my brother and a

friend. With the exception of Abu Bakar ﷺ, everyone should block his door that leads into the Musjid.

Muhaddith Ibne Hibban رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ after narrating this Hadith, states that this Hadith is a clear indication to the fact that Hadhrat Abu Bakar ﷺ was to be the Khalifah after Nabi ﷺ.

Thereafter, on Monday the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, whilst the Sahaabah ﷺ were performing the Fajr Salaah behind Hadhrat Abu Bakar ﷺ, Nabi ﷺ raised the curtain in his room, looked at the Sahaabah ﷺ and smiled. On seeing Nabi ﷺ, Hadhrat Abu Bakar ﷺ began to move backwards and out of happiness the Sahaabah ﷺ were unable to concentrate in their Salaah. Nabi ﷺ indicated to them to complete the Salaah and he lowered the curtain. Nabi ﷺ never came out of his room thereafter.

On this day after the Zuhr Salaah, Nabi ﷺ left this worldly abode and went to meet his Creator, Allah ﷻ

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

To Allah do we belong and to Him shall we return

Nabi ﷺ was buried after two days, on Wednesday, at the time of sehri (early dawn). According to the narration of Bukhaari Shareef, Nabi ﷺ was sixty-three years old at the time of his demise.

Lesson 14

Nabi's ﷺ last words

Hadhrat A`ishah رضي الله عنها mentioned that during this illness, Nabi ﷺ would at times lift the sheet from his face and say:

"May the curse of Allah ﷻ be on the Christians and the Jews. They changed the graves of their Ambiyaa into places of worship."

Nabi ﷺ desired that those who believe in him should not do the same.

Alas! How many Muslims are involved in this deed, where they have made the graves of the pious into places of worship?

Hadhrat A`ishah رضي الله عنها narrates that towards the end, Nabi ﷺ would raise his sight towards the sky and say:

اللَّهُمَّ الرَّفِيقَ الْأَعْلَى

O Allah! I love the One who is Most Kind and Most High.

In one narration it is mentioned that the words: **الصَّلَاةُ** (be punctual on Salaah, be punctual on Salaah) were constantly repeated by Nabi ﷺ.

When the news of the demise of Nabi ﷺ reached the Sahaabah ؓ, they could not contain themselves. Hadhrat Umar ؓ was so overtaken by grief that he began denying the demise of Nabi ﷺ. Besides him there were many other Sahaabah who were worried and in a state of confusion.

Hadhrat Abu Bakar ؓ delivered a short khutbah and encouraged the Sahaabah to adopt sabr (patience).

He also mentioned: "Whoever used to worship Muhammad ﷺ, then let him know that Muhammad ﷺ has passed away and whoever used to worship Allah ﷻ, then let him know that Allah is *Hayyun Qayyoom* (Ever living). He is alive today as well."

Hearing this, the Sahaabah ؓ came back to their senses. They felt that the most important matter after the demise of Nabi ﷺ was the appointment of a khalifah. They feared disorder in many *Deeni* and worldly matters, especially regarding the carrying out of the burial rites of Nabi ﷺ. Therefore, there was a delay in the burial of Nabi ﷺ and it was only on Wednesday night that Nabi ﷺ was finally buried. The grave of Nabi ﷺ was dug in the room of Hadhrat A`ishah رضي الله عنها and Nabi ﷺ was buried therein.

Lesson 15

The Mubaarak (blessed) features of Nabi ﷺ

Nabi ﷺ was not very tall nor was he short. Nabi ﷺ was of a moderate height. His mubaarak head was fairly large and his beard was thick. There were a few strands of white hair on his mubaarak head and beard. Some have mentioned that there were twenty to twenty five strands of white hair.

Nabi's ﷺ face was extremely handsome and bright. Whoever saw the mubaarak face of Nabi ﷺ described it to be brighter than the fourteenth moon.

The perspiration of Nabi ﷺ had a unique fragrance. When the perspiration dripped from his mubaarak face it would be as if they were pearls.

