

تعليم التاريخ

TAAREEKH

Islamic History

GRADE

6

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Part One

Lesson 1

احد

Battle of Uhud



(Date: Shawwaal 3 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Revenge	50 000 Dinaars	Shawwaal, 3 A.H
consulted	Abu Sufyaan	Jihaad

When the Quraysh returned to Makkah Mukarramah, they realised that they suffered a disgraceful loss at Badr. Those who lost their fathers, brothers and other close relatives in Badr were waiting to take revenge.

Abu Sufyaan and other leaders of the Quraysh decided that they should prepare for another war against the Muslims and take revenge for their relatives and leaders who were killed in Badr. They kept aside 50 000 Dinaars (gold coins) for this purpose.

The Quraysh sent messages to the different tribes encouraging them to wage war against the Muslims. In this way, they gathered an army of 3000 people including 700 armed warriors. They also had 200 horses, 3000 camels and fifteen women (whom they took with them to sing poetry and encourage their fighters). This well-equipped army left from Makkah Mukarramah under the command of Abu Sufyaan in Shawwaal 3 A.H.

Hadhrat Abbaas (radiyallahu anhu) wrote down this news and sent it to Rasulullah ﷺ warning him that the Quraysh are coming to take revenge.

When Rasulullah ﷺ received this news, he sent two Sahaabah to get more information about the Quraysh. They returned and informed Rasulullah ﷺ that the Qurayshi army was almost reaching Madinah.

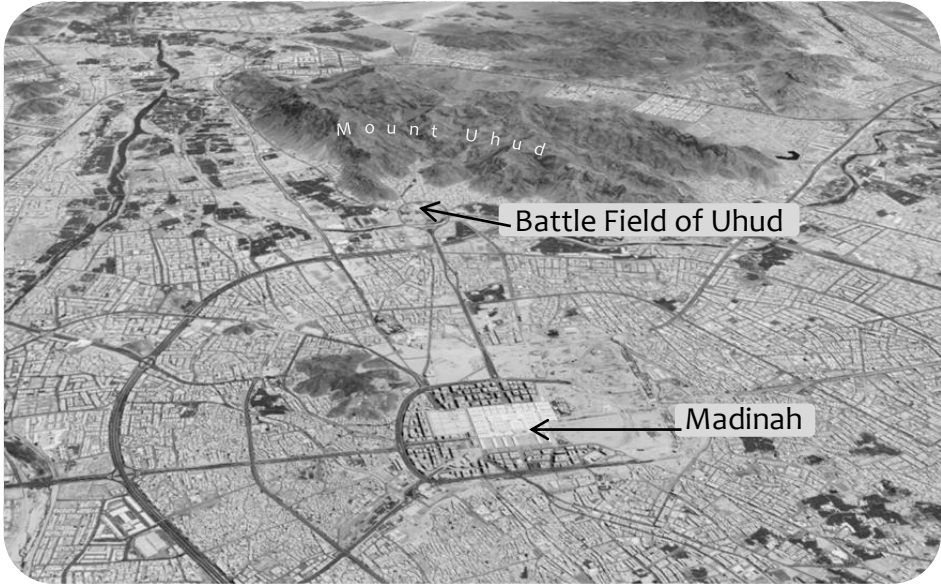
Rasulullah ﷺ consulted with the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). The senior Muhaajireen and Ansaar suggested that the Muslims should fight the enemy from inside Madinah. However, the younger Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), who did not take part in Badr and were hoping to give their lives for Islam, suggested that they attack the enemy from outside Madinah.

‘Abdullah bin Ubayy, who was the chief of the hypocrites, and an expert in war, was also asked his opinion. He said: “It is our experience that whenever an enemy attacked Madinah and the people of Madinah fought the enemy from inside the city, the Madanis always won. However, whenever they fought the enemy on the outside, they were defeated. I feel that we should not step out of the boundaries of the city.”

Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) and others said, “O Rasulullah ﷺ! If we defend ourselves whilst we are inside Madinah, our enemy will feel that we are weak cowards in the path of Allah Ta’ala. Let us come out of Madinah and fight the enemy.”

When Rasulullah ﷺ saw the eagerness of the younger Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to fight outside Madinah and the

desire for martyrdom from some of the senior Muhaajireen and Ansaar, he decided that they will fight the enemy outside Madinah.



It was a Friday after the Jumu'ah Salaah, when Rasulullah ﷺ gave a talk in which he created the desire for Jihaad within the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) and commanded them to prepare for battle. The moment the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) heard this, it was as though a new life came into their bodies. They felt that now the time has finally come for them to be freed from the 'jail' of this world.

Lesson: Before doing anything, consult. Take advice from the learned, pious elders.

Revision Exercise

Use the first letter/ number as a clue to fill in the blanks:

The Quraysh decided to take r_____ from the Muslims.

They kept aside 5_____ D_____ for this purpose. An

army of 3_____ people including 7_____ well armed warriors,

2_____ horses, 3_____ camels and 1_____ women left

from Makkah under the command of A_____.

When Rasulullah ﷺ received the news that the Qurayshi

army was almost reaching M_____, he c_____ with

the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). After taking their suggestions,

Rasulullah ﷺ decided to fight o_____ Madinah. After

the Jumu'ah Salaah, Rasulullah ﷺ gave a talk in which he

created the desire for J_____ within the Sahaabah

(radiyallahu anhum) and commanded them to prepare for battle.

Lesson 2

Rasulullah ﷺ Prepares for Battle

KEYWORDS

Armour	Taqwa and Sabr	1000
700 Sahaabah	‘Abdullah Bin Ubayy	hypocrites

After the Asr Salaah, Rasulullah ﷺ came out of his room wearing two suits of armour.

Rasulullah ﷺ said: “I ask you to take the name of Allah and go ahead, doing as I command you to do. Remember, if you have taqwa (fear for Allah) and sabr (patience), you will certainly gain the help of Allah Ta’ala and attain victory.”

Rasulullah ﷺ then left Madinah Munawwarah with 1000 men. He was riding a horse in full armour whilst the rest of the Muslims were walking to his right and left. As they reached the outskirts of Madinah Munawwarah, Rasulullah ﷺ inspected the army. The very young ones from them were sent back home.

Raafi (radiyallahu anhu) was a young Sahaabi who was eager to join the army. Trying to appear taller than his age, he stood on his tip toes. Seeing his enthusiasm, Rasulullah ﷺ allowed him to join the army.

The other boys who were younger than him were not given permission by Rasulullāh ﷺ to come along. One young boy, full of sadness, cried before his father saying that he wants to fight in the Battle. His father went to Rasulullāh ﷺ and said: “O Rasulullāh! You allowed Raafi to take part and sent my son back, whereas my son will surely be able to wrestle Raafi to the ground.” Rasulullāh ﷺ called both the boys for a wrestling match. It happened such that this young boy really dropped Raafi. Rasulullāh ﷺ allowed him to come as well.

Young and old, every single person was ready to sacrifice his life for Islam.

As Rasulullāh ﷺ got closer to Uhud, the leader of the Munaafiqeen (hypocrites – those people who outwardly showed that they were Muslims, but secretly helped the kuffaar), Abdullah bin Ubayy, who came with a group of 300 men, decided to turn back saying: “You did not take my advice so why should we now throw ourselves into danger?”

Eventually only 700 Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were left with Rasulullāh ﷺ, of which only one hundred were dressed in proper armour. The whole army had just two horses; one for Rasulullāh ﷺ and the other belonged to another Sahaabi.

Lesson: The young Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were ready to sacrifice their lives for Islam. The least we can do is sacrifice our sinful desires and bring our lives onto Islam.

Revision Exercise

True or False. If false, give the correct answer:

1. Rasulullah ﷺ wore no armour for this battle. _____

2. Rasulullah ﷺ left Madinah Munawwarah with 700 men. ____

3. Samurah (radiyallahu anhu) stood on tip toes to appear taller than his age. _____

4. The chief of the hypocrites, ‘Abdullah bin Ubayy, turned back with 300 of his men. _____

5. The Muslim army had just two horses. _____

The Sahaabah Prepare Themselves

KEYWORDS

Fifty Archers

due right

Abu Dujaanah (RA)

Rasulullah ﷺ placed a group of fifty archers at a small hill near Mount Uhud to stop any attack by the Quraysh from the rear. He instructed them saying, “Do not move from this place even if you see us destroying the kuffaar. And, if you see the kuffaar overpowering us, then too do not ever leave this place to come and help us.”

The Quraysh had reached Uhud and set up camp at the bottom of the Mountain. When the two armies lined up, Rasulullah ﷺ held a sword in his hand and announced, “Who will take this sword with its due right?”

