

Nector of Paradise

By:

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Preface

It has been noted that in most of the Prophet Muhammad (saw) biography, his exemplary character as a God fearing, humble person who liked good deeds, lived a simple way of life, cared for the poor and helpless are highlighted. There is countless number of books for what he has said in his life time (Hadees). It has been also noted that there are books in scarcity which mentions his role in the battle field casting him (saw) as a normal fighter, but mentioning more of the heroic roles taken by his companions (sahabas) and showing how they used to manage and save guard Muhammad (saw) during hard time, especially in the battle field. Most of the books published, focuses more on socio economic life of Muslims and their Hunger and starvation and their contemplation during the hard time. But this leaf let tries to throw some light on the military side of Prophet Muhammad (saw). His role in the battle ground not as a common warrior but as a commander in chief, the battle strategist, the winner. The man with enough courage and guts, to face the enemy of Islam (not to mention three times in size) and to cast deep shadow of fear in their hearts. It would be more convenient in saying that my work rallies around Prophet Muhammad (saw) as a commander in chief of the Muslim Army whose far sightedness, instrumental action plans used to sway away any of the strategy taken by the enemy of Islam. Historians have reported that under his command, the Muslim army never saw a defeat and we will see this in this leaf let as well. If any war or mission missed here in this leaf let, but occurred during the life time of Prophet Muhammad (saw), then it's to my Human capacity, and that I could not recognize it and may Allah forgive me. I have consulted two books for my work namely, "Ar-Raheeq Al Makhtum" by Saiful Rahman Al Mubarakpuri and "The Life of Muhammad (PBUH)" by Muhammad Husayn Haykal.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) bin Abdullah

Civilization changes when a person usually from normal family rises up to a truthful cause with firm determination. He, who has seen the miserable life of people with a false and propaganda way of life, benefitting only a few in power. He does not bow to the power but hasten his way towards the goals set by the Truth itself.

Who was Muhammad (saw):

Prophet Muhammad (saw) was born in the family of Hashimite in the year April, 571 A.D. (9th. Rabi Awwal). He belonged to noble family and was born in the house of Chief (AbdulMuttalib-Hashimit) of Tribe the Quraish. His father was Abdullah and his mother was Ameena. His life is split in to two periods namely, The Macca period and The Madina Period.

We will know more about his (saw) looks and features when he took the task of prophet hood, later.

Sa'd reported that His (saw) mother Ameena said that When he(saw) was born, his(saw) mother Amina saw the Palace of Syria lit in her laps. It can be debated for the reported that 14 Galleries of Kisra cracked and rolled down, the Magian's sacred fire died down and some churches on lake Sawa collapsed and sank down.

According to the custom of Arabia He(saw) was circumcised on the 7th day and should be taken away by Bedouin wet nurses, from his mother where he(saw) can learn pure Arabic, attics and can become physically strong. The couple (*Haleemah and her Husband Al Harith*)_who took him noticed that their Donkey ran faster than before they took him to nurse and their lean she camel gave more milk than they could drink. The lands got fertile. During breast feeding, his noble character was revealed. He only drank the milk the one he was given and refused to drink from the other and left it for his foster brother to drink from it. This action of his was noted throughout until he was weaned (i.e. 2 yrs). During childhood 4-5 years of age, children playing with him(saw) reported to Haleemah that His(saw) chest was ripped open by someone they do not know and He(saw) was murdered. When she saw him (saw), his face was white; she was worried and took the child back to his mother Ameena. He stayed with his mother till six (6), when his mother died at a place called Abwa, on the road from Madinah to Macca. Abdul Muttalib, his (saw) grandfather brought him to Macca to live with him. When He (saw) was eight (8) yrs. old his grandfather passed away and then his(saw) Uncle Abu Talib was his custodian. He took Muhammad (saw) on business journey when he was twelve (12) years old. During Journey they reached Busra (Part Of Syria) where they were stopped by a Jew monk called Bahira (Real Name George). He showed much kindness and entertained them lavishly. He immediately recognized Muhammad (saw) and took his hand in his and said " This is the Master of All Humans". When inquired by his (saw) Uncle, the monk said that when they were appearing from the direction of Aqabah, all stones and trees prostrated themselves, which they never do it except for the prophets. He further said that he can recognize him by the seal below his (saw) shoulders, like an apple. And he knew about this from his books. Uncle was warned by the Jew that this child should be sent back to Macca, and not to Syria in fear of the Jews who will recognize him and may kill him. Knowing this his Uncle sent him (saw) back to Makka with some of his men servants. When He (saw) was fifteen he witnessed sacrilegious war broke between Quraish and Banu Kinana on one side and Qais on the other. His (saw) job was to pick up the arrows. When he was young, he worked as shepherd for Bani Sad and when he was 25 He (saw) went to Syria as a Merchant for Khadeejah (Raz).

His looks and character by different Sahaba and Sahabyas after he took the task of Prophet hood are as follows.

Described by Umm Ma'bad Al-Khuza'iyah (Met her when he was making hijrah from Macca to Madeena with Abu Bakr (Raz). Her description of the Prophet (saw) was that: "He was innocently bright and had broad countenance. His manners were fine. Neither was his belly bulging out nor was his head deprived of hair. He had black attractive eyes finely arched by continuous eyebrows. His hair glossy and black, inclined to curl, he wore long. His voice was extremely commanding. His head was large, well-formed and set on a slender neck. His expression was pensive and contemplative, serene and sublime. The stranger was fascinated from the distance, but no sooner he became intimate with him than this fascination was changed into attachment and respect. His expression was very sweet and distinct. His speech was well set and free from the use of superfluous words, as if it were a rosary of beads. His stature was neither too high nor too small to look repulsive. He

was a twig amongst the two, singularly bright and fresh. He was always surrounded by his Companions. Whenever he uttered something, the listeners would hear him with rapt attention and whenever he issued any command, they vied with each other in carrying it out. He was a master and a commander. His utterances were marked by truth and sincerity, free from all kinds of falsehoods and lies.”

Description by other companions.

At first Muhammad (saw) used to let his hair loose so as to be in compliance with the people of the Book; but later on he used to part it. When he got angry his face would go so red that you would think it were “an inflected red skin-spot with pomegranate grains on both cheeks. His laughter is no more than a smile. He has gaps in between the front teeth so whenever he speaks, light goes through them. He spoke inclusively and decisively. He was the most modest and the first one to cast his eyes down. “He was shier than a virgin in her boudoir. When he hates a thing one can read it on his face. He did not use to stare at anybody’s face. He always casts his eyes down. He looks at the ground more than he looks skywards. His utmost looks at people were glances. He was willingly and modestly obeyed by everybody. He would never name a person whom he had heard ill-news about — which he hated. Instead he would say: ‘Why do certain people do so....’”. He had long fore arms with expansive palms of the hand. His legs were plain straight and stretching down. His other limbs were straight too. The two hollows of his soles hardly touch the ground. When he used to walk away he would vanish soon; but he use to walk at ease (when he is not in a hurry). The way he walks seems similar to one who is leaning forwards and is about to fall down. Reported by Anas (Raz) that I have never touched silk or a silky garment softer than the palm of the Prophet (Peace be upon him); nor have I smelt a perfume or any scent nicer than his. Jabir (Raz) said the Seal of Prophet hood, which was similar in size to a pigeon’s egg, was between his shoulders on the left side having spots on it like moles.

The Prophet (Peace be upon him) was noted for superb eloquence and fluency in Arabic. He was an accurate, unpretending straight forward speaker. He was well-versed in Arabic and quite familiar with the dialects and accents of every tribe. He spoke with his entertainers using their own accents and dialects. He mastered and was quite eloquent at both Bedouin and town speech.

Visiting the poor, the needy and entertaining them were some of his habits. If a slave invited him, he would accept the invitation. He always sat among his friends as if he were an ordinary person among them. ‘**Ayesha** (Raz) said that he used to repair his shoes, sew or mend his dress and to do what ordinary men did in their houses. Nobody was allowed to walk behind him (i.e. as a bodyguard). He did not feel himself superior to others not even to his slaves (men or women) as far as food or clothes were concerned. Whoever served him should be served by him too. He never contempt or disgraced a poor man for his poverty.

We will be focusing on Madinah Period much more in detail than the Macca period. As the Macca period, nearly thirteen(13) years was his proclamation of Prophet hood and struggle some life. No major achievement in terms of political and religious affairs was seen as compared to Madinah period. He(saw) faced unbearable humiliation and Mental tortures by his own family and people (who earlier used to call him Al-Ameen) but he still went on calling for the oneness of Allah the Almighty. This shows his(saw) determination and firmness(faith) in the way of the True monolithic religion.

The Macca Period :

Some of the events to be noted which took place in Macca are: Before prophet hood Muhammad (saw) was also called Al-Ameen. He resolved the dispute between four tribes by placing the black stone (Hijrey Aswat) to the wall of House of Allah_ the Kabba, This incident took place during rebuilding of Kaaba. He married **Khadeeja (Raz)**, accepting the offer made by Khadeeja (Raz) herself. He was granted prophet hood when he was 40 yrs. of age, after 15 yrs. of his marriage to **Khadeeja (Raz)**. He (saw) on the Mount Safa and split the moon in two by Allah’s permission. This was on the request of the Maccan people who doubted in him and wanted a sign from him for the verification of true call i.e. The oneness of Allah the Almighty. Some believed and some discarded by saying its Magic and witchcraft. In Macca Muhammad (saw) call was in three stages.

1. First was the *secret call* (Three year),
2. the second was to the *people of Macca* (Three to Ten years) and
3. the third was for *beyond Macca* (End of Tenth year to Migration to Madina).

The tribes beyond Macca who visited Macca, were met by Prophet Muhammad (saw) during night time to evade the restrictions and delusions created by the Macca Polytheist people. Notable people of Macca such as Omar bin Khattab (Raz)

and Hamzah (Raz) came in to the folds of Islam. This strengthened Islam and made to propagate in the region. During Macca period He visited Taif in Shawwal 10th year of prophet hood (Last of May- Beginning of June 619 A.D.), where he (saw) was not at all welcomed. After returning from Taif he did not stop but rather continued to spread Islam in Macca, to Pilgrims and Traders who visited Macca and whosoever showed slightest interested to know what he was teaching. The Madina people were more interested and also became Muslims and harbored migrated Muslims to Madinah, at later years. They believed because they used to hear from the Jewish people that a prophet was about to rise and also the undeniable Truth which Prophet (saw) used to convey. The new converts to the folds of Islam were socially and economically boycotted by the Polytheist Maccans for a period of three (3) years until divine thing happened inside the Kaaba and Maccans could not refuse to it. So, the social and economic boycott was lifted up. New converts were so much tortured and also killed to give away their new faith that they secretly started to migrate to Abbysinia (Ethiopia) and Madina in groups. By chance if the new Muslims were caught by the Polytheists while migrating, they were bought back to Macca and were asked to revert back to the old customs of the Pagan Arabs or die. Muhammad (saw) was offered by the Maccans the Chief's Post(Ruler) of Macca, any woman he liked to marry, as much wealth as he wants and many other lucrative offers and in return they want him to stop what he was teaching. But Muhammad(saw) replied to them that" If they put sun in his right hand and moon in his left hand even then he will not stop what he was teaching. He was taken to the Journey of Isra and Mirage 12-16 months before migration to Madina. Khadeeja (Raz) died when he was 50 yrs. of age. He was deeply grieved by the death of his Uncle Abu Talib and his wife Khadeeja the sole comforter and throughout supporter for the cause of Islam. After her death He married **Sawdah** (Raz) in the 10th. Year of Prophet hood. And then to **Ayeshah** (Raz) in Shawwal, 11th Year of Prophet hood. . Muhammad (saw) married thirteen(13) wives, Out of which two(2) died and he (saw) outlived them and the remaining eleven (11) wives out lived him and were called the mothers of the believers. During the time of his Uncle Abu Talib, the polytheist planned to execute Muhammad (saw) but always they were faced by Abu Talib and now when He was dead, the polytheist wanted to execute the plan. Muhammad (saw) was attempted for murder by Maccan Polytheists, but Allah saved him and helped him to migrate to Madinah. Thus the Prophet Muhammad (saw) left his house on Safar 27th, the fourteenth year of Prophet hood, i.e. 12/13 September 622 A.D.