Hadhrat Anas ؓ reported that the skin of Nabi ﷺ was softer than silk and the scent that emanated from his body was more fragrant than musk and amber.

The seal of nubuwat

The seal of nubuwat was between the two shoulder blades of Nabi ﷺ but closer to the right hand side. This seal had a special sign, which was mentioned in the previous books and by the Ambiyaa of the past. Had the Ulama of the Bani Israeel seen the seal, they would have definitely recognised that Nabi ﷺ was the very same final Nabi, regarding whom the Ambiyaa of the past had given glad tidings.

Nabi's ﷺ hair reached his shoulders and at times it reached his earlobes. Nabi ﷺ combed his hair and applied surmah to his eyes. However, Nabi ﷺ eyes always appeared as if surmah had been applied to them naturally. Nabi ﷺ eyes were extremely beautiful and wide. They were dark black and slightly reddish.

There was a long streak of hair running from his chest to his navel. When Nabi ﷺ walked, he placed his foot firmly on the ground. It seemed as if he was descending from a high place.

Lesson 16

Clothing of Nabi ﷺ

Nabi ﷺ had very simple clothing. The general clothing of Nabi ﷺ consisted of a lungi (piece of cloth wrapped around the lower part of the body), kurta, topee, jubba and a shawl. There were also patches on them. Nabi's ﷺ garments were white in colour. He also had a Yemeni shawl with green and red stripes. It was famously known as *Burdun Yamaaniyyun*.

Toppee - The topee of Nabi ﷺ was flat and would stick to his mubaarak head.

A`maamah (Turban) - Nabi ﷺ wore a topee under his turban. The tails of the turban hung between his two shoulders. At times it would hang at the back, at times on the right and at times below the chin.

Trousers - It is established that Nabi ﷺ did buy a trouser and liked it. However, it is not established whether he actually wore one.

Kurta (upper garment) - Nabi ﷺ loved the kurta. The collar was situated near the chest. At times his buttons were left open.

Lungi (lower garment) - Nabi's ﷺ lungi reached up to his shins.

Khuf (leather socks) - Nabi ﷺ used leather khufs and made masah over it at the time of wudhu.

Pillow - Nabi's ﷺ pillow was made of leather and was stuffed with pieces of bark from the date (khajoor) palm. Nabi ﷺ mostly slept on a straw mat.

Footwear - Nabi's ﷺ shoes were similar to a sandal. The bottom had a leather layer and there were two straps attached to it through which his mubaarak toes would fit.

Lesson 17

Character and Habits

Hind binte Haalah رضي الله عنها reports that Nabi ﷺ was always restless out of concern for the hereafter. Nabi ﷺ had a soft nature and was gentle in speech. Nabi ﷺ never disgraced anyone. He never considered any gift to be insignificant. Nabi ﷺ was very clear when he spoke and never spoke unnecessarily.

Nabi ﷺ did not become angry with others due to personal reasons. If Nabi ﷺ saw anything unpleasant, he turned his mubaarak face away. If it were something pleasant he lowered his gaze.

Hadhrat Ali ؓ mentions that Nabi ﷺ stayed away from evil speech, shamelessness and immorality. He forgave those who treated him harshly. Nabi ﷺ never raised his hands against anyone. However, if any law of Allah ﷻ was violated, Nabi ﷺ expressed his anger. Nabi ﷺ carried out the daily chores at home. He would sweep the floor and milk the goat. He attended to all his needs himself.

Nabi ﷺ always remembered Allah ﷻ and fulfilled the needs of others. If Nabi ﷺ did not have anything by him to give to someone, he would excuse himself in a gentle and kind tone. He also visited the sick. Nabi ﷺ did not avoid sitting with the slaves and poor people.

Nabi ﷺ loved good smells and disliked bad smells. Nabi ﷺ greeted everyone with a smiling face. He never found fault with food. At times, there would be starvation in the house of Nabi ﷺ. His family never ate barley bread to their fill. Once, there was such starvation, that for two months not even a fire was lit in the house of Nabi ﷺ.