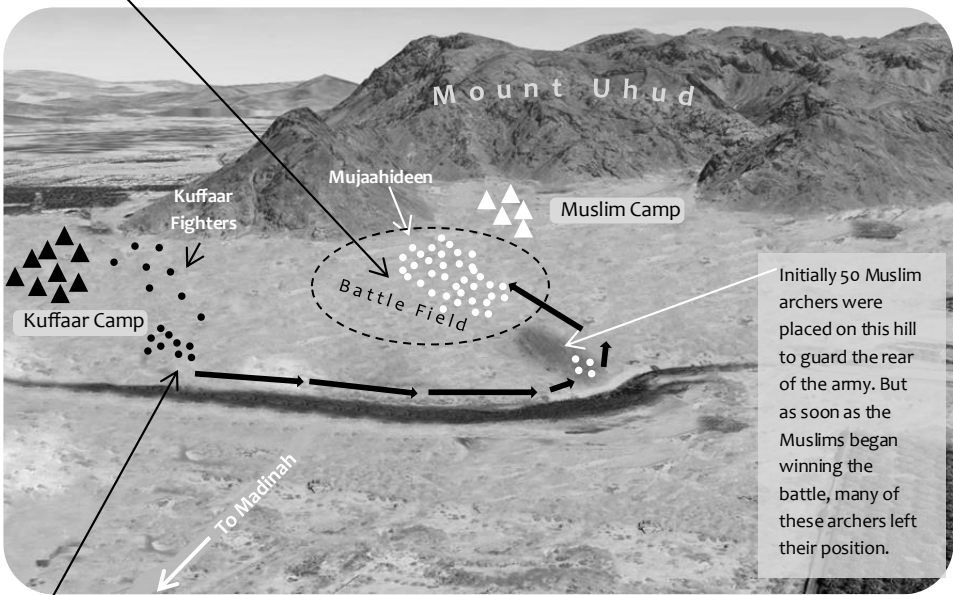
Many hands reached out to take the sword but Rasulullah ﷺ held it back. Abu Dujaanah (radiyallahu anhu) stepped ahead and asked: “What is the right of this sword, O Rasulullah ﷺ?” Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “The right of this sword is that it be used to strike the enemies of Allah until they are defeated and the one using it should not run away from the battlefield whilst fighting the kuffaar with this sword.”

Abu Dujaanah (radiyallahu anhu) said: “O Rasulullah ﷺ! I will take this sword with its due right.” Rasulullah ﷺ handed over the sword to Abu Dujaanah (radiyallahu anhu).

Abu Dujaanah (radiyallahu anhu) was a brave, fearless warrior. During the heat of the battle, he would walk very bravely and would be ever ready to fight the enemy.

1) The Muslims fought bravely and pushed back the kuffaar, causing them to flee from the battlefield, leaving behind their belongings. Thus far the Muslims had won the battle. So they began to take rest and start collecting booty.

2) Many of the archers that were guarding the rear also left their guarding position and joined in collecting the booty, which was a big mistake.



3) After some time a group of kuffaar noticed that there were only a few Muslims archers left on the small hill guarding the rear, so they slowly made their way from the side and attacked these archers killing all of them. They then launched a surprise attack on the Muslim army from the back, causing great shock to the Muslims. Many Muslims were made shaheed.

Lesson: If a sword has a due right, Islam definitely has due rights over us.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following question:

1. Why did Rasulullah ﷺ place 50 archers on a hillock near Mount Uhud? _____

2. What instructions did he give to these archers? _____

3. “Who will take this sword with its due right?” What was the due right of the sword? _____

4. To which Sahaabi did Nabi ﷺ hand over this sword? _____

5. Describe some of the qualities of this Sahaabi. _____

Lesson 4

The Archers Leave their Positions

KEYWORDS

booty	unguarded	martyrs	Mus'ab Bin 'Umais (RA)
Abdullah bin Jubair (RA)	Khalid bin Walid	Flag bearer	panic

When the group of archers who were chosen to guard the mountain pass saw the victory of the Muslims and saw them collecting the war booty, they decided to leave their positions and also come to collect the booty. Their Ameer, 'Abdullah bin Jubair (radiyallahu anhu), reminded them not to leave their positions, as this was the instruction of Rasulallah ﷺ. However, some of them did not obey this instruction and left their positions, thinking that the battle was now over. It was only 'Abdullah bin Jubair (radiyallahu anhu) and about ten Sahaabah who were left at that spot. Since the Muslims did not obey the command of Rasulallah ﷺ, the victory quickly turned into defeat. When Khaalid bin Waleed saw the mountain pass unguarded, he attacked them from the back. This attack caused 'Abdullah bin Jubair (radiyallahu anhu) and ten of his companions to become martyrs. May Allah Ta'ala be pleased with them all. Aameen.

Martyrdom of Mus'ab bin 'Umais (radiyallahu anhu)

This sudden and unexpected attack by the kuffaar left the Muslims in shock, allowing the enemy to come very close to Rasulallah ﷺ. The flag-bearer of the Muslims, Mus'ab bin 'Umais (radiyallahu anhu) was standing close to Rasulallah ﷺ. Trying to protect Rasulallah ﷺ, he bravely fought the kuffaar until he was martyred. Rasulallah ﷺ then gave the flag to Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu). Since Mus'ab bin 'Umais (radiyallahu anhu) resembled Rasulallah ﷺ in looks, a shaytaan started shouting out that Rasulallah ﷺ was killed. The moment the Muslims heard this terrible news, they began to panic. In all this confusion, they could not make out who was their friend and who was their enemy. As a result, they began attacking one another.

Lesson: Our protection lies in carrying out the instruction of Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

Match column A to column B:

Column A		Column B
1. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu)		a. Was given the flag of the Muslims after the first flag bearer of the Muslims was martyred.
2. Mus'ab bin 'Umais (radiyallahu anhu)		b. Saw an empty gap and attacked from the back
3. Khaalid bin Waleed		c. Stood at the spot commanded by Rasulallah ﷺ and fought until eventually martyred
4. 'Abdullah bin Jubair (RA)		d. Looked like Rasulallah ﷺ

Unexpected Attack

KEYWORDS

Helmet	Forehead	Blood	Abu 'Ubaydah bin Jarraah (RA)
cheek	wrestler	'Abu 'Amir	S'ad bin Abi Waqqaas (RA)

When the Quraysh suddenly attacked Rasulullah ﷺ, he called out, “Who will clear out these people and make himself my companion in Jannah?” There were seven Ansaar with Rasulullah ﷺ and every one of them fought bravely, protecting Rasulullah ﷺ, until one by one, they were all made Shaheed (martyred in the path of Allah).

A famous wrestler of the Quraysh attacked Rasulullah ﷺ with such force that two pieces of his helmet pierced into the mubaarak cheek of Rasulullah ﷺ. Just then, another person threw a stone at Rasulullah ﷺ, injuring his blessed forehead. When his face started bleeding, one Sahaabi sucked-off the blood and cleaned the mubaarak face of Rasulullah ﷺ. Rasulullah ﷺ promised him: “The fire of Jahannam will never touch you.”¹

¹ The mubaarak blood of Rasulullah ﷺ was not like our blood. It was neither impure nor dirty. Rather it was absolutely pure and filled with blessings

After causing injury to Rasulullah ﷺ, the wrestler teased: "Take a hiding from me! I am the son of Qumayyah."

Rasulullah ﷺ replied: "May Allah disgrace you and destroy you." A few days later, Allah Ta'ala caused a mountain goat to attack him and tear him into pieces with its horns. This is the punishment for one who causes hurt and tries to ridicule the beloved messenger of Allah (ﷺ).

Sahaabah sacrificing their lives for the Nabi of Allah

1. Rasulullah ﷺ was wearing a double armour on the day of Uhud and because it was difficult to move around he fell into a hole. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) held his hand and Hadhrat Talha (radiyallahu anhu) lifted his waist and only then did he manage to stand up. Rasulullah ﷺ said, "If you wish to see a living martyr walking on this earth then look at Talha."
2. When the two pieces of the helmet went into the cheeks of Rasulullah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abu 'Ubaydah bin Jarraah (radiyallahu anhu) gripped them with his teeth and pulled them out. He lost two of his teeth in the process.
3. One Sahaabi says: "I saw the hand of Hadhrat Talha (radiyallahu anhu) that he used as a shield in protecting Rasulullah ﷺ on the day of Uhud. His hand was completely paralysed." Whenever Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) spoke of the battle of Uhud, he would say: "That day was for Talha." Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) says: "On the day of Uhud, we counted more than seventy wounds on the body of Hadhrat Talha (radiyallahu anhu)."

4. S'ad bin Abi Waqqaas (radiyallahu anhu) was an expert archer. On the day of Uhud, Rasulullah ﷺ pulled out all his arrows from his quiver and placed them before S'ad (radiyallahu anhu) saying, "Come S'ad. Shoot your arrows. May my parents be sacrificed for you."

5. Abu Dujaanah (radiyallahu anhu) stood as a human shield before Rasulullah ﷺ, with his back facing the enemy. Many arrows landed on his back, but out of fear of an arrow wounding Rasulullah ﷺ, he did not move an inch.

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) say: "We can still clearly picture the scene where Rasulullah ﷺ was busy wiping the blood off his face and begging Allah:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِقَوْمِي فَإِنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

"O my Rabb! Forgive my people, because they are ignorant."

Lessons:

1. The one who teases and hurts Nabi ﷺ is in danger of punishment. Therefore, we should never tease or mock any Sunnah of Nabi ﷺ.
2. Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) sacrificed their lives for Nabi ﷺ. We should make an effort to uphold the Sunnah of Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

Match the name to the correct statement:

Hadhrat Talhah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Abu Dujaanah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Abu 'Ubaidah bin Jarrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	S'ad bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
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1. Rasulallah ﷺ pulled out all the arrows from his quiver and placed them before him. _____
2. This person placed himself as a human shield before Rasulallah ﷺ. _____
3. Speaking about of the battle of Uhud, Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) would say: "That day belonged to this person." _____
4. This person gripped the two pieces of the helmet with his teeth and pulled them out of the cheeks of Rasulallah ﷺ. _____

Killing of Ubayy bin Khalaf

KEYWORDS

Ubayy bin Khalaf	Bitter enemy	scratched	spear
Blood	Shield	Grass-mat	Ash

Ubayy bin Khalaf was a bitter enemy of Islam. In the battle of Uhud he came galloping on a horse which he fed and fattened with the intention of killing Rasulullah ﷺ. When Rasulullah ﷺ heard of his evil intention, he said, “Insha Allah, I will kill him.” As he came close, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) asked Rasulullah’s ﷺ permission to finish him off. Rasulullah ﷺ said: “No, Leave him alone. Allow him to get closer.”