The Madina Period:

Muhammad (saw) On Monday, 8th Rabi Awwal, The fourteenth year of Prophet hood, i.e. September 23rd, 622, arrived at Quba. He built the First Mosque in Quba on the basis of pure piety. He(saw) staid in Quba for four days(Monday to Thursday) in the hospitable chief Khultum bin Al-Hadam. On Friday he started to Madinah and on reaching there he was greatly and heartedly received by the faithful Muslims. He performed his Friday prayer with other Hundred Muslims at a place in the vale of Banu Salim. He then took his Abode where his camel sat down, which belonged to Abu Ayyub Al Ansari. The Madinise era can be divided into three phases.

1. The first phase was with lots of trouble, discord and obstacles. Some times aiming to total extermination of the new rising faith. (Ended with Al Hudaibiah Treaty.)
2. The second phase was a truce with the Pagan leadership and the Prophet(saw) inviting Kings beyond Arabia to come into the folds of Islam. (Ended in the Conquest Of Macca in Ramadan 8 A.H.)
3. In the third phase, people came to embrace Islam in hosts. Tribes and other folks came to Madinah to pay homage to prophet Muhammad(saw) till the death in Rabi Awwal, 11 A.H.

Madinah was divided into three parts One part consists of Muslims, the other part consisted Madinese polytheists and the third were the Jews(Hebrew) who migrated from Syria and other parts as they were expelled by Bazantine Empire. In Madinah, otherwise; all the affairs of Muslims life rested in their hands. Now, Muslims were at ease and could quite confidently handle the challenges of civilization, construction, means of living, economics, politics, government administration, war and peace, codification of the questions of the allowed and prohibited, worship, ethics and all the relevant issues. In a nutshell, they were in Madinah at full liberty to erect the pillars of a new Muslim community not only utterly different from that pre-Islamic code of life, but also distinctive in its features in the world at large. It was a society that could stand for the Islamic Call for whose sake the Muslims had been put to unspeakable tortures for 10 years. No doubt, the construction of a society that runs in line with this type of ethics cannot be accomplished overnight, within a month or a year. It requires a long time to build during which legislation and legalization will run gradually in a complementary process with mind cultivation, training and education. We will deal with game changing wars / missions and significant wars / missions with reasons and causes. Islamic teachings, revelation of Quran, tradition and ethics lined up side by side in the war and

during the peace time continuously. All the missions / Expeditions till Badar, took place to loot the Caravans of Maccans which traded between Macca and Syria. It was carried out in order to make up the wealth they (Muslims) had to compromise in Macca due to their faith in new religion i.e. Islam. The military side of the Prophet Muhammad (saw) starts.

Pre BADAR missions:

1. Name : Saif Al Bahar Platoon Expedition.
Cause : To intercept Caravan belonging to Quraish with Abu Jahal bin Hisham.
Led by : Hamzah bin Abdul Muttalib,
Date : **Ramadan 1 A.H, 623 A.D.** (Sacred Months : Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting : No Fighting took Place. Majdi bin Amr on good terms on both sides prevented imminent clash.
Major Events: Prophet (saw) accredited first flag in the History of Muslims. It was White in Colour and was entrusted to Kinaz bin Hussain Al-Ghanawi.

2. Name : Batan Raghib Expedition.
Cause : To intercept Caravan of Abu Sufyan
Led by : Ubaidah bin Al-Harith.
Date : **Shawwal 1, A.H, April 623 A.D.** (Sacred Months : Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting : Arrow shooting, No actual fighting.
Major Events: The Muslims had a White Flag.

3. Name : Al Kharr Expedition
Cause : To intercept Caravan at Al-Kharrar
Led by : Saad bin Abi Waqqas
Date : **DhulQidah 1, A.H.** (Sacred Months : Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting. Caravan already Left.
Major Events: 5 Day March to the Place. White Flag was with them.

4. Name : Ghazwa Al-Abwa or Waddan expedition.
Cause : To Intercept Camel Caravan belonging to Quraish at a place called Ghazwa Al-Abwa or Waddan.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Safar, 2 A.H, 623 A.D.** (Sacred Months : Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting took Place. Caravan already Left.
Major Events: **First mission** carried out by prophet (saw) himself. It was 15 day march to the place with white flag carried by Hamzah(Raz). He contracted a non-aggression pact with Amar bin Makshi Ad-Damari.

5. Name : Buwaat Expedition.
Cause : To intercept the Caravan of Quraish at a place called Buwaat.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Rabi Al Awwal, 2 A.H., 623 A.D.** (Sacred Months : Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting took Place. Caravan already Left.
Major Events: In Madinah He mandated Sad bin Muad to dispose the affairs.

6. Name : Safwan Expedition (Also called minor Badar Battle)
Cause : Safwan Invasion took to check Polytheist of Madinah who raided the Pastures of Madinah & looted some animals belonging to Muslims.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Rabi Al-Awwal 2 A.H., i.e. 623 A.D.** (Sacred Months : Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Could NOT catch the Polytheist and hence NO Fighting took place.
Major Events: Prophet(saw) went to persuit till he reached a place called Safwan near Badr.The standard was White in Color.

7. Name : Dhil Ushrairah Expedition.
Cause : To intercept the Caravan of Quraish at a place called Dhil Ushrairah.(It was direct reason for the Battle of Badar).

Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Jumah Dul Ula and Jumada Al Akhir, 2 A.H, November – December, 623 A.D.**
(Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting took Place. Caravan already Left to Syria.
Major Events: A Non aggression pact with Bani Madlij and Bani Dhumra. This invasion was the direct reason for the Battle of Badar.

8. Name : Nakhla Expedition.
Cause : To intercept the Caravan of Quraish at a place called Nakhla.
Led by : Abdullah bin Jaish.
Date : **Rajab, 2 A.H., 624 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: They were successful and took the booty and 2 prisoners.
Major Events: A letter was given to Abdullah to open after 2 days of journey. Fighting took place in the sacred month of Rajab. The action was approved and was divinely revealed in the Quraan stating that the behavior in the whole process was much more heinous and far more serious than the act of Muslims (They expelled Muslims and took their belongings and prevented them access to Macca). After this event Quraish began to realize the real danger that the Madinah could present with. In Shaban, 2 A.H., February 624A.D, Muhammad (saw) was divinely ordered to change the Qiblah from Jerusalem to the sacred Mosque in Makkah.

The Battle of Badar :

9. Name : Badar Expedition.
Cause : To intercept the Caravan of Quraish at a place called Al-Hawrah.
Led by : **Prophet Mohammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Friday, 17th Ramadan, 2 A.H., 624 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: They were successful and took the booty and 70 (approx.) prisoners.
Major Events: The expedition converted in to battle. It was the same caravan which escaped to Syria during Dhil Ushrairah Invasion. The Muslims were **300 – 317 men** for Badar Invasion. Standard was white in color. Abu Sufyan on the other Hand with the Caravan sent messenger Amr Al Ghifari to Macca for help. The Maccan army moved swiftly towards Badar but on the way they received another message from Abu Sufyan that they should return back as His Caravan was safe by then. The Maccan army was ready to go back BUT Abu Jahal wanted to proceed to Badar and punish the Muslims and prevent them from intercepting their Caravans in future. Some of the Maccan army returned back to Macca and **1000** soldiers including Abu Jahal proceeded to Badar and encamped at a place called Al-Udwat Al –Quswa. This was the first armed encounter between the Muslims and the Quraish. Abu Jahal was killed in the battle field and the Maccan army was defeated by Muslims. It was reported that angels took part in the battle, which was confirmed by Quraan.
10. Name : Al Kudr Invasion.
Cause : Banu Saleem of Ghatafan were engaged in mustering .troops to invade Madinah.
Led by : **Prophet Mohammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Friday, Shawwal, 2 A.H., 624 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: They invaded successfully with surprise.
Major Events: Banu Saleem fled before Prophet (saw) arrived at their home land. After Al Kudr Invasion, Prophet Muhammad (saw) remained in Madeena. Here he met Umair bin Wahab, whose sacred plan of killing him was revealed by Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself. There by knowing this, Umair accepted Islam to be his religion and went to Macca to propagate the new faith. The secret plan to kill Muhammad (saw) was made between Umair bin Wahab and Safwan bin Omaiyah in Macca.
11. Name : Jews of Bani Qaynuqa Invasion.
Cause : Blasphemy against Muhammad (saw) and breaking of Covenant..
Led by : **Prophet Mohammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **15th. Shawwal, 2 A.H., 624 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Muslims besieged the Jewish forts for 15 days and Jews accepted their defeat.
Major Events: Banu Qaynuqa handed over all materials, wealth and war equipment to the prophet (saw). Then they were banished from Arabia to Azrua in Syria where they stayed for a while and then perished away.

12. Name : As Sawiq Expedition.
Cause : Abu Sufyan with the help of Salam bin Mashkam (Chief Of Bani Nadeer Jewish Tribe) raided suburb of Madinah burnt the palm trees and killed two Muslims and fled away.
Led by : **Prophet Mohammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Dhul Hijja, 2 A.H., 624 A.D.**{2 months after Badar} (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting
Major Events: Sawiq is a kind of Barley porridge which the polytheists left in order to lighten their loads and hasten their escape hence the expedition was called As Sawiq expedition.
13. Name : Dhi Amr Expedition
Cause : Banu Thalabah and Banu Muharib were planning an attack to the outskirts of Madina
Led by : **Prophet Mohammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Muharram, 3 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Banu Thalabah and Banu Muharib hurriedly dispersed in the nearby Mountains and disappeared.
Major Events: Muhammad(saw) stayed their (place called Dhi Amr for whole of safar. This impressed the desert Bedouins in the area, that Muslims were powerful enough to cast fear in the ranks of enemies.
14. Name : Expedition of Burhan.
Cause : Patrolling the area of Al Furu.
Led by : **Prophet Mohammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Rabi Ath Thani, 3 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting.
Major Events: It was the first ever Patrolling expedition.
15. Name : Expedition of Al Qardah
Cause : To capture the caravans of Macca
Led by : Zaid bin Harith(Raz).
Date : **Jummada Thaniyah, 3 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Muslims took the caravan by surprise.
Major Events: The value amounted to 100,000 Dirhams.