Lesson 18

Mu` jizaat (miracles)

Allah ﷻ allowed certain miracles to take place at the hands of His Ambiyaa. This would be a sign of their nubuwat, causing their opposition and enemies to lower their heads in submission before them.

There were numerous mu` jizaat shown at the hands of our Nabi ﷺ.

The mu` jizaat of the past Ambiyaa were restricted to their lifetimes, whereas the mu` jizah of our Nabi ﷺ, which is the Qur'aan is present until today and will remain till Qiyaamah. All other powers are powerless in front of it.

Besides this mu` jizah, there were other mu` jizaat such as splitting the moon into two, flowing of water from the mubaarak fingers of Nabi ﷺ, stones and the trees making salaam to Nabi ﷺ. The crying of the date trunk, which was used by Nabi ﷺ to lean against is also a great mu` jizah of our Master ﷺ. Then there is the episode of Nabi ﷺ calling the trees and them answering him and then returning to their spots. Like this, there are thousands of mu` jizaat and predictions that are clearly established. The Ulama have written separate books on this subject.



QUESTIONS

Lesson One & Two

1. Why was this battle named the Battle of Badr? _____

2. What was the number of the Muslim army and the kuffaar army? _____

3. What was the cause of this battle? _____

4. Were the Muslims prepared for this battle in advance or not? _____

5. What answer did the Sahaabah ﷺ give to Nabi ﷺ when he consulted them regarding the battle? _____

6. Why was there the need for consulting the Sahaabah ﷺ? _____

7. Did the Sahaabah ﷺ fulfil the promise that they made to Nabi ﷺ? _____

8. What was the result of this battle? _____

9. How many disbelievers were killed in this battle? _____

10. How many Muslims were martyred? _____

11. How did the Muslims treat the captives of Badr? _____

12. Explain the other events that occurred during this year? _____

Lesson Three & Four

1. How many ghazawaat were fought in 3 A.H.? _____

2. What was the reason for the Battle of Uhud? _____

3. What were the numbers of the disbelievers and the Muslims? _____

4. Why were the Muslims defeated in this battle after gaining victory? _____

5. Which Sahaabi played the greatest role in protecting Nabi ﷺ? _____

6. What was the genuine cause for the Muslims gaining victory in Badr and being defeated in Uhud? _____

7. Explain the Battle of Ghatafaan? _____

Lesson Five

1. When did the incident of Bir e Ma'oona take place?__

2. Why did Nabi ﷺ send a group of Sahaabah ﷺ to this area? _____

3. Who requested them to come? _____

4. What type of people were in this group? _____

5. What happened to them? _____

6. How did it affect Nabi ﷺ? _____

7. What other events took place during this year? _____

Lesson Six

1. What was the reason for naming the battle "Khandaq" and "Ahzaab"? _____

2. When did this battle take place? _____

3. What was the cause of this battle? _____

4. What were the numbers of the Muslims and the disbelievers in this battle? _____

5. What was the reason for digging the trench? _____

6. Who suggested the idea of digging it? _____

7. What miracle did Nabi ﷺ perform in the Battle of Khandaq? _____

8. How did Allah ﷻ assist the Muslims? _____

Lesson Seven

1. Where is Hdaybiyyah? _____

2. What is the incident regarding this treaty? _____

3. What were the conditions in this treaty? _____

4. How was this called a clear victory when the Muslims were outwardly suppressed? _____

5. Which mu`jizah (miracle) of Nabi ﷺ was shown in Hdaybiyyah? _____

6. Explain in detail, the letters that Nabi ﷺ wrote to the kings? _____

7. What were the other events that occurred during this year? _____

Lesson Eight

1. How far is Khaibar from Madinah? _____

2. What was the reason for this battle? Explain in detail.

3. How many Sahaabah were there in the army? _____

4. What extraordinary achievement did Ali ﷺ carry out in this battle? _____