As he came up to them, Rasulullah ﷺ took a spear and scratched him on his neck. Ubayy started screaming at the top of his voice and returned to his people shouting: “By Allah! Muhammad has killed me.”

His people tried to comfort him saying: “It’s just a slight scratch. It’s not such a serious wound that you have to scream like this.” Ubayy replied: “Don’t you know? Muhammad himself told me in Makkah, ‘I will kill you’. Only I understand the severity of this ‘small scratch’.

Ubayy continued shouting like this until he died.

After the kuffaar left the battlefield, the Muslim women came out of Madinah to find out about the condition of the Muslim army. Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) saw blood running down the mubaarak face of Rasulullah ﷺ. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) fetched some water in his shield and Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) cleaned the wound. However, the more she cleaned the wound, the more it bled. They then burnt a grass-mat and filled its ash into the wound. This helped in stopping the blood.

Lesson: The bitter enemy of Islam believed that what Nabi ﷺ said, would happen. How much more should we Muslims believe in the words of Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. Who was a bitter enemy of Islam? _____
2. As he came close to Rasulullah ﷺ, what did Rasulullah ﷺ do? _____

3. Eventually, how did he die? _____

4. What did Hadhrat Fatimah (radiyallahu anha) see on Rasullullah ﷺ when she came out of Madinah? _____

5. What did she do to help? _____

Hadhrat Hamzah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The Leader of the Martyrs

KEYWORDS

Hadhrat Hamzah (RA)	Slave	Freedom
Wahshi	Sayyidush-Shuhadaa	revenge

Wahshi was a slave. During the battle of Badr, Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) killed Wahshi's master's uncle. The master was angry at the death of his uncle. In revenge for this, he promised Wahshi freedom if he killed Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu). When the Quraysh left for the battle of Uhud, Wahshi also joined them.

Wahshi hid behind a boulder waiting for Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu). When he passed by, he struck him from the back with such force that the spear went through his stomach and came out from his navel. Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) managed taking a few steps but eventually fell down as a martyr.

Rasulullah ﷺ went out to look for his uncle Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) and found his body on the ground. Rasulullah ﷺ began to cry and said, "May Allah shower you with His mercy. As far as I know, you were a very charitable person and you kept good family ties." He then burst out crying and mentioned, "On

the day of Qiyaamah, Hamzah will be the leader of the martyrs in the sight of Allah.”

This is why he is famously known as Sayyidush-Shuhadaa (The leader of the Martyrs).

Lesson: Wahshi wished for freedom from slavery. We, on the other hand, wish to always remain the slaves of Allah.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

_____ was a slave. During the battle of _____, Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) killed Wahshi’s master’s _____. The master was angry at the death of his uncle. In _____ for this, he promised Wahshi _____ if he killed Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu).

Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “On the day of Qiyaamah, _____ will be the leader of the _____ in the sight of Allah.” This is why he was famously known as _____ (The leader of the Martyrs).

Burial of the Martyrs

KEYWORDS

70 Sahaabah	Mus'ab bin Umair (RA)	Witness	leaves
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In this battle, seventy Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were martyred. Some of the Martyrs were so poor that there wasn't enough kafan (cloth) to cover their bodies. When Mus'ab bin Umair (radiyallahu anhuma) was martyred, the cloth for his kafn was so short that when his head was covered, his feet would be open and when his feet were covered his face would be open. Rasulullah ﷺ told them to cover his head with the sheet and use leaves to cover his feet.

When it was time to bury the martyrs, two or three Sahaabah were buried in one grave. At the time of the burial, Rasulullah ﷺ would ask: "Who knows more of the Qur-aan Shareef from them?" He would then place whoever knew more of the Qur-aan towards the front of the grave facing the Qiblah. The others would then be placed behind him. Rasulullah ﷺ would then say: "I will be a witness for them on the day of Qiyaamah."

Rasulullah ﷺ also instructed that the martyrs be buried without ghusl in their same blood-soaked clothing, so that on the day of Qiyaamah they will be raised as martyrs who sacrificed their lives for Allah.

Lesson: Knowing more Qur-aan should be the reason for showing more honour.

Revision Exercise

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Hadhrat Hamzah (radiyallahu anhu) was known as Sayyidul Mu'mineen (Leader of the Believers). _____

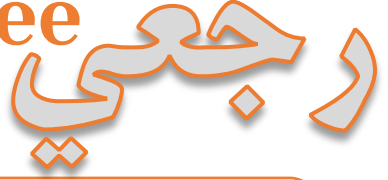
2. In this battle, seventeen Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were martyred. _____
3. Leaves were used to cover the head of Mus'ab bin 'Umar (radiyallahu anhu) and a sheet was used to cover his feet. _____

4. When it was time to bury the martyrs, only one person at a time was put in a grave. _____

5. The martyrs were all given ghusal properly before they were buried. _____

Incident of Raj'ee

(Date: 3 A.H)



KEYWORDS

Raj'ee	Ten Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ	small hill
Wahy	Hadhrat Khubayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	dragged

Some people from an area called Raj'ee had come to Rasulallah ﷺ requesting him to send someone to teach them the Qur-aan Shareef and the rules of Islam. They promised to take good care of him. Rasulallah ﷺ accepted their suggestion and sent ten Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) with them to go and teach them.

When these Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) reached Raj'ee, these evil people broke their promise and their tribe attacked this group of Sahaabah. The Ameer (leader) of the Sahaabah and his friends immediately climbed up a small hill and made the following dua:

“O Allah! Inform Rasulallah ﷺ of our situation.”

Allah Ta'ala accepted this dua and through wahy, immediately informed Rasulallah ﷺ about their condition. Rasulallah ﷺ was extremely sad when he heard this news.

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) fought them bravely until the Ameer together with six of his friends were martyred in this fight. Rasulallah ﷺ informed the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) about their martyrdom.

When these kuffaar saw that now only three Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were left on top of the hill, they promised safety to them if they came down. However, the moment they came down, the kuffaar tied them up. One of the three refused to go with them so the kuffaar dragged him on the ground and killed him. The other two were taken to Makkah where they were sold as slaves. Their names were Hadhrat Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Khubayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

One of the Qurayshi leaders whose father was killed in Badr bought Hadhrat Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with the intention of killing him, in revenge for the death of his father.

He sent Hadhrat Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ with his slave out of Makkah to have him killed. A group of the Quraysh also gathered to watch this whole scene. Later on in life, this slave who killed Hadhrat Zaid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted Islam.

Hadhrat Khubayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was kept alive in captivity for some time. When the kuffaar were about to kill him, he asked them permission to read two rakaats of Salaah. After completing his salaah, he spoke to the kuffaar saying: "I did not read a long Salaah because you may think that I am afraid of dying."

He then read the following poem:

لَسْتُ أَبَايَ حِينَ أَقْتُلُ مُسْلِمًا عَلَى أَبِي شَيْئٍ كَانَ لِلَّهِ مَصْرَعِي

"I am not worried in the least on which side I fall, if I am killed as a Muslim.

وَذَلِكَ فِي ذَاتِ الْإِلَهِ وَإِنْ يَشَاءُ يُبَارِكْ عَلَى أَوْصَالِ شُلُوِّ مَصْرَعٍ

And this is only for the pleasure of Allah. If He wishes, He can bless every joint of my broken body.”

Hadhrat Khubaib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was then martyred. He is the one who started off this good practice of reading two Rakaats Salaah when a person is sentenced to death.

Lesson: Our main worry should be to die as a Muslim.

Revision Exercise

Underline the correct word:

1. Some people from (San'aa , Raj'ee , Rome) had requested Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to send someone to teach them the Qur-aan Shareef.
2. Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent (10 , 20 , 35) Sahaabah with them.
3. These Sahaabah fought bravely until the Ameer together with six of his friends, were (martyred , victorious) in this fight.
4. Hadhrat (Khabbaab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ , Khubaib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was kept alive in captivity for some time.
5. Hadhrat (Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ , Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was killed by the Quraysh.

Lesson 10

The Incident of Bi'r Ma'unah

(Date: 4 A.H)

بِر
مَعُونَة

KEYWORDS	Najd	guarantee	70 Sahaabah
	Qurra	Bi'r Ma'unah	flock of birds

In the year 4 A.H a person from Najd came to Rasulallah ﷺ and said, “Please send some of your Sahaabah to Najd. If you send them with the intention of inviting these people to Islam, I have great hope that they will all accept Islam.” Rasulallah ﷺ replied, “I am worried about the difficulty my Sahaabah may face from the people of Najd.” This person replied, “I give you my word. I guarantee their safety.”

Rasulallah ﷺ sent seventy Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) with him. This noble group was known as the Qurra (those who recited the Qur-aan very well).