The Battle of Uhud :

16. Name : Battle Of Uhud
Cause : Defeat in the Battle of Badar, so defeating the Muslims was the only goal left to regain the Pride of Maccans especially the Quraish.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Jummada Thaniyah, 3 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No clear victory for Makkani Army.
Major Events: On the call of Makkans, Tribe Kinanah and Tihama besides some Desert Bedouins Ahabshi formed alliance to take revenge from Muslims of Madinah. Thus they formed 3000 warriors including Khalid bin Walid. Old deep seated hatred in gulfed at both ends. During this time Madinah was on full alert and Muhammad (saw) was guarded day and night by a group of volunteers. Some people suggested to fight with in Madinah and some suggested to go out of Madinah and fight them. Finally they decided to fight the polytheist at a place outside Madinah called Uhud. Their army consisted of 1000 Muslim fighters. On passing by Al Wada prophet (saw) found out that the Jewish army wanted to join the Muslim army to fight against Polytheists. The offer was turned down by Prophet Muhammad (saw). When they reached Ash Shawt, where Muslims and Polytheists could see each other, Abdullah bin Ubai, The hypocrite rebelled against Muslims and because of this 300 warriors departed from the main Army. Now the remaining 700 Muslim warriors marched towards Uhud. Fifty Ansari Archers were stationed at a Mountain at the south bank of Qanat Al wadi.(Canal or Valley) to protect the back of the Muslim Army and the rest were marched to the battle ground. The Archers were strictly warned by Prophet (saw) not to leave the place at any cost what so ever. The Marching Muslim Army was divided into four groups: The Right Flank, The Left Flank and The Middle Flank. The fourth flank, The Az-Zubair Flank was to stand fast in the face of Khalid Bin Waleed's horsemen.

The Idolaters applied the rows system in mobilization of the army. Khalid Bin Waleed on the Right wing, Ikrima (son of Abu Jahal) was on the left and Abu Sufyan in the center. At zero Hours, the Quraish wanted to implant the seeds of discord among the Muslims, and said that "Leave us alone to fight our cousins and do not interfere.". Second attempt was made by the assistance of Al-Amir Al Fasiq (A influential run away Madanese). He called out his natives of Madinah to go against the Prophet (saw). These both attempts by Makkkan Army failed.

The fight began and both parties started fighting. First the Muslims annihilated the standard bearers of Polytheist army. In the centrally thick battle, the Muslims fought yelling "I seek death, I seek death" and gaining grounds. Hamzah (Raz) fought in the battle field like a lion but could not escape the assassinator Wahshi bin Harb's spear. And he died by the wound. While the Muslim army were about to win clear victory over the Makkans, The archers saw the spoils of war and were worldly tempted and left their place. They went against the order of the prophet Muhammad (saw). Khalid bin waleed_ A war expert, seized this golden opportunity to turn swiftly round the rear of the Muslim army and encompass them. Muhammad (saw) was taken by surprise by Khalid and his men. Khalid gave Muhammad (saw) two options: Either to flee for his life and leave the army to be annihilated or take an action which will risk his life. Muhammad (saw) took the second option and fought the enemy army. This shows the prophets matchless courage and guts.

At this juncture of time, the Muslim Army were divided into three. The first one ran for their life as far away to Madinah and left the battle field, the second mixed with the polytheists and could not be differed from them and the third group was those who cared for nothing except the prophet (saw). False news of Prophet's death was circulated in the battle field which broke the morals of the Muslims and due to this reason things got worse. During the time Prophet Muhammad (saw) was surrounded with the Polytheist Army, protected only by 9 men. During this time, *Utbah bin Abi Waqqas* pelted prophet (saw) with stones, one of it fell on his face. By this his (saw) lower right incisor and lower lip was wounded. He was then attacked by *Abdullah bin Shihab Az-Zuhri* which cleaved his fore head. *Abdullah bin Qamia* also got an opportunity and struck with his sword on prophet(saw) shoulder (that used to hurt Muhammad (saw) for a month) and then to his iron-ringed helmet whose two rings penetrated into his holy cheek. When he (saw) was being dressed for the wounds by Abu Ubaidah (Raz.), his front teeth fell.

In a regular withdrawal to the cover of Mountain Uhud, all Muslims retrieved from the battle field. The Makkans came up to the hills chasing Muslims but then they were either killed or driven off.

While leaving the battle field, the Makkans mutilated the dead bodies of Muslims. Even the women took part in it. Hind bin Utbah ripped open the liver of Hamzah (raz.) and chew it, but spat out. She even made anklets and necklaces by the ears and noses collected from the Mutilated bodies. This was the extent of hatred they built in their hearts.

An interesting dialogue between the Muslims and the Polytheists did occur, which the historians noted down. When the preparations of the idolaters for departure came to an end, Abu Sufyan went up the mountain and called out: "Is Muhammad (Peace be upon him) among you?" Muslims did not answer him. Then he asked "Is Ibn Abi Quhafah (i.e. Abu Bakr) among you?" They did not answer. He asked again: "Is 'Umar bin Al-Khattab among you?" They did not answer him; for the Prophet (Peace be upon him) forbade them answering him. Abu Sufyan only asked about those three. That is because he and his people knew quite well that the call to Islam depended to a large degree on these three men. Abu Sufyan then said: "As for these three, we have relieved you of." 'Umar could not help but shouting, so he said, "O enemy of Allâh, those whom you have just mentioned, I tell you that they are still alive. Allâh has maintained what you hate." Abu Sufyan answered: "The mutilation of your killed is something I did not order it; but it did not displease me." Then he shouted: "Hubal (an idol), let it be sublime!" The Prophet (Peace be upon him) said: "Why do you not reply?" "What shall we say?" They asked him. "Say: Allâh is more sublime and Exalted and Mightier as well." He said: "Al-'Uzza (i.e. an idol) is ours but you have no 'Uzza." "Why do you not reply?" The Prophet (Peace be upon him) said. "What shall we say?" They inquired. He said: "Say Allâh is our Protector, but you have no protector." Abu Sufyan said: "Well deeds! Today is a vengeance for Badr Day. This for that. war is attended with alternate success." 'Umar's reply was: "No. They are not the same. Our killed men are housed in Paradise; but yours are in Fire." Then Abu Sufyan said: "Come on, 'Umar!" The Messenger of Allâh (Peace be upon him) said: "Go and see what the matter is." He went there. Abu Sufyan asked him: "I beseech you by Allâh's Name to tell me the truth: Have we killed Muhammad

(Peace be upon him)?" 'Umar said: "By Allâh, 'No' and now he is listening to your words." Abu Sufyan said: "For me, you are more truthful than Ibn Qami'a, and even more reliable." Ibn Ishaq said: When Abu Sufyan and those who were with him were leaving he called out notifying: "We will meet again at Badr next year." The Messenger of Allâh (saw) said to one of his men: "Say: 'Yes, it is an appointment for both of us.'" Later on, the Messenger of Allâh (saw) dispatched 'Ali bin Abi Talib to trace them out saying that: "Pursue them and see what they are going to do, and what they aim at. If they dismount horses and ride on camels' back, this means that they are heading for Makkah; but if they ride horses and lead camels un mounted, they are leaving for Madinah. By the One, in Whose Hand my soul is, if they attacked Madinah I would march to them there and I would fight them." 'Ali said: "I went out and traced them to see what they were up to. I saw them mounting camels and leaving the horses un mounted. They were heading for Makkah.". Saturday evening 7th. of Shawwal, 3 A.H., prophet(saw) returned to Madinah.

For Muslims, it is noteworthy that fighting till death for the cause of nation and not Allah, will not make him martyr but an inhabitant of fire. The incident of Qazman is a proof of this. When Qazman was dying, the Muslims gave glad tidings of paradise, But then he said that he only fought for the good of his people and nothing else. Whenever his name was mentioned to Prophet (saw), he(saw) used to say: "He is an inhabitants of Fire". This ends of those who fight for the national cause or in the way other than raising up the word of Allah, though they fight under the banner of Islam or even in the army of the Messenger (saw).

In the battle of Uhud some seventy (70) Muslims and some twenty two to thirty seven (22-37) polytheist were killed. Allah knows best.

17. Name : Al Hamra Al Asad Expedition
Cause : As Makkans did not achieved their goal of clear victory in Uhud, after they have retrieved to a place called Ar Rawha, they wanted to return back to Madinah and inhiliate all Muslims. Muhammad (saw) had this vision and went to the Place called Al- Hamrah and waited for the polytheist army to engage.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **8th. Shawwal, 3 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No fighting took place. Only Muslims captured the spies and killed them.
Major Events: The Makkan army got terrified by the warning they received by Mabad bin Abu Mabad and deemed it safest to complete withdrawal back to Macca.
18. Name : Abi Salamah Mission
Cause : (Talha and Salamah, sons of Khuwailid) Banu Asad bin Khuzaimah mustered some volunteers to fight against Muhammad(saw). These were the first people to take arms against Muhammad(saw) after Uhud Battle.
Led by : Abu Salamah
Date : **1st. Muharram, 4 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Bani Asad bin Khuzaima were taken by surprise by Muslims. They were defeated by Muslims completely
Major Events: Because of the previous wounds of Uhud, Abu Salamah died after this mission.
19. Name : An Errand Mission
Cause : Khalid bin Sufyan Al-Hudhali was gathering some mob to raid the Muslim ranks.
Led by : Abdullah bin Unis
Date : **5th. Muharram, 4 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Khalid bin Sufyan was killed.
Major Events: The mission took eighteen(18) days and Prophet(saw) gave Abdullah bin Unis a stick in reward saying that the stick will function as sign of recognition of him during resurrection day.
20. Name : Event of Ar Raji
Cause : Delegates from the tribes of Udal and Qarah requested Muhammad (saw) to send some Muslims to preach Islam among their people, some of them were Muslims.
Led by : Six(6) OR ten(10) companions were send for the mission.
Date : **Safar, 4 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Muslim missionaries were killed.

Major Events: A Hundred Archers of Banu Lihyan clan surrounded Muslims at a place called Ar-Raji. A place in between Rabigh and Jeddah, and killed them. Some Muslims managed to escape and left to high grounds called Fudfud where they encountered Bedouins. The Bedouins pledged they will not kill them, But Asim with his men fought with them and were killed. During this time Three men were kept as captive. The first man rebuked them so he was killed immediately. The other two men were sold to Makkans. Khubaib was crucified by Uqbah bin Al Harith whose father was killed by Khubaib himself.. Khubaib prayed two rakah before his crucifixion. Zaid bin Ad Dathna was purchased by Safwan bin Omaiyah, and was killed in act of vengeance for his father's murder.

21. Name : Tragedy of Mauna well (Najd Mission)
Cause : Amir Bin Malik suggested Muhammad (saw) to send a missionary to Najd area.
Led by : Forty(40) OR Seventy(70) companions were send for the mission.
Date : **Muharram, 4 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Except Zaid Bin Najjar, All Muslims were killed.
Major Events: This mission to Najd was suggested by Amir Bin Malik to Muhammad (saw) to preach Islam in that area. He took the responsibility of protecting the Muslims. When The Muslims reached at Mauna Well_ A well in between Bani Amir, Hurrah and Bani Saleem. Amir Bin Tufail was approached by Haram bin Milhan with the message of Prophet Muhammad (saw), he was killed by him. Enemy of Allah 'Amir bin At-Tufail called called Bani Amir to massacre Muslims but they refused, then he called Bani Saleem for the same act and they responded his call and killed all the Muslims. The incident was conveyed to Muhammad (saw) by Amr Bin Omaiya. Amr bin Omaiya while returning from Mauna well rested in the shade of a tree near Qarqara with two men of Bani Kilab who joined him. There he killed the two men of Bani Kilab thinking of the avenge of some of his companions who were killed. When he reported the incidence to the prophet (saw), He (saw) was deeply moved and said that He had already given the protection to the Kilab tribe. Now the prophet (saw) was engaged in collecting the blood money from the Muslims and the Allies Jews. This very act at a later stage triggered the invasion of Bani An Nadeer.