5. What is the incident that took place there? _____

6. What were the other events that occurred during this year? _____

Lesson Nine

1. Where is Muta and why did a war take place there?

2. What were the numbers of the Muslims and disbelievers? _____

3. Was there any fighting? _____

4. Who gained victory? _____

5. What evil did the people of Makkah do, that caused Nabi ﷺ to take his army to Makkah? _____

6. How many Sahaabah were there with Nabi ﷺ and on what date did they leave? _____

7. What was the condition of Nabi ﷺ when they entered Makkah? _____

8. How did Nabi ﷺ treat the disbelievers of Makkah and those who caused harm to him? _____

9. How did Nabi ﷺ treat Abu Sufyaan who opposed Nabi ﷺ the most? _____

10. Where is Hunain? _____

11. Who did the Muslims fight there? _____

12. What was the cause of this war? _____

13. Were the Muslims victorious in Hunain or were they defeated? Explain in detail. _____

14. Which mu`jizah (miracle) of Nabi ﷺ was shown in this battle? _____

15. Explain the cause for the battle of Ta'if. _____

16. Were the Muslims victorious in this battle or not?_

17. How did they confront the people of Taaif? _____

18. How did Nabi ﷺ treat the people of Taaif after the battle? _____

19. What effect did it have on them? _____

Lesson Ten

1. Where is Tabuk? _____

2. Why did the Muslim army go there? _____

3. How many soldiers were there in the army? _____

4. What was the economic condition of the Muslims when the announcement for the Battle of Tabuk was made? _____

5. How was the equipment for this war prepared? _____

6. Why was there no fighting in this war? _____

7. What was the reason for the increase in delegations coming into Madinah and what was the obstacle that had not allowed them to come in the past? _____

Lesson Eleven

1. When was haj made fardh? _____

2. When did Nabi ﷺ perform haj? _____

3. How many Sahaabah accompanied Nabi ﷺ for haj? _____

4. What khutbah did Nabi ﷺ deliver to the Sahaabah?
Mention parts of it. _____

5. What command did he give the Sahaabah? _____

Lesson Twelve

1. When did the army of Hadhrat Usaama ﷺ leave? _____

2. Who sent them off? _____

3. Which great Sahaabah were in this army? _____

4. Where was the army sent to? _____

Lesson Thirteen

1. When did Nabi's ﷺ illness start? _____

2. How long did it last? _____

3. Where did Nabi ﷺ stay during his illness? _____

4. Where was Nabi ﷺ staying towards the end of his illness? _____

5. Who lead the Salaah whilst Nabi ﷺ was ill and what sign was this? _____

6. What day did Nabi ﷺ pass away? _____

7. When was he buried? _____

8. What was Nabi's ﷺ age at the time of his demise? _____

Lesson Fourteen

1. What advice did Nabi ﷺ give before his demise?____

2. What was the condition of the Sahaabah ﷺ when they received the news of Nabi's ﷺ demise?_____

3. What was the main point in the khutbah of Hadhrat Abu Bakar ﷺ?_____

4. What is the meaning of **إِلَّهِمَّ الرَّفِيقَ الْأَعْلَى**?_____

Lesson Fifteen

1. Explain the Mubaarak features of Nabi ﷺ? _____

2. How many strands of white hair did Nabi ﷺ have on his mubaarak head and beard? _____

3. Where was the seal of nubuwat positioned and what was it a sign of? _____

Lesson Sixteen

1. What was the colour of Nabi's ﷺ clothing? _____

2. How was the pillow of Nabi ﷺ? _____

3. How was the topee of Nabi ﷺ? _____

4. Did Nabi ﷺ wear a trouser? _____

5. Where did Nabi's ﷺ lungi reach? _____

6. How were the shoes of Nabi ﷺ? _____

Lesson Seventeen

1. Explain the character of Nabi ﷺ. Think whether you practise it or not. _____

2. List those aspects which you can start practising upon immediately. _____

Lesson Eighteen

1. What is the greatest mu`jizah of Nabi ﷺ? _____

2. Why is the mu`jizah of the Qur'aan greater than the mu`jizaat of the other ambiyaa? Present a proof for it. _____

Besides the mu`jizaat mentioned above, ask your ustaadh/aapa about other mu`jizaat and learn them too.