When this group of Sahaabah reached a place called Bi'r Ma'unah, the kuffaar broke their promise and killed almost all of them. One Sahaabi was lying unconscious. On seeing him, the kuffaar thought that he was dead. He later recovered and lived for some time thereafter. Besides him, another two Sahaabah also survived. These two Sahaabah were grazing the animals in the fields when suddenly

they saw a huge flock of birds in the sky. As they came close to their camp, they found all their companions martyred. They both went forward to fight the enemy. One was martyred whilst fighting and one was captured.

In this journey, Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ slave was also martyred and his body was lifted to the heavens.

When Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was informed of the killing of his Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), he was very sad and upset. He said to the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum): “Your friends were martyred. They asked Allah Ta’ala to inform me that they have met their Rabb and that they are pleased with Him and He is pleased with them.” For an entire month thereafter, Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ continued cursing these people.

Lesson: Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) still went forward to fight the enemy, despite finding all their companions martyred. We should at least fight our desires and obey Allah Ta’ala despite the environment being difficult.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. In which year did the incident of Bi'r Ma'unah take place? _____

2. How many Sahaabah did Rasulullah ﷺ send to Najd? _____

3. What was this group known as? _____
4. What happened to these Sahaabah? _____

5. When Rasulullah ﷺ was informed of this killing, what was his reaction? _____

A man tries to kill Rasulullah ﷺ

KEYWORDS

Shady tree

Sword

Punch

In the same year, 4 A.H, while returning from one of the battles, Rasulullah ﷺ took rest under a shady tree on which he hung his sword. A kaafir came silently, took Rasulullah's ﷺ sword and shouted: "Tell me, who will save you from me?" Rasulullah ﷺ calmly replied: "Allah!" Jibraa'eel عليه السلام suddenly gave a punch to the man's chest. The sword fell out of his hand. Rasulullah ﷺ quickly picked it up and asked: "Who will save you from me?" The man replied: "Nobody." Rasulullah ﷺ said: "Go! I have forgiven you." This man was surprised with the character of Rasulullah ﷺ and immediately accepted Islam. He then returned to his people and invited them towards Islam. Many of them also accepted Islam.

Lesson: Islam spread by good character, and not by force.

Write down the below incident in your own words:

A Man tries to kill Rasulallah ﷺ

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

خندق Battle of Khandaq (Trench)

(Date: 5 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Ten thousand	Khandaq (trench)	Ahzaab- Groups
Mashwarah	Salmaan Farsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Six days

After being expelled from Madinah, the Banu Nazeer went to the kuffaar of Makkah and persuaded them to attack the Muslims. Upon this request, in the year 5 A.H., Abu Sufyaan intended to attack Madinah Munawwarah with an army of ten thousand men. This battle is known as the battle of Khandaq (Battle of the Trench).

When Rasulullah ﷺ heard of this, he made mashwarah (consulted) with the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ suggested that trenches be dug around the city. He felt that it would be difficult to fight them on an open field. Everybody liked this idea.

Rasulullah ﷺ himself marked the area of the trench. For the digging, he also allocated ten people for every nine meters of the trenches. The trenches were completed in six days.

It was winter. Icy cold winds were blowing and the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were starving for a few days, but the loyal

companions of Rasulullah ﷺ were happily digging the trenches.

One Sahaabi says: “On the day of the trench, Rasulullah ﷺ himself was busy carrying the sand of the trenches, until his blessed stomach turned dusty.”

Whilst digging, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) came across a huge boulder which they could not break. Rasulullah ﷺ took a pickaxe with his blessed hands and struck the boulder, turning it into a heap of sand.

The Muslims had just completed the digging of the trenches when the kuffaar army arrived just outside Madinah. They set up camp near Mount Uhud. With an army of 3000 Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), Rasulullah ﷺ came out to face them. The trenches were separating both the armies. Rasulullah ﷺ moved all the women and children into a safe fort.

Two weeks passed without any actual fighting. During these two weeks, both sides shot arrows at one another.

In this battle Hadhrat S’ad bin Mu’aaz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was struck on his neck by an arrow.

Looking at the difficulty they were in, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) asked Rasulullah ﷺ to make dua. Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “Make the following dua:

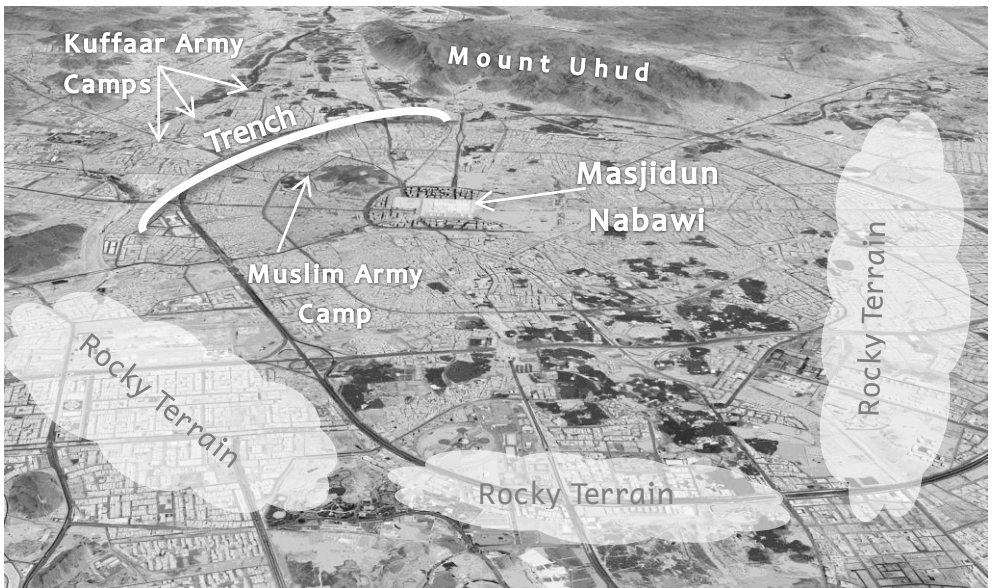
اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ عَوْرَاتِنَا وَآمِنْ رُوعَاتِنَا

“O Allah! Hide our faults and remove our fears.”

Allah Ta'ala accepted this dua of Rasulullah ﷺ and sent upon the Quraysh such a strong wind which caused the tent-ropes to break and the tents to become loose. The pots and other containers overturned. Sand began blowing into the eyes, which caused confusion in the entire army of the kuffaar. Allah Ta'ala had sent an army, which they could not see. Allah Ta'ala sent angels who put fear and worry into the hearts of the kuffaar whilst strengthening the hearts of the Muslims. In this way, a ten-thousand-strong army of the kuffaar became very confused and ran away.

As the Quraysh started fleeing, Rasulullah ﷺ said: “From now on we will attack them and they will not attack us.”

In this battle, three kuffaar were killed and six Muslims were martyred.



Lesson: The suggestion of digging a trench was as a result of making mashwarah, which highlights its importance. Therefore, we should always make mashwarah (consult) with our seniors before making any big decisions.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. In which year did the battle of Khandaq take place? _____
2. What is the meaning of Khandaq? _____
3. How many men did the army of Abu Sufyaan consist of? _____
4. What was the weather like when the trenches were being dug? _____

5. What did Rasulullah ﷺ do when the Sahaabah came across a huge boulder which they could not break? _____

6. How did Allah assist the Muslims? _____

7. How many Muslims were martyred in this battle? _____



Hudaybiyyah

(Date: 6 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Baitullah (Ka'bah)	Dream	1500 Sahaabah	Refuse entry
Khaalid bin Waleed	200 soldiers	Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Rumour

Hudaybiyyah is a place near Makkah Mukarramah. Once, Rasulullah ﷺ saw in a dream that he and a few of his Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were entering Makkah Mukarramah very safely. They performed Umrah and some of the Sahaabah shaved their heads whilst the others had cut their hair. When the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) heard this dream, the love for Baitullah (the Ka'bah) which was deep in their hearts made them desire to visit the Ka'bah.

It was in the year 6 A.H. on a Monday that Rasulullah ﷺ left Madinah Munawwarah towards Makkah Mukarramah with the intention of performing Umrah. About 1500 Muhaajireen and Ansaar joined Rasulullah ﷺ on this journey. Since Rasulullah ﷺ had no intention of battle, they did not carry any weapons.

When Rasulullah ﷺ reached a place near Makkah Mukarramah, one of his informants told him that the Quraysh had started gathering their army as soon as they heard that Rasulullah

ﷺ was leaving Madinah. He also said that this time, the Quraysh were determined to fight and they agreed amongst themselves to refuse Rasulallah ﷺ entry into Makkah.

Rasulallah ﷺ also learnt that Khaalid bin Waleed (who was not yet a Muslim), together with 200 mounted (riding) soldiers, had already left Makkah, as the first part of the army. When Rasulallah ﷺ heard this news, he avoided this route and took another road towards Makkah, until he reached Hdaybiyyah.

It was a hot summer's day and the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were suffering from severe thirst. There was a shortage of water and whatever water was in the nearby well had completely dried out. When the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) informed Rasulallah ﷺ about the water problem, he took out an arrow from his quiver and instructed them to place it inside the well. When the arrow was placed into the well, so much of water started gushing out that it was enough for the entire army.

Rasulallah ﷺ then sent one Sahaabi to the people of Makkah, informing them that the Muslims came to Makkah only to visit the Baitullah and not to fight in any way.