22. Name : Bani An Nadeer Invasion
Cause : They did not fully comply with the covenant and pledges made to Prophet (saw) and they tried to kill Him (saw).
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Rabi Al-Awwal, 4 A.H. August 625 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No Fighting took Place.
Major Events: Prophet (saw) accompanied by Abu Bakar (Raz) and Umar (Raz.) went to Bani Nadeer to collect the blood money for the act conducted by Amr Bin Omaiya. There Amr bin Jaish volunteered to climb up the wall and drop a large mill stone on his (saw) head. The prophet (saw) was informed divinely and He (saw) with his companions hurried to Madinah. In Madinah Prophet (saw) sent a message to Banu Nadeer to evacuate Madinah with in ten (10) otherwise they will face serious consequences. On this the Jews were comforted and assured of help by the chief hypocrite Abdullah bin Ubai. By this the Jews regained their confidence and the chief Huyai bin Akhtab said: 'We will not leave our houses. Do whatever you like to do.'. On hearing this Muhammad (saw) marched up to their (Jewish) castle and laid siege for six night (another version 15 nights).

Quraish tribe remained neutral and the Hypocrite Abdullah bin Ubai as well as Ghatfan failed to keep their promises. At this juncture, the Jewish people contacted prophet (saw) and willingly complied to the prophets order.

23. Name : Invasion of Najd
Cause : It was carried out to immune Madinah from Baduions of Najd who were hostile and killed Muslim Missionaries (whose mission was only to preach Islam).
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Rabi Ath-Thani Or Jumada Al-Ula, 4 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Except Zaid Bin Najjar, All Muslims were killed.
Major Events: The Bedouins were disciplined.

24. Name : The Second Badr.
Cause : Which of the two parties_ Muslims of Madinah OR the Makkan Polytheists was worthy of survival.

Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Shabaan, 4 A.H., January 626 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: NO fighting took place as Makkans were too afraid to go to Battle.
Major Events: The Messenger Of Allah (saw) with 1500 fighters went out to Badar to face the enemy of Islam the polytheists of Makkah. Ali bin Abi Talib as standard bearer. He (saw) stayed there for eight (8) days and did not see the Makkan Army.

Abu Sufyan marched with 2000 soldiers and 50 Horse men. On reaching Mar Az-Zahran, some distance from Makka, and camped at a water place called Mijjannah, Abu Sufyan gave a speech which was cowardice in nature and showed dissuadeness in going to war. It seemed that the army has also the same feelings and they returned back to Makkah.

The Madaneese Muslims regained their military reputation, their dignity and managed to impose inspiring presence over whole of Arabia.

25. Name : Invasion of Doumat Al Jandal.
Cause : Some of the tribes near borders of Syria were involved in Robbery and loot and mustering troops to invade Madinah itself.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Late Rabi Al Awwal, 5 A.H.,** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No fighting took place as the hostile tribe knew about it and fled in all directions.
Major Events: Prophet (saw) marched with 1000 men to wards Doumat Al Jandal, 15 days march. They used to march in the night and hide during the day.

The Battle of Al Ahzaab (Battle Of Khandaq) :

26. Name : Battle of Al Ahzaab (Battle Of Khandaq)
Cause : Which of the two parties_ Muslims of Madinah OR the Makkan Polytheists was worthy of survival.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Shawwal till Dhul Qidah, 5 A.H., One Month.**(Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: No major fighting took place due to strategy applied by Muslims. It was the war of Nerves.
Major Events: Jews were exiled to Khaiber. The makkans and the Bedouin tribes were silenced. So no more rivals to challenge the forces of Islam. But Jews could not bear this. They sent a delegate of twenty Jews to Makkah and formed an alliance between Jews, Makka and Ghatfan tribe. The Jewish people instigated and managed to incite the confederates of disbelief against the prophet (saw) in the southern region. Quraish raised an army of 4000 men under the leadership of Abu Sufyan. From east came the tribes of Banu Saleem, Ghatfan, Bani Murrah etc. They assembled 10,000 men and marched towards madinah.
The messenger of Allah (saw) was informed by intelligence personnel of Madinah about the incoming danger and He (saw) immediately did summons high advisory board and conducted a careful plan to defend Madinah. Salman Farsi (Raz.) suggested that a trench to be dug as defensive line. . As Madinah was surrounded from all sides with mountains except the North side, which was most vulnerable. So, the prophet (saw) asked the men to make the trench in the North side of Madinah. This idea was accepted and the process of digging the trench started. A group of ten (10) each was given order to start digging. During the process severe starvation struck the Muslims and the prophet (saw) himself, seeing this Jabir bin Abdullah slaughtered a sheep and cooked some barley and invited Prophet (saw) and some of the companions, but Prophet (saw) invited all of the men to eat the cooked sheep. Everybody ate to their full but still the shoulder mutton and dough remained undiminished. One of the women bought a handful of dates and gave it Muhammad (saw) who took the dates and threw over his cloak and invited his followers to eat. The dates began to increase in number until they started to drop over the trip of his robe. Another incidence took place, reported by Al-Bara that a rock stood out as an immune obstacle in the ditch. Prophet Muhammad (saw) was called upon and he strike it with his spade for the first time and said: 'By Allah the keys of Al Sham is mine. I can see its palaces at the moment'. On the second strike he (saw) said: 'By Allah Persia is mine, I swear by Allah, I can see the white palace of Madain.'. And for the third strike to the

rock, the rock turned into small debris and he said: 'Allah is great, I have been given the keys of Yemen, I swear by Allah, I can see the gates of San'a while I am here with you'. The same version was reported by Ishaq. They worked day and night till the trench reached its military dimensions.

Now the confederates with 10,000 men arrived at the place where the trench stood between them and the Muslims as a barrier. The Muslim army consisted of 3000 people including Prophet Muhammad (saw). On attempt to attack the Muslims and break into Madinah, the disbelievers were surprised to find a wide trench, a new strategy, Unknown in Arabia. So, they decided to take siege of the city and started maneuvering around the trench, difficult to find a vulnerable spot through which they can penetrate. The Muslims as a defense hurled arrows and engage them skirmishly. Seeing this, the Polytheist made a decision to work their way through the trench and fight the Muslims. So, Amr bin Abd-e-Wudd, Ikrima bin Abi Jahal and Dirar bin Al-Khattab leaped their way through the trench into the Muslim Army. Amr was challenged by Ali bin Abi Talib and eventually killed in the duel. Others were obliged to run away by Ali bin Abi Talib. After this event the Polytheist tried other ways to invade Madinah but all in vain, as they were driven off by Muslims who were steadfast and dare to take any step to prevent them crossing the line. In this battle Prophet Muhammad (saw) failed to perform Obligatory prayers in time. So, he performed the Afternoon prayer and then the sun set prayer { Reported by Jabir (Raz) }. There are other different narrations.

As usual the polytheist army sent Chief of Bani Nadir, Huyai (Jew) to the chief of Banu Quraiza, Kab bin Asad Al-Quraz (Jew) to persuade him to nullify the pact they have with the Muslims. Huyai was successful in this and Banu Quraiza started to launch war operations against Muslims especially the secluded garrisons that housed Muslim women. The grieved message was conveyed to Muhammad (saw), who sent some men to confirm it and found out that Banu Quraiza had declared publicly their end of the pact with Muslims. The Muslims understood the situation and great dangers which now evolved. Now the Muslims were shut in within the Trench on the defensive side. The Hypocrites started to taunt of the vision which Muhammad (saw) saw during spading of the hard rock. Prophet Muhammad (saw) was greatly moved but was divinely calmed by revelation. He then started consulting his companions and wanted to give 1/3rd. of Madinah's fruit crops to Ghatfan and make the truce. But Muslims rejected it and wanted to fight till the last drop of Blood. During this time Allah created something which led the dissension of the enemy and later a complete defeat, as they failed to achieve their objective.

A man from Ghatfan by the name Naim bin Masud came to prophet Muhammad (saw) and asked his permission to take a strategy which he has against the Polytheists, which if successful will lead to the victory of Muslims. He was granted the permission. He managed to plot a discord between the Jews of Madinah Banu Quraiza_ Kab bin Asad, Quraish and Ghatfan. On Saturday night, Sahwwal, 5 A.H. both Quraish and Ghatfan sent their envoys to Banu Quraiza, asking to go to war on Saturday. But the Jews replied they will not fight on Saturday. Further they added they need hostages as a guarantee for their consistency. This demand was against the pact they have agreed upon. This convinced Ghatfan and Quraish that Madinah Jews violated the pact and would not fight the Muslims. Naim bin Masud was successful in his plot.

Meanwhile Muslims were supplicating Allah to protect their homes and provide security for their families. Allah responded by forces of nature of cold wind, rain which blew their tents, cooking vessels etc. coupled with the dissension and variance that cultivated in their hearts. At this juncture, finding no hope to achieve the target, the Polytheist army started to pack their belongings and started to leave in frustration. This fight was the fight of the nerves rather than the losses. No bitter fighting was recorded. This battle showed that no forces however huge, could ever exterminate the nascent Islamic forces growing steadily in Madinah. Following this battle Prophet Muhammad (saw) married **Zainab bint Jaish** (Raz.) (After Zaid bin Hariths_ His (saw) adopted son separated her). She was the **fifth** wife of Prophet Muhammad (saw).

27. Name : Invading Banu Quraiza
Cause : Banu Quraiza broke the pact during Battle Of Ahzaab (Battle of Khandaq). Secondly Archangel Gabriel appeared before Muhammad (saw) and asked him to proceed to the invasion of Banu Quraiza..
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**

Date : **Dhul Qadah, 5 A.H.**, (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Siege was laid for 25 days.
Major Events: The very day when Muhammad (saw) returned from Khandaq Battle, Archangel Gabriel appeared before Muhammad (saw) and asked to proceed to invade Banu Quraiza. Muhammad (saw) immediately summoned the prayer caller and ordered to announce fresh fight against Banu Quraiza. On normal Human level we can say that as Banu Quraiza violated the pact during battle of Al-Ahzaab, so the retaliation was a must. Muslims with 30,000 infantry and 30 Horsemen set towards the habitations of Banu Quraiza. Muslims on their way incountered some enemies and fought them and when they reached the Habitation of Banu Quraiza, they laid a tight siege.

The chief of the Jews Kab bin Asad gave his people three choices: First was to become Muslims and consequently everything would be in full security. Second option was to kill their (Jewish) children and women(Jewish) and then fight to the Muslims till the last drop of blood. Thirdly take Muhammad (saw) surprisingly on Saturday_ A day mutually agreed not to fight. None of the alternatives appealed the Jews so the chief fetched some Muslims who were good in relationship with him. Abu Lubaba was dispatched and when he was there he revealed that homicide is waiting for them. He then immediately realized that he had betrayed the Prophets Trusts, so he headed directly to the mosque and bind himself to a wooden pole swearing that he will be in this state unless Allah forgives him. He stayed in this state (except when prayer time was due) for six (6) nights when the revelation came to Muhammad (saw) regarding his situation to be relieved off.