When this Sahaabi reached Makkah Shareef and gave the message of Rasulallah ﷺ to the Quraysh, they slaughtered his camel, and had it not been for the help of some of the people there, they would have killed him too. He quickly escaped, returned to Rasulallah ﷺ and told him what had happened.

Rasulallah ﷺ then sent Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ with this message to Makkah. When Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ gave Rasulallah's ﷺ message to the leaders of Makkah, they said, "He

(Rasulullah ﷺ) will not be allowed to enter Makkah this year. Yes, if you (Usmaan) wish to perform Tawaaf on your own, you may do so.” Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said: “I will definitely not perform Tawaaf without Rasulallah ﷺ.” On hearing this, the Quraysh remained silent but held Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ back.

Whilst Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was being held back in Makkah, a rumour spread in Hdaybiyyah that the Quraysh had killed Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. When Rasulallah ﷺ heard about this, he was very sad and said: “I will not leave from here until I take revenge for his death.”

Lesson: Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were so loyal to Nabi ﷺ, that they were not prepared to enjoy anything on their own without Nabi ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

True or False. If false, give the correct answer:

1. Hidaybiyyah is a place close to Madinah. _____

2. In the year 6 A.H, Rasulallah ﷺ left Madinah with the intention of performing Umrah. _____

3. About 1500 Muhaajireen and Ansaar joined Rasulallah ﷺ on this journey? _____

3. The kuffaar of Makkah were accommodating and allowed the Muslims to perform Umrah. _____

4. Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was sent to speak to the leaders of Makkah. _____

5. When Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came to speak to the Quraysh, they killed him. _____

Treaty of Hdaybiyyah

(Date: 6 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Pledge	False rumour	10 Years
Surah Fatah	Peace treaty	Open victory

Rasulullah ﷺ was sitting under the shade of a tree when the news of the murder of Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reached him. He took a pledge from the Sahaabah that they would fight the kuffaar as long as they had life in their bodies. They promised to die rather than running away.

When Rasulullah ﷺ finished taking the pledge, he placed his left hand over his right hand and said: “This pledge is for ‘Usmaan.” This pledge is known as Bay’atur Ridhwaan.

Later on, they heard that the news of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan’s رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ murder was false.

When the Quraysh heard about this pledge, they became terrified. They sent many people to speak to Nabi ﷺ. Finally, they decided to sign a peace treaty between themselves. The conditions of the peace treaty were:

- All fighting will stop for the next ten years.

- Anyone of the Quraysh who runs away to Madinah without the permission of his master or guardian will be returned even though he is a Muslim.
- Any Muslim who goes to Makkah from Madinah will not be returned to the Muslims.
- During these ten years, none of them will be dishonest.
- Nabi ﷺ will not be allowed to enter Makkah this year. He will only be allowed to enter Makkah next year and that too for three days. He should go back home after performing Umrah.
- The Muslims will not be allowed to enter Makkah with any weapons.

After staying in Hdaybiyyah for two weeks, Rasulallah ﷺ left for Madinah. Whilst he was between Makkah and Madinah, Surah Fatah (surah of victory) was revealed.

Rasulallah ﷺ gathered all the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ and read this Surah to them. The Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ felt that this treaty was a type of defeat for them, but Allah Ta'ala called it a clear victory. Surprised by this, they asked: “O Rasulallah ﷺ! Is this really a victory?” Rasulallah ﷺ replied: “I swear by the Being in Whose complete control is my life, this is definitely a clear victory.”

How did the treaty benefit the Muslims

- The Muslims could practise on Islam freely without any interference from the kuffar.
- The Muslims were able to go to other places to preach Islam.
- The kuffaar had the opportunity to witness Islam first-hand. In a short span of time, many kuffaar accepted Islam.

After the treaty of Hdaybiyyah, Rasulullah ﷺ sent letters to the different kings of the world inviting them to Islam. Letters were sent to the king of Rome, Persia, Abyssinia, Egypt and Damascus.

Lesson:

1. At times what seems to be a defeat is actually a victory.
2. We should always be happy with the decree of Allah Ta'ala.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. What did Rasulullah ﷺ do when he heard that Hadhrat Usmaan was killed? _____

2. How did the Quraysh react when they heard about this pledge? _____

3. Which Surah was revealed between Makkah and Madinah? _____

4. Was this treaty a defeat or a clear victory for the Muslims? _____

5. Write down any 3 points from this treaty? _____



Part Two



Battle of Khaybar

(Date: 7 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Jews	1400 foot soldiers	200 riders
grilled goat	Fortresses	poison

After returning from Hudaibiyyah, Rasulullah ﷺ turned his attention to the Jews who lived in Khaybar. These Jews helped the kuffaar of Makkah against the Muslims in the battle of Khandaq, therefore Rasulullah ﷺ ordered an attack against them in Khaybar.

Rasulullah ﷺ left for Khaybar with 1400 foot soldiers and 200 riders. This took place in the year 7 A.H.

Rasulullah ﷺ first made dua and then instructed the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum): “Go forward in the name of Allah!”

Rasulullah ﷺ reached Khaybar at night. It was his noble habit not to attack at night. He would wait until the morning. If he heard the Azaan, he would not attack, otherwise he would launch an attack. Therefore, at Khaybar, Rasulullah ﷺ waited for the Azaan of Fajr. When he did not hear the Azaan of Fajr, he made preparations to attack. When it was morning, the Jews, holding their

picks and spades, came out to work (on their fields). When they saw the army, they shouted in fear: “Muhammad and his army are here.”

The Jews fled into their fortresses. The Muslims laid an attack on these fortresses and conquered them one after the other.

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) tried to conquer one of the big forts but were unsuccessful. Rasulullah ﷺ said to them: “Tomorrow I will hand over this flag to a person who loves Allah and His Rasool and Allah and His Rasool also love him. It will be on his hands that this fort will be conquered.”

Every person was eagerly waiting to see who this great person was. The next morning Rasulullah ﷺ called Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and handed over the flag to him. Holding the flag up high, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ set out and eventually the fort was conquered at his hands after a period of twenty days.

As a punishment, the Jews had to give up their land, and half their crops had to be given to the Muslims every year.

After the conquest of Khaybar, Rasulullah ﷺ stayed over for a few more days. During this period, a lady gifted a grilled goat to Rasulullah ﷺ mixed with poison. As soon as he tasted it, he quickly pulled back his mubaarak hand. However, another Sahaabi who was sitting with Rasulullah ﷺ, ate part of it. Rasulullah ﷺ warned him: “Hold it! This goat is poisoned.”

Rasulullah ﷺ called this lady and asked her the reason for her action. She explained: “If you are truly a Nabi, Allah Ta’ala would surely inform you about it, and if you are a false prophet, then the people would be saved from you.” The Sahaabi who ate part of the meat died due to the poison.

Lesson: Real honour is to love Allah Ta’ala and His Rasool ﷺ, and to be the beloved of Allah Ta’ala and His Rasool ﷺ.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

When it was morning, the Jews, holding their picks and _____, came out to work (on their fields). When they saw the _____, they shouted in fear: “Muhammad and his army are here.”

The Jews fled into their _____. The Muslims laid an attack on these fortresses and _____ them one after the other.

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) tried to conquer one of the _____ but was unsuccessful. Rasulullah ﷺ said to them: “Tomorrow I will hand over this _____ to a person who _____ Allah and His Rasool and Allah and His Rasool also love him. It will be on his _____ that this fort will be conquered.”

Every person was _____ waiting to see who this great person was. The next morning Rasulullah ﷺ called Hadhrat _____ and handed over the flag to him. Holding the

flag up high, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ set out and eventually the fort was conquered at his hands after a period of _____ days.

عمرة القضاء

Umratul-Qadaa

(Date: Zul Q'adah 7 A.H.)

KEYWORDS

2000 People	70 Camels	Zul – Hulayfah
Labbayk	Sa'ee	Hadhrat Bilal (RA)

According to the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah, the Muslims were to go back home that year without performing Umrah and return the following year.

When the moon of Zul Q'adah was sighted, Rasulullah ﷺ instructed the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to set out to perform Qadaa of this Umrah. He also said that all those who participated in Hdaybiyyah must go for Umrah.

Together with 2000 people, Rasulullah ﷺ left for Makkah Mukarramah. Seventy camels were also taken with Rasulullah ﷺ on this journey. When they reached Zul-Hulayfah, Rasulullah ﷺ and the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) tied their Ihraam. Thereafter, reading the Labbayk, they began moving towards Makkah. They left their weapons in a valley, near Makkah Mukarramah. Rasulullah ﷺ also left behind a group of two hundred men to guard their weapons. Saying the Labbayk,

Rasulullah ﷺ, together with his beloved Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), moved towards the Haram Shareef.

They entered Makkah Mukarramah, performed Tawaaf, made Sa'ee between Safa and Marwah, slaughtered their animals, shaved their heads and came out of Ihraam.

Thereafter, Rasulullah ﷺ asked some of them to return to the valley (where the weapons were kept) and to tell those who were guarding their weapons to come and perform Tawaaf and Sa'ee. Then Rasulullah ﷺ entered the Ka'bah Shareef and remained inside for some time. Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ called out the Zuhr Azaan on the roof of the Ka'bah Shareef. Although the Quraysh had allowed Rasulullah ﷺ to perform Tawaaf, but due to their anger and jealousy, they could not bear to see Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ give the Azaan. This is why the leaders of the Quraysh left Makkah and went to the mountains.

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

Lesson: There is no discrimination of race and colour in Islam. Thus Hadhrat Bilal (radhiyallahu anhu) had the honour of calling out the Azaan on the roof of the Ka'bah.

Revision Exercise

Find the words below in the cross-word:

WEAPONS , ZULHULAYFAH , LABBAYK , TAWAAF , ZULQADAH ,
UMRAH , AZAAN

C	J	W	E	A	P	O	N	S	G	R	B
Z	V	C	T	S	K	R	K	W	Y	X	G
U	D	A	I	J	C	U	M	R	A	H	P
L	U	K	D	G	T	Y	Z	I	F	Z	A
H	A	I	S	A	M	F	H	T	N	U	W
U	K	B	Y	G	D	L	D	X	B	L	X
L	Y	F	B	E	U	S	A	F	K	Q	H
A	B	A	R	A	N	Z	L	I	O	A	O
Y	Z	A	F	C	Y	T	E	Y	Z	D	A
F	L	W	M	U	W	K	Q	A	L	A	P
A	Z	A	R	S	C	Z	A	K	R	H	Q
H	B	T	E	V	B	N	F	H	P	O	H

مُوتَة

Battle of Muta

(Date: 8 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Shurahbeel	3000 Muslim army	3 Ameer	Roman King
90 Wounds	Khaalid bin Waleed	Saifullah	200 000 kuffaar

Muta is the name of a place in Shaam (in current day Jordan). When Rasulullah ﷺ sent letters to the kings and rulers of the world, he also wrote to Shurahbeel the governor of the Roman king. When the messenger reached Muta with the letter of Rasulullah ﷺ, Shurahbeel had him killed. For this reason, Rasulullah ﷺ sent an army of three thousand soldiers towards Muta in the year 8 A.H.

Rasulullah ﷺ chose Zaid bin Haarisah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as the Ameer (leader) of the army and said: “If Zaid is killed, Ja’far will be the leader of the army and if Ja’far is killed, Abdullah bin Rawaahah will be the leader, and if Abdullah is killed, the Muslims may choose an Ameer themselves.”

Rasulullah ﷺ gave the army the following advice: “At all times, have taqwa (fear of Allah). Always wish well for your friends. Go for Jihaad in the path of Allah, with the name of Allah against those who disbelieve in Allah. Do not be deceived and do not deceive others. Do not ever kill a child, woman or an elderly person.”

When Shurahbeel heard about this army, he gathered more than 100 000 soldiers to fight the Muslims. To help Shurahbeel, the Roman emperor himself came with another 100 000 soldiers. When the Muslims were approaching, they heard that a huge army of 200 000 soldiers were waiting for the 3000 Muslims. This loyal group of 3000 Sahaabah moved bravely towards Muta to fight an army of 200 000 enemies of Allah Ta'ala.

When they reached the battlefield of Muta and both armies faced one another, Hadhrat Zaid bin Haarisah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, holding the flag of Islam, stepped out to fight the enemy. He continued fighting bravely until he was martyred.

Thereafter, Hadhrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took the flag. As he was fighting, his right hand was chopped off. He then held the flag with his left hand. When the enemy chopped off his left hand too, he held the flag to his chest until he too was martyred. When Hadhrat Ja'far's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ body was found, he had more than ninety (90) arrow and sword wounds on his body and every one of them was at the front of his body. He had not a single wound on the back of his body.

After the martyrdom of Hadhrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abdullah bin Rawaahah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took the flag and moved towards the enemy. He continued fighting bravely until he was martyred and the flag of Islam fell from his hand.

Thereafter, Khaalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took the flag and fought against the enemy with great courage and bravery until they defeated the enemy.

It is mentioned that he broke nine swords in this battle. He was then given the title of Saifullah (The Sword of Allah).

On their return from Muta, as Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and his companions entered Madinah Munawwarah, Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the Muslims came out to give them a warm welcome.

Lesson: Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) did not lose heart when facing an enemy many times their number.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following:

1. Where is Muta situated? _____
2. What was the reason for this battle? _____

3. In which year did the battle of Muta take place? _____
4. How many Muslims took part in this battle? _____
5. How many fighters did the kuffaar army consist of? _____
6. Which 3 Sahaabah did Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ choose as Ameer?
(Write their names in sequence of their appointment as Ameer). ____

7. After these 3 Sahaabah were martyred, who was made the Ameer? _____
8. What title was this Sahaabi given? _____

Conquest of Makkah

(Date: 8 A.H)

KEYWORDS

Hadhrat Bilal (RA)	Hadhrat Usaamah (RA)	Abu Sufyaan	10 th Ramadhaan
Ka'bah	360 idols	Usmaan bin Talhah	Speech to the Quraysh

When the peace treaty was signed at Hdaybiyyah between Rasulallah ﷺ and the Quraysh, then the different tribes were given the choice of joining either of the two parties (of the peace treaty). The Banu Bakr joined the Quraysh while the Banu Khuzaa'ah joined Rasulallah ﷺ. Both these tribes were enemies of one another for many years. They kept on killing people from each other's tribes. Because of the peace treaty that was signed in Hdaybiyyah, the two groups now felt safe from each other. The Banu Bakr who were the friends of the Quraysh unfortunately broke their agreement. They got together with their friends and attacked the Khuzaa'ah tribe. The Quraysh secretly helped the Banu Bakr in this attack. They supplied them with weapons and men as well.

The Quraysh thought that Rasulallah ﷺ would not come to know of their involvement. The next morning, the Quraysh regretted their actions and realised that they went against the peace treaty, and that through this mistake, they broke their promises which they made with Rasulallah ﷺ at Hdaybiyyah.

Rasulullah ﷺ now ordered the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to prepare for the journey to Makkah and to get their weapons ready for war. He instructed that this should be kept a secret and it should not be announced. He also sent a message to the surrounding tribes to prepare for war.

On the 10th of Ramadhaan, Rasulullah ﷺ together with a group of 10 000 Sahaabah left Madinah Munawwarah after the Asr Salaah with the intention of conquering Makkah.

On entering Makkah Mukarramah, Rasulullah ﷺ showed full respect and honour to the Ka'bah Shareef. He entered with his head lowered out of humility to such an extent that his blessed beard was touching the saddle.

Rasulullah ﷺ then made Tawaaf of the Ka'bah Shareef. There were 360 idols around the Ka'bah. Rasulullah ﷺ pointed to each one with a stick and read the words:

جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ ط

“The truth has come, and falsehood is defeated”

As he said this, each idol began falling one after the other.

After completing the Tawaaf, Rasulullah ﷺ called ‘Usmaan bin Talhah, took the key of the Ka'bah Shareef from him and opened it. He saw that there were idols inside. He ordered all these to be removed. They were all removed and the inside of the Ka'bah Shareef was washed with zam zam water. Thereafter Nabi ﷺ went in and read Salaah inside.

He went to all the corners of the Ka'bah Shareef and recited ‘Allahu Akbar’. Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Usaamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ were both

with him at that time. Then Rasulullah ﷺ opened the door, stepped outside and spoke to the Quraysh:

‘O group of Quraysh! What do you think I am going to do to you?’ They replied: ‘We think that you will be good to us. You are a noble brother who is the son of a noble brother.’ He said: ‘I will say to you what Yusuf عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ said to his brothers: ‘There is no blame on you today. Go, you are all free.’”

Rasulullah ﷺ called ‘Usmaan ibn Talhah and returned the key to him. He then said to him: “Take this key forever.” In other words, it will remain in your family forever.

Abu Sufyaan, who was an arch enemy of Nabi ﷺ, accepted Islam on this occasion.

After the conquest of Makkah, Rasulullah ﷺ remained in the city for about 15 days.

Lesson: Nabi ﷺ entered Makkah Mukarramah with full humility, although it was an occasion of glory. This is real beauty.

Revision exercise

Underline the correct answer:

1. The (Quraysh , Muslims) went against the peace treaty.
2. Rasulullah ﷺ left for Makkah with (1000 , 10 000, 100 000) Sahaabah.
3. (Abu Sufyaan , Abu Jahl , Abu Lahab) accepted Islam on this occasion.
4. Rasulullah ﷺ returned the key of the Ka'bah to (Usmaan ibn Talhah , Usmaan ibn Affaan).
5. Rasulullah ﷺ entered Makkah (as a proud ruler , full of humility).
6. There were (360 , 460 , 316) idols around the Ka'bah.

Lesson 19



Battle of Hunayn

(Date: 8 A.H)

KEYWORDS

12 000 Muslims

20 000 kuffaar

Ambush

10-12 Loyal
companions

Handful of soil

Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hunayn is the name of a place between Makkah and Taa'if where some non-Muslim tribes lived. After the conquest of Makkah, they thought that Rasulullah ﷺ might attack them. They therefore decided to attack the Muslims before they could attack them. Their leader left with an army of 20 000 in order to attack the Muslims.

When Rasulullah ﷺ heard of this army, he sent one Sahaabi to find out about them. He returned and informed Rasulullah ﷺ of all their preparations. After hearing all the facts, Rasulullah ﷺ made preparations for war.

Rasulullah ﷺ left Makkah with 12 000 men and headed towards Hunayn.

When this fully equipped army of 12 000 moved towards Hunayn, a person exclaimed: "Today we will not be defeated because of our small numbers."