The Jews of Banu Quraiza could have sustained the siege much longer because food and water was abundant in stock. While Muslims suffered Hunger and cold. The moral of Jews collapsed when two Muslims, Ali bin Abi Talib (Raz) and Az- Zubair bin Awwam (Raz) proceeded with an oath that by Allah they will never stop until they reach the garrison (martyred) like Hamza (Raz). They succeeded and the Habitants of Quraiza fell down and they(men) were hand cuffed and they had nothing left except to comply with the Messenger of Allah's judgment. Women and children were isolated in confinement

Sa'd was fetched by Muhammad (saw) to decide for the fate of the Jews. The Jews urged him his mercy in sake of their friendship. All the Jews were taken to Madinah and waited Sa'd's decision. Muhammad (saw) turned his face away from Sad so that he can make his decision. He decided that all the able bodied male persons should be killed, women and children to be taken as prisoners and their wealth be divided among Muslim fighters. Muhammad (saw) accepted his judgment and said 'Sad had judged by Allah's command'. One Jewish woman was killed because she killed one Muslim warrior with a grinding stone. Few accepted Islam and they were relived off. The spoils: One Fifth share went to Allah and his messenger, Three shares went to Horsemen and One share to Infantry. Prphet Muhammad (saw) selected **Rehana bint Amr bin Khanaqah** as his wife in the 6th Hijri year. She died shortly after farewell pilgrimage and was buried in Al-Baqi. Other women captives were sent to Najd to be bartered (exchange) with horses and weaponry. During this battle, a Jew by the name Salam bin Abi Al-Huqaiq used to muster and provided the polytheists with lots of wealth and supplies and also malign Prophet (saw). A group of five from Al Khajraj tribe took permission from the Messenger of Allah to take revenge. They were permitted and they managed to kill him.

After this war many punitive expeditions were sent to force the aggressive tribes and rebellious Arabians to come to peaceful terms with the Muslims.

28. Name : Mission Bani Bakr sept.
Cause : Punitive expedition to make a peaceful pact with Islam.
Led by : Muhammad bin Maslamah
Date : **Muharram, 6 A.H.**, (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Muslims attacked the Sept.
Major Events: In Muharram the 6th Hijri thirty (30) believers were sent under the leadership of Muhammad bin Maslamah. The Muslims attacked the Sept and dispersed them here and there. Plenty of spoils were collected and a high ranked disbeliever Thumamah bin Uthal was captured. He was brought to Madinah and was bonded to one of the pole. There he said three times that "If you were to kill me, then you would have to choose one of noble descent, if you were to be gracious, then let it be to a

grateful man and if you were to ask for money, you would have to ask for it from a generous man.”. On this Prophet (saw) asked to free him. He quickly went to water place and washed and came back declaring his new faith in Islam. He went to Makkah and said to Quraish that he will now not give a grain from Yamama, a suburban area near Makkah, unless the prophet (saw) would allow it. He kept his words till prophet Muhammad (saw) interceded at the earnest plea from makkans.

29. Name : Bani Lihyan Invasion
 Cause : They treacherously hanged ten (10) people of Prophet Muhammad (saw).
 Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
 Date : **Rabi Awwal, 6 A.H.,** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
 Fighting: No Fighting
 Major Events: Hanging of the Muslims took place earlier before the battle of Trench and Prophet (saw) deemed it unwise to take the step to punish Bani Lihyan, because they were seated near the out skirts of Macca. But when the power of the allied confederates collapsed and there was an unbalance of the power, Prophet Muhammad (saw) took this golden opportunity and headed with two hundred Muslim fighters and made a feint (deception) of heading to Syria, then soon changed route towards Batn Gharran. News reached Bani Lihyan and they immediately vanished in the mountains near by. This expedition took fourteen (14) days.

Minor Expeditions and Delegations continued, which are briefed in short.

30. Event : A platoon led by ‘Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan was despatched to a place called Al-Ghamir inhabited by Bani Asad in the year 6 A.H. The enemy immediately fled leaving behind them two hundred camels which were taken to Madinah.
31. Event : A platoon led by Muhammad bin Maslamah set out towards the habitation of Bani Tha’labah in Dhil Qassa. But a hundred men of the enemies ambushed and killed all of them except Muhammad bin Maslamah who managed to escape but badly wounded.
32. Event : In retaliation against Bani Tha’labah, Abu ‘Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah, at the head of forty men, was despatched to Dhil Qassa. They walked that night and took the enemy by surprise in the morning. Again, they fled to the mountains except one who was injured, and later embraced Islam. A lot of booty fell to their lot in that particular incident.
33. Event : A platoon, under the leadership of Zaid bin Haritha, was sent to Al-Jumum, the habitation of Bani Saleem, in the same year. A woman from Bani Muzaina showed them the way to the enemy’s camp. There the Muslims took some captives and gained a lot of booty. Later on, the Messenger of Allâh (Peace be upon him) granted the woman her freedom and married her to one of his followers.
34. Event : Zaid bin Haritha, in Jumada Al-Ula 6 Hijri, at the head of a hundred and seventy horsemen, set out to a place called Al-‘Ais, intercepted a caravan of Quraish led by Abul-‘As, the Prophet’s relative and looted their camels. Abul-‘As escaped and took refuge in Zainab’s (his wife and the Prophet’s daughter) house. He begged her to ask the Prophet (Peace be upon him) for the restitution of his wealth. The Prophet (Peace be upon him) recommended, but without coercion, that the people do that. They immediately gave the man back all his wealth. He went back to Makkah, gave over the trusts to those entitled to them, embraced Islam and emigrated to Madinah where the Prophet (Peace be upon him) reunited him with his wife, Zainab, after three and a half years of their first marriage contract. The verse relating to prohibition of marriage between women Muslims and disbelievers had not been revealed then.
35. Event : In Jumada Ath-Thania, the same year, Zaid at the head of fifteen men raided Bani Tha’labah and captured twenty of their camels but the people had fled.
36. Event : In Rajab of the same year, Zaid, at the head of twelve men, set out to a place called Wadi Al-Qura in a reconnaissance mission to explore the movements of the enemy. The people there attacked the Muslims, killed nine of them, while the rest including Zaid bin Haritha managed to escape.

37. Event : The invasion of *Al-Khabt* (diluted yoghurt) took place in the year eight Hijri i.e. before Al- Hudaibiyah treaty. Abu 'Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah led three hundred horsemen to observe a caravan belonging to Quraish. Because of the inadequacy of food supplies, they began to starve so much that they had *Khabt* (diluted yoghurt), hence the appellation "*The Army of Al-Khabt*". One of the men slaughtered nine camels at three times, three each time at different stages of the mission. Abu 'Ubaidah, the leader of the campaign prohibited him from doing so. The sea was generous and presented them with an animal called *Al-'Anbar* (sperm-whale) so rich in fat that they subsisted on it for half a month. When they came back home, they narrated the story to the Prophet (Peace be upon him), who commented that it was provision granted by Allâh, and asked them to share him some of its meat. This campaign came chronologically prior to Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty because of and after which the Muslims stopped intercepting Quraishi caravans.
38. Name : Invasion of Bani Al Mustaliq (Muraishi)
Cause : Chief of Bani Al Mustaliq, Al Harith bin Dirar with some Arabs mobilized his army to attack Madinah.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Shaaban, 6 A.H.**, (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Major Fighting.
Major Events: As soon as the plan of attack by the enemy was reached to Muhammad (saw) sent Buraidah bin Al Haseeb to verify the facts. Haseeb confirmed the report to Muhammad (saw) who then ordered Muslims to prepare for war. Hearing this some of the Arabs ran out of fear and the rest waited for the Muslim army to come. The Muslim Army on reaching at a well called Muraishi halted. The Battle started by throwing arrows to each other for an hour then the Muslim army rushed to the battle ground and ended in full victory. Amongst the captives was **Juwairiyah** (daughter of the chief Al Harith), to whom Prophet (saw) married. Other prisoners accepted Islam as their religion and hence they were freed.

Delegations and Expeditions following Bani Al Mustaliq Invasion:

39. Expedition : A military expedition led by 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf was dispatched to the habitation of Bani Kalb in Doumat Al-Jandal in Sha'ban 6 Hijri. Before setting out, the Prophet (saw) summoned 'Abdur Rahman, and placed his hand on the latter's hand invoking Allâh's blessings and giving him commandments to act magnanimously during the war. He (saw) told him to marry the king's daughter if they obeyed him. 'Abdur Rahman stayed among those people for three days, invited them to Islam and they responded positively. He then did marry the king's daughter Tamadur bint Al-Asbagh.
40. Expedition : In the same month and year, 'Ali bin Abi Talib was dispatched at the head of a platoon to the habitation of Bani Sa'd bin Bakr in a place called Fadk. Prophet Muhammad (saw) had been reported that those had rallied ranks to support the Jews. The Muslim fighters used to march in the day and lurk at night. On their way, they captured an enemy scout who admitted being sent to Khaibar tribe, to offer them support in return for their dates. 'Ali and his companions raided their encampment, captured five hundred camels and two thousand goats, but Banu Sa'd, with their chieftain Wabr bin 'Aleem had fled away.
41. Expedition : An expedition led by Abu Bakr As-Siddiq or Zaid bin Haritha was dispatched to Wadi Al-Qura in Ramadan 6 Hijri after Fazara sept had made an attempt at the Prophet's life. Following the morning prayer, the detachment was given orders to raid the enemy. Some of them were killed and others captured. Amongst the captives, were Umm Qirfa and her beautiful daughter, who was sent to Makkah as a ransom for the release of some Muslim prisoners there. Umm Qirfa's attempts at the Prophet's life recoiled on her, and the thirty horsemen she had gathered and sustained to implement her evil scheme were all killed.
42. Expedition : Anas bin Malik reported that some people belonging to tribe of 'Uraina came to Allâh's Messenger (saw) and made pretensions to Islam. They stayed in Madinah but found its climate uncongenial, so they were asked to pitch their tents in the pastures nearby. They did so and were all right. They then fell on the Prophet's shepherd and killed him, turned apostates from Islam and drove off the camels. This news reached the Prophet (saw), who sent a group of twenty Muslims led by Karz bin Jabir Al-Fihri on their track. They were brought and handed over to him. He had their hands and feet cut off,

their eyes gouged out in recompense for their behavior, and then they were thrown on the stony ground until they died. Biographers also reported 'Amr bin Omaiya Ad-Damari and Salamah bin Abi Salamah to have been sent on an errand to kill Abu Sufyan, the chief of Quraish, who had already sent a Bedouin to kill the Prophet (saw). The two men mission failed except for three polytheists killed on the way. It is noteworthy that all the foregone invasions did not imply real bitter fighting, they were rather skirmishes or punitive military maneuvers carried out to deter some enemies still un-sub-dued. Deep meditation on the development of war circumstances reveal the continuous collapse of the morale among the enemies of Islam, who had come to understand that they were no longer in a position to contain the Islamic call or weaken its active drive. This state of affairs reached its climax in Al- Hudaibiyah Treaty when the two belligerent parties, believers and disbelievers, entered into a truce agreement that pointed markedly to the ever-growing power of Islam, and recorded unequivocally the perpetuity of this heavenly religion in pan-Arabia.