Allah Ta'ala did not like this statement. Instead of victory, they first had to taste defeat.

The Muslim army reached the valley of Hunayn. The enemy were lying in ambush (hiding and waiting). Their leader ordered that when the Muslim army comes close, the entire army of 20 000 should attack the Muslims all at once. When the Muslim army started to cross that area, 20 000 swords suddenly attacked them. This completely broke up the Muslim army. Only 10-12 loyal companions remained next to Rasulullah ﷺ. Hadhrat Abu Bakr, Hadhrat Umar, Hadhrat Ali, Hadhrat Abbaas, Hadhrat Fadl ibn ‘Abbaas, Hadhrat Usaamah ibn Zaid (radiyallahu anhum) and a few others remained at his side.

Rasulullah ﷺ announced, “O people! Come towards me. I am the Nabi of Allah. I am Muhammad ibn ‘Abdul Muttalib.”

أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لَا كَذِبَ أَنَا ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ

I am the true Prophet. I am the son of ‘Abdul Muttalib.

Hadhrat ‘Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had a very loud voice. Rasulullah ﷺ ordered him to call out to the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar. He announced: “O group of Ansaar! O those who had promised to obey beneath the acacia tree.”

As soon as they heard this call, they all turned and rushed towards Rasulullah ﷺ. Within a few minutes they all gathered around him. Rasulullah ﷺ ordered them to attack the Kuffaar. When the heavy battle started, Rasulullah ﷺ took a handful of soil and threw it towards the Kuffaar and said:

شَاهَتِ الْوُجُوهُ

May these faces be disfigured.

Thereafter he said: “By the oath of the Rabb of Muhammad, they are defeated.”

There was no one from the kuffar to whom a grain of this soil did not reach. Within a few moments the whole situation changed. Despite their strength and power, the soldiers of the enemy could no longer stand firm and fight. As a result, the Muslims began capturing them. Seventy of them were killed and many others were caught. A huge amount of booty came into Muslim hands.

Lesson:

1. A Muslim should always place his trust in Allah, and not in his strength and numbers.
2. Always verify information before taking any action.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following:

1. In which year did the battle of Hunayn take place? _____
2. How many fighters were there in the Muslim army? _____
3. What was the outcome of the statement that one of the Muslims made? _____

4. What happened to the Muslim army when the kuffar ambushed them? _____

5. Explain how the Sahaabah re-grouped around Nabi ﷺ? ____

6. What happened when Rasulullah ﷺ threw a handful of soil at the kuffaar? _____

تبوك

Battle of Tabuk

(Date: 9 A.H.)

KEYWORDS

King of Rome	40 000 kuffaar army	Hypocrites	Abu Bakr & Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
30 000 Muslim Army	Last battle of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	50 days

Some Christian Arabs had written to the king of Rome that Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed away and that the people were dying because of the drought that they were experiencing. It was therefore a very good time to attack the Muslims. He immediately began preparations. A fully equipped army of 40 000 soldiers were prepared.

Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ learnt about this army and instructed that preparations should be made immediately so that they could reach the border of the enemy lines and fight them. The border was Tabuk. The far journey, the hot weather, the drought, the poverty and the few things that they had, were such that, on hearing this order to prepare for Jihaad, the hypocrites who claimed to be Muslims, feared that they will now be exposed. In order to save themselves, they began saying among themselves and to others as well:

لَا تَنْفِرُوا فِي الْحَرِّ

Do not go out in such heat.

The sincere Muslims immediately followed the orders of Rasulullah ﷺ and began their preparations.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought all his wealth and placed it before Rasulullah ﷺ. Rasulullah ﷺ asked him: “Did you leave anything behind for your family?” He replied, “I left Allah and His Rasool for them.” Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought half of his wealth.

Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought 300 loaded camels and 1000 Dinars. After seeing this, Rasulullah ﷺ became very pleased with him. He continued passing his hands through the coins saying: “After this great deed, no deed can harm ‘Usmaan. O Allah! I am pleased with ‘Usmaan. You also be pleased with him.”

Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan ibn ‘Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought 200 ounces of silver. Other Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) gave whatever they owned in the path of Allah.

A few Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) came to Rasulullah ﷺ and said to him: “O Nabi of Allah! We are totally helpless. We have absolutely nothing. If some arrangements for riding animals could be made, we will also be able to join you for this jihaad.” Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “I have no riding animals with me.” On hearing this, they went back crying.

Rasulullah ﷺ left from Madinah with an army of 30 000 in which there were 10 000 horses. They waited at Tabuk for twenty days but no one came to wage war against them. This was the last battle in which Rasulullah ﷺ personally took part.

Three sincere Muslims remained behind and did not join the Battle of Tabuk. Rasulullah ﷺ ordered that no one should speak to

them for 50 days. As a result, everyone stopped speaking to them; their friends, relatives and close ones. They cried and made taubah to Allah Ta'ala and begged for forgiveness. After 50 days, their taubah was accepted.

Lesson: At the time of difficulty, the hypocrites are separated from the sincere Muslims.

Revision Exercise

Find the words below in the cross-word:

TABUK	HYPOCRITES	HEAT	POVERTY	LAST-BATTLE	WEALTH
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A	A	H	K	E	F	J	Z	N	I	D	A
G	C	B	T	L	V	Q	F	R	T	H	G
P	H	T	A	B	U	K	N	A	Q	K	E
F	D	Y	B	L	M	K	E	N	D	A	L
E	R	I	P	M	D	H	M	P	J	O	T
I	C	Q	T	O	Q	B	Y	O	A	K	T
S	W	F	X	H	C	X	E	V	N	E	A
G	E	P	I	L	Y	R	U	E	G	Z	B
X	A	C	M	O	N	H	I	R	O	H	T
T	L	R	W	Z	C	B	F	T	J	D	S
C	T	L	I	F	V	G	J	Y	E	Y	A
U	H	G	V	M	Z	A	P	H	O	S	L

حجة الوداع

Hajjatul Wadaa

The Farewell Haj

(Date: 10 A.H.)

KEY WORDS

9 A.H - Haj was made Fardh	Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Zul Qa'dah 10 A.H
63 camels	Bayaan at 'Arafaat	Mina 10th Zul Hijjah

Haj was made fardh in the year 9 A.H. In that year, Rasulullah ﷺ chose Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as the Ameer of the Haj and sent him to Makkah Mukarramah. On this occasion an announcement was made that no Mushriks (idol-worshippers) will be allowed into Makkah from the following year.

In Zul Qa'dah 10 A.H. Rasulullah ﷺ made intention to personally perform Haj. He thus left Madinah Munawwarah on the 25 Zul Qa'dah 10 A.H. The Muhaajireen, the Ansaar and many other Muslims joined Rasulullah ﷺ for Haj. They were about 124 000 in number. Rasulullah ﷺ entered Makkah Mukarramah on the 4th of Zul Hijjah.

He performed the actions of Haj and gave a long bayaan at 'Arafaat. Amongst the things he mentioned were,

- “O people! Listen carefully to what I have to say. It is possible that I will not meet you next year. O people! Your lives, your honour and your wealth are all sacred just as this day, this month, and this city are all sacred.”
- “I am leaving behind such a strong thing, that if you hold on to it, you will never go astray (off the straight path): The Book of Allah and the Sunnah of the Rasul of Allah.”
- “Now those of you who are here should pass on this Deen to those who are not here.” This has become the responsibility of the entire Ummat to pass on this Deen to others.

On this journey of Hajj, this aayat was revealed:

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۖ

“Today I have perfected for you your Deen and completed My favour on you, and I chose Islam as a religion for you.”

[Surah Maa'idah, verse 3]

When Rasulullah ﷺ reached Mina on the 10th of Zul Hijjah, he slaughtered 63 camels with his own hands. Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه slaughtered another 37 camels for him. Rasulullah ﷺ gave a similar bayaan in Mina like the one he gave in 'Arafaat. He eventually made the farewell Tawaaf. When he shaved his head in Mina, he distributed his blessed hair among the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) so that they may keep it as barakah (blessings).

After Hajj was done, Rasulullah ﷺ returned to Madinah.

Lesson: It is the responsibility of the entire Ummat to pass on this Deen to others.

Revision Exercise

Write down the advices that Rasullullah ﷺ gave at Arafaat!

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Final illness of Rasulullah ﷺ

KEYWORDS

14 days	Care of Hadhrat Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Jannatul Baqi
Poison	Abbaas and Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا	Headache

One night, Rasulullah ﷺ woke up and said: “I have been ordered to ask for forgiveness for the people of Jannatul Baqi (the graveyard in Madinah).” When Rasulullah ﷺ returned from there, he suddenly fell ill and complained of a headache and a flu. This was approximately two months after his return from Haj. Rasulullah ﷺ remained ill for about 14 days. The last week of his life was spent under the care of his beloved wife, Hadhrat Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

Hadhrat Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا says: “During this illness, Rasulullah ﷺ used to say that this illness was because of the poison he ate in Khaybar.”

Once, Rasulullah ﷺ asked for seven containers of water to be poured over his mubaarak head. This water was poured on him and he felt very much relieved. He then took support from Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ on either side of him and went

to the Masjid. He performed the Zuhr Salaah and gave a talk. This was the last talk he gave.

He said: “O people! Allah has given His servant a choice between enjoying the things of this world or enjoying the gifts of the Aakhirat that are with Allah Ta’ala. This servant has chosen to enjoy the gifts that are with Allah Ta’ala in the Aakhirat.”