AI-HUDAIBIYAH TREATY (Dhul Qa'dah 6 A.H.):

After all the above mentioned battles and struggles Muslims captured a power to be Un-challenged in the Arab Peninsula. Now the Muslims qualifies the undisputed right to observe worship in the sacred sanctuary. It was about sixth year of Hijri that Prophet Muhammad (saw) saw in his dream, while he (saw) was still in Madinah, that he had entered the sacred sanctuary in Makkah in accompanied by his followers and he was performing the ceremonies of Umrah (The lesser Pilgrimage). Their heads were shaved and their hairs cut off. As soon as Prophet Muhammad (saw) revealed his dreams to his followers, their heart leapt and actuated their deep longing and desire to take part in the pilgrimage.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) had his clothes washed, and He (saw) mounted on his camel and in company of fifteen hundred (1500) men marched towards Makkah. His wife **Umm Salamah** (Raz) joined this pilgrimage. They carried no weapons except some Bedouins whose faith was luke warm, they carried sheathed swords as they have no intentions of fighting what so ever. The messenger of Allah (saw) rested at a place called Dhi Hulaifa, and ordered that sacrificial animals to be garlanded and all believers to be donned in Ihram. He dispatched a reconnoiterer to hunt around for any enemy movement. The man came up with a bad news mentioning that a huge army awaits them. The prophet consulted his companions and came to conclusion that they will not fight unless they were debarred from performing the pilgrimage.

While Quraish wanted to prevent the Muslims to perform their pilgrimage to sacred sanctuary at any cost. So, he sent Khalid bin Waleed with two Hundred (200) horse men to check the Muslims. Khalid saw the Muslims and wanted them to be engaged but no Muslims showed eagerness to engage him, so he returned back to Abu Sufyan to brief him about the latest situation. Meanwhile Muslim pilgrims marched to pitch their tents at the furthest part of Al-Hudaibiah beside a well of water. Budail bin Waqra with some celebrities came to visit Muhammad (saw) and asked his (saw) intensions. In reply Muhammad (saw) cleared his intensions of pilgrimage to them and also invited the Quraish to the new religion. He also warned them if they be stopped for the pilgrimage, then they will fight to the last man and Allahs order must be fulfilled. The news was given to Abu Sufyan (Quraish) who then sent Mikraz bin Hafs, Al Hulaish bin Alqamah then Urwah bin Masud to negotiate with Muhammad (saw). During the stay with the Prophet Muhammad (saw) Urwah reported that no man was so much respected and taken care of with his disciples than He Muhammad (saw), even the Chosroes, Caeser and Negus failed to achieve such respect by their people.

From Muhammad (saw) side, He (saw) asked Umar (Raz) to go to Makka and negotiate, but He refused on the ground of personal enmity he has with Quraish. Then Unthman (Raz.) was sent as ambassador to the Polytheists for negotiations. He was also asked to call them to Islam and give glad tidings to the believers in Makkah that conquest was approaching. Uthman also conveyed them that they will immediately depart after pilgrimage, However they asked Uthman to perform in his individual capacity which He refused. Uthman arrival at the camp was considerably delayed due to which a foul play was suspected on the part of Quraish. On this the Muslims took solemn pledge at the hands of Prophet Muhammad (saw) to take revenge at any cost for the death of their companion and will stand firmly by their Master Prophet Muhammad (saw). This pledge was called "Bay'at Ar-Ridwan' (A covenant of fealty). The Quraish saw their firm intentions so after a few more interchange of messages a treaty was concluded. The treaty goes as follow.

- A. The Muslims shall return this time and come back next year, but they shall not stay in Makkah for more than three days.
- B. They shall not come back armed but can bring with them swords only sheathed in scabbards and these shall be kept in bags.

- C. War activities shall be suspended for ten years, during which both parties will live in full security and neither will raise sword against the other.
- D. If anyone from Quraish goes over to Muhammad (Peace be upon him) without his guardian's permission, he should be sent back to Quraish, but should any of Muhammad's followers return to Quraish, he shall not be sent back.
- E. Whosoever to join Muhammad (Peace be upon him), or enter into treaty with him, should have the liberty to do so; and likewise whosoever wishes to join Quraish, or enter into treaty with them, should be allowed to do so.

After the Hudaibiyah treaty (late in the 6th. A.H.) Muhammad (saw) started sending his messengers to invite the Kings beyond Arabia in the folds of Islam. Some of the notable invitations were:

- King Negus Al Ashma, the king of Abyssinia (Ethiopia). When He died Prophet Muhammad (saw) observed prayer in absentia for him, shortly after Tabuk ghazwa.
- King Muqawqas, vicegerent of Egypt. The offer to embrace Islam was neither accepted NOR rejected, but he did not accept Islam to be his religion. He gifted Muhammad (saw) with two maids from noble Coptic families, clothing and a steed for riding. Prophet (saw) accepted the gift and married the first maid_ Maria (Raz.) and the second maid was given to Hassan bin Thabit Al Ansari (Raz.).
- Emperor of Persia. Khusro. Khusro tore the invitation and asked the viceroy of Yemen to arrest the Prophet (saw). He was killed by his own son and they all came in to the folds of Islam including the Yemenies.
- Caesar, The King of Rome. (Hercules, King of Byzantines). Abu Sufyan (At this time He did not accept Islam) was summoned and to give the accounts of Muhammad (saw), which He did and gave truthful information. Al though impressed what he was told but the King did not accept Islam.
- A Letter to Mundhir bin Sawa, Governor of Bahrain. An exchange of letters were observed with the king and Muhammad (saw) asked the king to take Jizya (poll tax) from non-believing people who lived in his kingdom.
- A letter to Hauda bin Ali, Governor of Yamama. He said to Muhammad (saw) the invitation to the folds of Islam was very good and if He (saw) include him in his Government, He is prepared to follow.
- Letter to Harith bin Abi Shamir Al Ghassani, King of Damascus. He rejected to come in the folds of Islam.
- A letter to the king of Oman and his brother Abd Al Jaland. Both accepted Islam.

43. Expedition : This incidence took three days before battle of Khaiber. Rabah, A hireling took camels to near by Pasture, where He was attacked by a polytheist AbdurRahman Al Farazi, who drove away all the camels and also killed the man who was looking after. Salamah bin Al Akwa happened to be there, who was present at the pasture for the same purpose, chased the Polytheists and managed to free all the camels and also gather booty till Muhammad (saw) reached with his companions in response to the call made by Salamah before chasing the polytheists.

44. Name : Conquest of Khaiber.
Cause : A step taken by Muhammad(saw) to neutralize Jews for their hostilities& conspiracy.
Led by : **Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself.**
Date : **Muharram, 7 A.H.,** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: Major Fighting and siege.
Major Events: The Jews of Khaiber alliance with Confederates, triggered Bani Quraiza tribe to practice treachery, maintain contacts with Ghatfan and Arabians and further attempted to murder Prophet Muhammad (saw). Many convoys were sent to settle the accounts but all in vain. So, the last resort was to take an action against them.1400 volunteers gathered in response to the call. The Hypocrites of Arabia alerted the Jews for an imminent attack by the Muslims. The Jews asked for help from their alliances and promised them half the yield of the fruit that their farm could yield, if they managed to overtake the Muslim Army.

The prophet marched his army by the way of Isra Mountain and halted in a valley called Ar-Raji. He (saw) encamped at a place between Khaiber and Ghatfan so as to prevent the latter from reinforcing the Jews. At that place, there were three roads. He (saw) left the two for the vulnerabilities which laid in them and followed the third which was safe till the vicinity of Khaiber. Khaiber was split in two parts. The first part contained five forts and the second contained three forts. The Jews fought bravely but had run away. Muslims laid a siege for three days in vain, after which they got a chance to run on the forts. During the siege, Muslims cooked domestic asses and beto to eat BUT Prophet Muhammad (saw) asked them to throw it away and wash the cooking pots.

A Jew spy told the Prophet about subterranean water source which Leads to Khaiber forts. He suggested them to be cut off, this will undermine the resistance of the Jews. The Prophet (saw) did that and followed by fierce fighting, the Muslims conquered the forte. Muslims made siege one forte after another and conquered all the five fortes of the first part.

Muslims laid heavy siege for the second part of the Khaiber for fourteen days, before its falls. At this juncture Jews realized there is no escaping, so they negotiated for peace treaty. Prophet (saw) agreed for the treaty on a condition that they evacuate Khaiber and the adjacent land, leaving whatever gold and silver they had in possession. As the land was very fertile, the Jews negotiated Prophet (saw), that they be allowed to cultivate the lands and they would give half of the produce to the Muslims. Prophet Muhammad (saw) agreed to this. After this expedition only, a Jewish woman called Zainab bint Al Harith offered Muhammad (saw) a roasted sheep which was poisoned. He (saw) took a mouthful, but it was not to his liking so he (saw) spat out. Upon asking, she replied that if He (saw) would have been a king he (saw) would die and she is done with him but if he (saw) is a Prophet, He (saw) will not die and she will learn about it. As Bishr bin Al Bara died of the poison, she was ordered to be killed.

45. Event: In the north of the Khaiber lied the village Fadak. Allah cated fear into the hearts of the people of Fadak. The Prophet (saw) enetered into a treaty with them similar to the Khaiber. Fadak was exclusively his (saw) because no fighting was involved. Date: Late Safar 7th. A.H.

46. Conquest: Muslims marched to Wadi Al Qura (Another Jewish Colony). There also a peace treaty was offered by Muslims but in vain. So, a fight was due. In every Jewish killed, a fresh call for treaty was offered but in vain. Fighting went on for two days and resulted in full surrender of the Jews. Date: 7th. A.H.

47. Event : The Jews of Taima, on hearing the victory news of Prophet Muhammad (saw) over the Jews, one after another, offered no resistance, when He (saw) arrived to their habitat. The Jews not only received protection by Muslims but in turn they agreed to pay tribute. Date: Late Safar, 7th. A.H.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) saw that during prohibited months (Muharram, Dhul Qidah& Dhul Hijjah), the dessert Bedouins roaming will loot, plunder and practice all sorts their favorite hobbies to nascent Islamic state. So, He (saw) appointed Aban bin Said as the head of the Platoon to deter those Bedouins and forestall any attempt at raiding the headquarters of the nascent Islamic state.

48.Expedition: This expedition is called Dhat-ur- Riqa Expedition. This expedition occurred in 7 A.H. This expedition was made to end the Bedouins way of life and the dangers they imposed on the Muslims. This expedition was led by Prophet Muhammad (saw) himself. They marched deep inside the Najd, as far as Nakhla. They met the Bedouins of Ghatfan, but no fighting took place. That day the Prophet (saw) led his followers in a prayer of fear. In this expedition as the toe nails came off due to injury, and they bandaged it with rags, so the name of expedition went with Dhat-ur-Riqa (The expedition of Rags).

During the time Skirmish Battles took place. Here they are listed:

49. Fight : Led by Abdullah Al Lathi. Warriors: Platoon. Against Bani Al Muluh. Date : Rabi Awwal, 7. A.H.

50. Fight : Led by Umar bin Khattab. Warriors: 30. Against the people of Hawazin. Date : Shaaban, 7. A.H.

51. Fight : Led by Saad Al Ansari. Warriors: 30. Against bani Murrah in Fadak area. Date : Shaaban, 7 A.H.

52. Fight : Lad by Ghalib bin Abdullah Al Lathi. Warrior: 130. Against Bani Awal and Bani Abd bin Thalban. Date : Ramadhan, 7 A.H.
53. Fight : Led by Abdullah bin Rawaha. Warriors: 30 Horse men. Against Aseer (Basheer bin Razam), in Khaiber area. Date: 7 A.H. All Muslims and Aseer people fought till death on both end.
54. Fight : Led by Basheer bin Sad Al Ansari. Warriors: 300. Against Yemen. Date: 7 A.H
55. Fight : Led by Abu Hdrad. Warriors: 2. Against Jashm bin Muuaawiyah, who wanted to gather people of Qais at a spot called Ghabah and entice them into fighting the Muslims. Date: 7 A.H.

UMRAH (Dhul Qadah, 7 A.H.):

When Dhul Qada, 7 A.H. approached, Prophet Muhammad (saw) made an announcement for the Umrah pilgrimage. He proceeded with 2000 men, besides some women and children, and 60 camels to sacrifice. Muslims took weapons with them fearing the treachery of the Quraish, but left them 8 miles with a party of 200 men from Makkah. The Prophet (saw) with his companions entered Makkah and performed the Umrah. He ordered men to run in the first three circumambulation and walk in the rest 4, with best appearance, steadfastness and to look strong. The Makkans aligned on the top of Qu'aiqaan mountain and watched Muslims perform their obligatory. In the fourth day the Quraish asked the Muslims to leave the city and according to the Hudaibiah treaty the Muslims left Makkah and went to a near by place called Sarif. In Sarif, Prophet's Uncle Abbas offered the hands of his sister in law, Maimuna bint Harith (Raz.) to Prophet Muhammad (saw). He (saw) accepted the offer so that He (saw) could cement the ties between the notables of the Makkah. The wedding took place in Sarif. During his stay in Makkah, He (saw) sent a call to nearby tribes to embrace Islam. They are as mentioned.

- Call to habitats of Bani Saleem. Led by Ibn Abi Al Awja with 50 men. They put a deaf ear to the call and Fierce fighting took place.
- Call to the Rebels of Fadak. Led by Ghalib bin Abdullah with 200 men. Some rebelles were killed and lots of booty was collected.
- Call to Banu Qudaa who had gathered a large number of men to raid Muslim ranks. Led by Kaab bin Umair Al Ansari with 15 men. All Muslims were killed except one, who came back badly injured.

56. Expedition: Led by Shuja bin Wahab Al Asadi with 25 men. Against Bani Hawazin tribe. Date: Rabi Al Awwal, 8 A.H
57. Name : Battle Of Muthah.
Cause : Ambassador Al Harith bin Umair Al Azdi was killed by a Christian by the name Al Ghassani.
Led by : Zaid bin Haritha with 3000 men.
Date : **Jumma dul Ula, 8 A.H., September, 629 A.D.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting: The most significant and fiercest battle during the life time of Prophet (saw).
Major Events: The Prophet peace be upon him had sent Al-Harith bin 'Umair Al-Azdi on an errand to carry a letter to the ruler of Busra. On his way, he was intercepted by Sharhabeel bin 'Amr Al-Ghassani, the Governor of Al-Balqa' and a close ally to Caesar, the Byzantine Emperor. Al-Harith was tied and beheaded by Al-Ghassani. On receiving the news, Prophet Muhammad (saw) dispatched an army of 3000 men to discipline the transgressors.

The Muslim army marched north ward to Ma'an, a town bordering on geographical Syria. There news came to the that Heraclius had mobilized a hundred thousand troops together with another hundred thousand men of Lakhm, Judham and Balqain - Arabian tribes allied to the Byzantines, totaling to 200,000 men.

The Muslims discussed the matter and decided to fight. When the Army met each other Zaid bin Haritha took the Banner and fought, after his fall Jaffar bin Abi Talib took the Banner and fought to his last breath, then Abdullah bin Rawaha took the banner and fought to the last breath. Now there was no one to hold the banner. Thereupon a man from Bani Ajlan tribe, called Thabit took the banner and called the Muslims to select a leader. The honor was given to Khalid bin Waleed. As reported He

broke nine swords in the battle. He strategically reshuffled the Muslim army into Right and Left flanks and introduced forward division from the back in order to cast fear into the hearts of the Byzantine army by deluding them that fresh reinforcements had arrived. The Muslims engaged the enemies sporadically and gradual retreat in a fully well planned withdrawal. Muslims could not achieve their objectives but it made a heavy impact in reputation of the Muslims in Arabia. The desert Bedouins like Banu Saleem, Ashja, Ghatfan, Dhubyana, Fazarah and some others came to accept Islam out of their own sweet will.

58. Campaign: This conquest is called Dhat As Salasil campaign. The Arabians North of Madinah near the borders of Syria were in alliance with the Byzantine empire. Prophet (saw) wanted a wisely planned maneuver that might bring about a state of rapport with Muslims and Bedouins as well (as Bedouins became Muslims). Amr bin Al As was given the responsibility of this Agenda. He went out with 300 men and 30 cavalry to accomplish his mission. On arriving at the spot he witnessed a large built up army. For this He sent messenger to Madinah to seek reinforcement. Abu Ubaidah bin Al Jarrah (Raz) with 200 men and platoons including Abu Bakr (Raz) and Umar bin Al Khattab (Raz) came to his assistance. Muslims were successful in their mission. Date: Jumada Ath Thaniya, 8 A.H.
59. Campaign: This conquest is called Khadrah campaign. Some Bani Ghatfan who were still outside the domain of Islam, were amassing troops. Led by Abu Qatadah (Raz). He took fifteen (15) days to teach them an unforgettable lesson. Date: Shaaban, 8 A.H.

The Conquest of Makkah (10th. Ramadhan – 17th. Ramadhan, 8 A.H.):

As per the treaty of Hudaibiah Banu Bakr Tribe joined Quraish and Khuzaaah Tribe joined Muslims in their free will. Due to ulterior motives stretching to pre Islamic period, ignited fresh hostilities among these two tribes. In Shaaban, 8 A.H. Banu Bakr with the help of Quraish massacred the Khuzaaah tribe, not sparing them even in the holy sanctuary of the Kaabah. The Khuzaaah tribe asked for justice from their Muslim allies. Prophet Muhammad (saw) as the head of Muslims demanded an immediate redress for not only violating the treaty but also slaying men allied to him in the sanctified area. Three demands were made.

- To pay blood money for the victims of Khuzah,
- To terminate their alliance with Banu Bakr, OR
- To consider the truce to have been nullified.

The Quraish now realized their grave situation and called for emergency meeting and decided to send their chief Abu Sufyan to Madinah for a renewal of the truce. Abu Sufyan headed to his daughter's house where he was unwelcomed by his own daughter. From her house He directly head towards Prophet Muhammad (saw) where he was denounced off. He then approached Abu Bakr. He faced the same treatment. He then turned to Ali bin Abi Talib, where he begged in most humble words. But Ali also showed his inability to help him. Frustrated Abu Sufyan headed back to Makkah and reported what happened to him during the visit.

On the authority of At Tabari, The Messenger of Allah (saw) informed his beloved wife Ayesha (Raz) three days prior to the news of the breach of covenant, to make preparations peculiar to marching out to war. On the morning of the third day when Amr bin Salim Al Khuzai with forty (40) horsemen arrived in Madinah to give the news of the breach of the pact of Hudaibiyah, then only Muslims of Madinah came to know about it. He (saw) tried his best to black out any news concerning his mission to Makkah by sending Qataadah bin Rabi in the direction of Edam. But Madinah was occupied by his plan. After making full preparations, the Prophet Muhammad (saw) with a companion of ten thousand (10,000) men on 10th. of Ramadhan, 8 A.H. marched in the direction of Makkah. At Al Abwa, Muslims met Abu Sufyan bin Al Harith and Abdullah bin Omaiyah (Prophet's cousins), but on account of the harm they had already bought to the Muslims, were neglected. But on the counsel of Ali (Raz), they headed towards prophet (saw) and asked his (saw) forgiveness. Muhammad (saw) showed kindness and mercy towards them and forgave them. The Muslims marched to a place called Al-Qadeed, where water was available, there the Muslims broke their fasts and then marched towards Mar Az-Zahran. Prophet (saw) asked his companions to kindle fire everywhere for cooking purpose, but the real intension was that the Quraish should be afforded full opportunity to assess

the situation and should not in danger their lives by fighting. Meanwhile Abu Sufyan along with Hizam and Budail went out to reconnoiter. When they reached nearby Muslim camp, they met Abbas (Prophet (saw) Uncle), He advised them to accept the new faith and persuade his people to surrender before Muhammad (saw). Abu Sufyan along with the company of Abbas went in seeking the Prophet's audience. There Abu Sufyan declared his new faith, and was welcomed by Prophet (saw).

On 17th; Ramadhan, 8 A.H; Prophet Muhammad (saw) left Mar Az-Zahran and marched towards Makkah. Different tribes with their banners flown up, were the first ones to get inside the holy sanctuary, while Muhammad (saw) with heavily armed Emigrants and helpers entered the sanctuary in the last. Strict orders were given not to harm any women, children elders. Not to cut trees or burn houses and fight only in self-defense. Meanwhile Abbas asked Abu Sufyan to hasten his way into Makkah and warn the people. The Makkans saw Abu Sufyan, they cursed him and abused him, including his wife.

He (saw) with Allah's will appointed Khalid bin Waleed as the leader of right flank of the army and to enter Makkah through lower avenues. Az-Zubair bin Awwam was given the leadership of left flank of the army and was asked to march to Makkah through upper side, holding Messenger's banner. Abu Ubaidah took command of the infantry and to penetrate in to the city via side valley. Khalid bin Waleed while entering the sanctuary killed twelve (12) of the polytheist and sustaining two (2) of the martyrs. The Messenger of Allah staid in Makkah for 19 days. In his 19 days campaign, He knocked down all 360 idols which was inside the house, The Kaabah, He recited the following verses from Quraan : " And Say: 'Truth (i.e. Islamic Monotheism or this Qur'an or Jihâd against polytheists) has come and Batil (falsehood, i.e. Satan or polytheism, etc.) has vanished. Surely! Batil is ever bound to vanish.'" [17:81] And Allâh further said: "Say (O Muhammad peace be upon him): "The Truth (the Qur'an and Allah's Inspiration) has come, and Al-Batil (falsehood - Iblis) can neither create anything nor resurrect (anything)." [34:49] He then started the usual circumambulation on his ride. He was not in a state of Ihram. On that very day, the Prophet (saw) entered 'Umm Hani's house where he washed and offered prayers of victory. Most of the Makkans were forgiven and were generously treated. Even the man by the name Haabar, who had attacked prophet's daughter with a spear, while her way from Makkah to Madinah, that she ultimately died, was forgiven. The conquest of Makkah was considered to be the most serious profit achieved by Muslims at that time. The submission of Quraish was therefore, the final elimination of paganism in the Arabian Peninsula.

It is interesting to note that Prophet Muhammad (saw), if saw the slightest opportunity to convey his message to the people, he would not hesitate. He also looked that no truce is broken by any means and no Muslims are killed without any genuine reason, otherwise an action from the Muslims will be the result. It has been noted that all the wars which took place were in consequence of the above mentioned, if were violated.

60. Campaign : This campaign is called Hunain valley campaign. It occurred during 6 Shawwal, 8 A.H. Malik bin Awf, The General founded army in coalition of the septs of Hawazin and Tafiq, Nasr, Jashm and Saad bin Bakr tribes and people of Bani Hilal. They took their wealth, women and children with them to Awtas, A valley in Hawazin land near to Hunain to annihilate Muslims.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) accompanied by twelve thousands (12,000) men marched towards Hunain. The army was huge and some of the Muslims believed that they will never be defeated. On Wednesday night, 10th of Shawwal, 8 A.H; Muslims entered the valley at night. At the dawn Muhammad (saw) mobilized his army, without knowing that the Malik men were lurking for them. As soon as Malik men knew that Muslims were down in the valley, they hurled arrows, and the battalions started a fierce attack, which surprised the Muslims. The Muslims started running here and there saving their lives, on which Prophet Muhammad (saw) called them to engage the enemy but to his dismay. Then He turned to Allah for help. Then after his supplication, He(saw) ordered his Uncle Al-Abbas to call Muslims to resume the fight. Al Abbas had a sonorous voice and he called the Muslims at top of his voice. Muslims responded and about Hundred (100) of them gathered around Muhammad (saw) and resumed fight. Muslim battalions poured successively into the battle field in the same manner that they left it. Both of the parties' stood fast and fought fiercely. The Muslims started regaining their grounds and after a few hours of fight, they completely defeated the enemy. The defeated army ran to Nakhla, Awtas and Taif for security.

61. Campaign : This campaign is in fact the extension of the Hunain campaign, as the majority of Malik men

including the General Malik fled to Taif for security. Khalid bin Waleed with one thousand (1000) men marched towards Taif. While Muhammad (saw) proceeded towards Nakhla, then towards Qarn Al Manazil, through Laiyah and then rejoined Khalid bin Waleed at Taif. There He (saw) put a tight siege to the well-defended castle. After many days of siege, the castle won't yield. They had stocks which can last up to a year. So, Prophet (saw) asked the Muslims to return back, and hence Muslims returned back without conquering the castle to Al Jiranah, where the booty of Hunain campaign was guarded under the charge of Masud bin Amr Al Ghifari. There Prophet Muhammad (saw) distributed the wealth for which some of the Madineese Muslims (Al-Ansars) were furious. Prophet Muhammad (saw) turned to them and reminded them of the state they were in and the state where they are now and He said the famous quote: ' Are you not satisfied, O group of helpers that the people go with ewes and camels while you go along with the Messenger(saw) of Allah to your dwellings." He comforted them to such an extent that the Madineese Muslims (Al-Ansar) started weeping till their tears rolled down to their cheeks and beards and they said that they are satisfied with their lot and share.

Return to Madinah (Last six nights of Dhul Qadah, 8 A.H.):

After distributing the spoils of war, Prophet Muhammad (saw) headed towards Makkah to perform Umrah. There He (saw) appointed Itab bin Usaid as Governor of Makkah. And then returned to Madinah in Dhul Qadah, 8 A.H.

Back to Madinah, Prophet Muhammad (saw) did not sit quietly, rather He sent Messengers and callers to different parts of Arabia to come in the folds of Islam, the true way of Life to be bestowed to Allah. In the crescent of Muharram of 9th A.H. Muhammad (saw) sent believers to the listed tribes.

1. 'Uyaina bin Hisn to Bani Tamim.
2. Yazeed bin Husain to Aslam and Ghifar.
3. 'Abbad bin Bishr Al-Ashhali to Sulaim and Muzainah.
4. Rafi' bin Mukaith to Juhainah.
5. 'Amr bin Al-'As to Bani Fazarah.
6. Ad-Dahhak bin Sufyan to Bani Kilab.
7. Basheer bin Sufyan to Bani Ka'b.
8. Ibn Al-Lutabiyah Al-Azdi to Bani Dhubyan.
9. Al-Muhajir bin Abi Omaiyah to Sana'a' (Al-Aswad Al-'Ansi called at him when he was in it).
10. Ziyad bin Labid to Hadramout.
11. 'Adi bin Hatim to Tai' and Bani Asad.
12. Malik bin Nuwairah to Bani Hanzalah.
13. Az-Zabraqaan bin Badr to Bani Sa'd (a portion of them).
14. Qais bin 'Asim to Bani Sa'd (a portion of them).
15. Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Hadrami to Al-Bahrain.
16. 'Ali bin Abi Talib to Najran (to collect *Sadaqa & Jizya*).

Similarly, as the dispatch of the believers to the tribes were important so was to dispatch of the platoons to different parts and tribes of Arabia was important. This was necessary so that Muslims prevalence and their domination and security on all lands of Arabia could be felt. List of Platoons are as listed.

62. Platoon: Led by Uyaina bin Hisn Al Fazari with fifty (50) horse men. To Bani Tamim. Cause: Refused to pay Jizya. Date : 9 A.D. Later ten of the leaders of Bani Tamim came to prophets door and applauded in the fields of speech and Poem and there was a debut in the mosque. After this the leaders of Bani Tamim accepted Islam as their religion and hence Muhammad (saw) returned their wealth, women and children.
63. Platoon: Lead by Qutbah bin Amir. To a spot called Khatham in Tabalah not far from Turbah. Date: Safar, 9 A.H.
64. Platoon: Lead by Dahhak bin Sufya. To Bani Kilab. Cause: To embrace Islam. Date : Rabi Al Awwal, 9 A.H.

65. Platoon: Lead by Alqamah with three Hundred (300) men. To Jeddah shores. Cause : Some men from Abyssinia (Ethiopia), who gathered near the shores of Jeddah and exercised acts of piracy against Makkans. Date : Rabi Al Akhir.
66. Platoon: Lead by Ali bin Abi Talib.(Raz) with hundred (100) on camels and fifty (50) on Horses. To Adi of Mahallat. Cause: To destroy the Idol of Al-Qullus so that no Paganism is left in the Arab area.
67. Name : Battle with Byzantine Empire..
Cause : Caesar, the emperor of Byzantine empire felt the heat of new Muslim state, so he wanted to crush it once for all..
Led by :
Date : **Rajab, 9 A.H.** (Sacred Months: Rajab, Dul Qada, Dul Hijja and Muharram)
Fighting:
Major Events: Caesar realized the dangers of the rising power of Muslims and the influence it has made on the Arabian tribes. He feared that his borders would also be endanger by the nascent but powerful Islamic State. He therefore along with the pro-Roman Ghassanide tribe gathered a huge army to launch a decisive bloody battle against the Muslims.

As soon as the news of the preparation of war by Byzantine with the help of Ghassanide reached Madinah, Madinah came under fear. Muhammad (saw) considered the grave situation and did not made a decision to fight in the vicinity of Madinah, as because it will lead to awful impression of Islam as well as on Muslims credibility. Other danger was that the Hypocrite may stab at the back while the Romans from the front. If they succeeded in their plans then Muslims will have to surrender and all the gains they had after so much war, patients, loss of lives and skillful, wise practice for the nascent Islamic state will collapse once for all. So, Muhammad (saw) decided to fight at the Byzantine Empires border. Once the decision was taken by Prophet (saw), Muslims were sent to Makkah and other tribes to come to aid Muslims of Madinah to go to war. This time Muhammad (saw) announced clearly for the fight and did not practice the habit of concealing his real intensions which He (saw) usually used to do. No sooner the Muslims of the Arabia heard his call, they rushed to Madinah for the golden opportunity which lies ahead.

Upon accomplishing the equipment of the army, He(saw) appointed Maslamah Al Ansari, In another version Siba bin Artah as the in-charge of the affairs of Madinah, when He is off to the war with the Byzantines. The Muslim army marched towards Tabuk with 3000 men. The army was not perfectly equipped. There was shortage of provisions to such an extent that eighteen (18) men had to mount on one camel alternatively. This army ws called “ The Army of distress”. The army reached Tabuk to face the enemy of Islam.

On hearing the Muslim army’s arrival, the Byzantines and their allies were so terrified that none of the dared to set out and fight. On the contrary they scattered inside the territory. At this juncture, all the tribes who were pro-Byzantines learned that their dependence on former Master came to an end, so they became Pro-Muslims and paid Jizya. After this prophet Muhammad (saw) started returning back to Madinah. On the way the Hypocrites seized an opportunity to kill Prophet (saw), but Hudhaifa, who was sent by Prophet (saw) to see what, was happening, He managed to drive them away. On this occasion, Allah revealed in his verses not to pray over their dead, not to take any gift and not to visit their toms. In Madinah, Prophet Muhammad (saw) and his army were welcomed by women and children. This expedition took 30 days to and fro and 20 days in Tabuk. After this expedition Muhammad (saw) attended nearly seventy (70) delegates. All of them either converted to Islam or made peace treaty with Him(saw).

In the same year (9 A.H.), Abu Bakr (Raz.) was sent to Makkah for Umrah. There He (Raz.) announced that no disbeliever would after this year perform pilgrimage, nor would anyone be allowed to make Tawaf of the sacred House unclothed. This vetoes all aspect of Paganism out of Arabia and stated quite unequivocally that pre-Islamic practices were no longer in operation.

Farewell Hajj (Dhul Hijja,, 10 A.H.):

The Messenger (saw) of Allah announced his intentions of performing Hajj himself. Hearing this, enormous crowd assembled in Madinah, all of them want to seek guidance and attend the pilgrimage. Saturday, of the last four days of Dhul-Qadah, Prophet (saw) started for departure from Madinah to Makkah. During pilgrimage, when he was in Arafah in evening, He saw One Hundred and twenty four thousand (124,000) OR one Hundred and forty thousand (140,000) men gathered around him. Here He (saw) made his farewell speech dated 9th. of Dhul Hijja. The man to speak loudly in behalf of Prophet Muhammad (saw) was Rabi a bin Omayyah bin Khalaf. As soon as the prophet completed his speech, the following Quraanic revelation revealed.

“This day I have perfected your religion for you, completed favor on you, and chosen for you Islam as your religion.”
..... [5:3].

The second speech He (saw) made on the Slaughtering day (10th. of Dhul Hijja.), after noon prayer.

Back to Madinah (Dhul Hijja,, 10 A.H.):

Back to Madinah, He (saw) the arrogance of Byzantine Empire. They used to kill their agents, who became Muslim. Killing of Farwah bin Amr Al Judhami , who was their agent on Mu'an, was an evidence. Muhammad (saw) appointed Osamah bin Zaid bin Haritha as the commander of the Army. His leadership was a subject of criticism because of his young age. But his leadership was supported by Muhammad (saw) with genuine reasons so Muslims started joining his army in large number. The marched along the borders of Al Balqa, Ad-Darum of Palestine. His aim was to implant long lasting fear in the hearts of Byzantines and implant confidence in Arab tribes that church brutality cannot go unchecked. This was the last expedition sent by Muhammad (saw).

Muhammad (saw) knew before his pilgrimage that his (saw) time has arrived to depart this world. This was clear when He talked to Mua'dh, whom He had dispatched to Yemen in the tenth Hijri (10th. Hijri). He (saw) also spoke about his last days were arriving while giving his farewell speech. On Monday the 21st. Safar, 11 A.H., He (saw) participated in funeral rites in Al- Baqee. On the way back to his House, he had headache, and the temperature started rising. He led Muslims in prayer for eleven days though He (saw) was sick. The total number of days of Muhammad (saw) sickness counts to either thirteen or fourteen. IN these days He instructed many important things which the Muslims should abide by. I will not mention these as my focus on Muhammad's (saw) life was to shed a light of him as a Master, General of Army and the supreme strategist of his time and the time to come. Muhammad (saw) took his last breath on Monday, the twelfth of Rabi Al Awwal, in the eleventh. Hijri (11 A.H.). “Inna lillahe wa Inna ilahi Raajeoun”. After Him (saw) Muslims selected the veracious Abu Bakr as their first Khalif.

O Allâh! send your blessings (and the Holy Words of Yours) upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as You have send blessings upon Ibrâhim and the family of Ibrâhim.

You are worthy of all praise, All Glorious.

O Allâh! bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have already blessed Ibrâhim and the family of Ibrâhim. You are worthy of all praise, All Glorious.