Rasulullah ﷺ then said: “Allah’s curse was on the Jews and the Christians who made the graves of their Prophets into places of sajdah.” Rasulullah ﷺ wanted to warn the Ummah from making his grave into a place of sajdah.

Rasulullah’s ﷺ last Salaah with Jamaat

As long as he had the strength, Rasulullah ﷺ would come to the Masjid for Salaah and continue leading the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) in Salaah. When the time for the Esha Salaah came, he asked whether the people had performed their Salaah. The reply was given to him that the people were waiting for him. He tried getting up a few times but fainted each time. Eventually he said: “Instruct Abu Bakr to lead the Salaah on my behalf.” Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ began leading the people in Salaah.

When he felt a little better, Rasulullah ﷺ took the support of ‘Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and entered the Masjid. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was leading the Zuhr Salaah at that time. Rasulullah ﷺ sat down to the right of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and led the people for the remainder of the Salaah. Rasulullah ﷺ was now the Imaam and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ began following him.

This Zuhr Salaah was the last Salaah which Rasulallah ﷺ led. After this, he did not come to the Masjid at all.

Lesson: Despite having to take the support of two people, Nabi ﷺ still came to the Masjid for Salaah. Thus, as males, there is no excuse to read Salaah at home.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

One night, Rasulallah ﷺ woke up and said: “I have been ordered to ask for _____ for the people of _____ (the graveyard in Madinah).” When Rasulallah ﷺ returned from there, he suddenly _____ and complained of a _____ and a flu. Rasulallah ﷺ remained ill for about _____ days. The last week of his life was spent under the care of his beloved wife, Hadhrat _____ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

Once, Rasulallah ﷺ asked for _____ containers of water to be poured over his mubaarak _____. This water was poured on him and he felt very much _____. He then took support from Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat _____ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ on either side of him and went to the _____. He performed the _____ Salaah and gave a talk. This was the last talk he gave.

Rasulullah ﷺ Passes Away

KEYWORDS

Monday	Pains of death
Miswaak	Container of water

It was a Monday when Rasulullah ﷺ left this world for the Aakhirat and met with Allah Ta'ala. This was on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal 11 A.H. On the morning of this Monday he lifted the curtain of his room and saw the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) standing in lines and reading their Fajr Salaah. On seeing the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) performing salaah, he smiled.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wanted to step back (from the spot where he was leading the Salaah), but Rasulullah ﷺ pointed to him to continue. Due to his weakness, Rasulullah ﷺ could not stand up fully. He lowered the curtain of his room and went back inside.

Rasulullah's ﷺ lifting the curtain and looking at the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) was the last time that he came before them. It was the last chance for them to see the beauty of Rasulullah ﷺ.

Rasulullah ﷺ in the pains of death

The people thought that Rasulullah's ﷺ health had improved and they therefore left. After a short while, he began experiencing the pains of death. He placed his head on the lap of Hadhrat Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and lied down. Just then, her brother, Abdur Rahmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came in with a miswaak in his hand. Rasulullah ﷺ began looking at him. Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا asked: "O Rasulullah! Should I get the miswaak for you?" Rasulullah ﷺ nodded. She softened the miswaak by chewing on it and then gave it to him. Rasulullah ﷺ then used the miswaak.

A container of water was kept at Rasulullah's ﷺ side. He would dip his hand in it and wipe his mubaarak face with it. While doing this, he would say: "There is none worthy of worship but Allah. Surely there is pain at the time of death." He then looked at the roof, lifted his hands and said: "O Allah! I want to join the highest friend." (i.e. to be in the company of Allah Ta'ala).

In this way, his mubaarak life left this world towards the aakhirat and his hands (which had been raised) fell down.

إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

"To Allah we belong and to Him is our return."

One of the final advices that Nabi ﷺ gave before he passed away was, **"Guard your Salaah and take care of those under you."**

Lesson:

1. The last time that Nabi ﷺ saw the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), he smiled at them. He thus left the world pleased with his companions.
2. We should also be punctual with our 5 daily Salaah.

Revision Exercise

State whether True or False. If false, give the correct answer:

1. Rasulallah ﷺ left this world on a Wednesday. _____

2. Hadhrat Umar was leading the Sahaabah in Salaah. _____

3. One of the things that Rasulallah ﷺ used before he passed away was a miswaak. _____

4. As he was about to pass away, Rasulallah ﷺ lifted his hands and said: “O Allah! I want to join the highest friend. _____

Reaction of the Sahaabah to the demise of Nabi ﷺ

KEYWORDS

Demise	Confusion
Khutbah	Senses

When the news of the demise of Nabi ﷺ reached the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), they could not contain themselves and fell into a state of confusion.

Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ delivered a short khutbah encouraging the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to make sabr (have patience).

He also mentioned: **“Whoever used to worship Muhammad ﷺ, then let him know that Muhammad ﷺ has passed away. And whoever used to worship Allah Ta’ala, then let him know that Allah is Hayyun Qayyoom (Ever living). He is alive today as well.”**

Hearing this, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) came back to their senses.

Lesson: When a close relative of ours passes away, we should also adopt Sabr (patience).

The Burial & Janaazah Salaah

KEY WORDS

Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Abbaas & his 2 sons رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ	The place of burial
Malaaikah	30 000 people	63 years old

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ gave the ghusal to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, whilst ‘Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his two sons were changing the position of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Two other Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا were helping to pour the water.

After the ghusal, Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was made to wear the kafan.

The people then began to wonder where Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ should be buried. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said: “I heard Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saying that every Nabi is buried in the very place where he passes away.” Therefore, Rasulullah’s صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ bed was moved from its spot and his grave was dug there.

The Janaazah Salaah

When they completed the burial arrangements, the mubaarak body of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was placed in front of his grave. Group after group would come into the room and perform the Janaazah Salaah

individually. No one was the Imaam for this Salaah. Each person came, read the Janaazah Salaah and left.

When Rasulullah ﷺ was on his death bed, he called his family members. They asked: “O Nabi of Allah! Who should perform your Janaazah Salaah?” He replied: “When you are over with my burial arrangements, you should all leave my room for a little while. Jibraa’eel (alayhis salaam) will be the first one to read the Janaazah Salaah. He will be followed by Mikaa’eel (alayhis salaam), Israafeel (alayhis salaam), Izraa’eel (the angel of death) and then the remaining angels. Thereafter, you should all come in groups and send durood to me.”

It is mentioned that 30 000 people performed the Janaazah Salaah for Rasulullah ﷺ.

Burial

Nabi ﷺ was buried after two days on a Wednesday night. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and his two sons, lowered Rasulullah ﷺ into his qabar. When they completed the burial, the grave was shaped in the shape of a camel’s hump. Water was then sprinkled on it. After completing the burial, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) returned to their homes, sad and heartbroken.

Nabi ﷺ was 63 years old when he passed away.

Lesson: The grave of Nabi ﷺ was so simple. It was not decorated with plants and flowers.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following:

1. Who gave the ghusal to Nabi ﷺ? _____

2. What did Hadhrat Abu Bakr say regarding where to bury Nabi ﷺ? _____

3. Who was the Imaam for the Janaazah of Nabi ﷺ? _____

4. How did the people perform his Janaazah? _____

5. How many people performed the Janaazah of Nabi ﷺ? _____

6. Who lowered Nabi ﷺ into his grave? _____

The Beautiful Features of Rasulallah ﷺ

KEYWORDS

Thick beard	Bright as the moon	Softer than silk
The seal of Prophet hood	Mubaarak Hair	Red cloth

Rasulullah ﷺ was of average height, neither too tall nor too short. He had a thick beard. His head and beard had about 25 grey strands of hairs. His face was bright and handsome. Whoever saw his beautiful face described it to be bright like the full moon.

His perspiration had a special fragrance. When drops of perspiration fell from his mubaarak face, they looked like pearls. Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, “I did not touch any silk softer than the palms of Rasulallah ﷺ and I did not smell any musk and amber more fragrant than the fragrance that came out from the body of Rasulallah ﷺ.”

The seal of prophet-hood was between his shoulders. This seal was a piece of raised skin similar to that of a pigeon's egg between Rasulallah's ﷺ two shoulders.

Rasulullah's ﷺ hair would most of the time reach his earlobes and sometimes it would go past that. He used to comb his hair and also apply surmah (antimony) to his eyes.

Rasulullah's ﷺ eyes were black in colour. When he walked, it seemed that he raised his feet with force as if he was going down a hill.

Apart from smiling, Rasulallah ﷺ did not laugh loudly with his mouth wide open.

Rasulullah's ﷺ Blessed Beard

Rasulullah ﷺ had a thick beard. He never shaved his beard or cut it less than a fist length. However, he used to trim his moustache. He would sometimes trim those hairs of the beard that stuck out (of the normal shape of the beard) so that it does not look untidy and unkept.

The Clothing of Rasulallah ﷺ

Rasulullah's ﷺ clothes used to be very simple. His clothes consisted of a shawl, a kurtah and a lungi – many of which used to have patches. His clothes were usually white in colour.

The shawl that he wore was a Yemeni shawl which had green and red lines on it. He used to like this shawl a lot. He stopped men from wearing full red cloth.

Rasulullah ﷺ always wore a topee (hat) under his turban. He would say: “The difference between us and the kuffaar is that we tie our turbans on our hats.” When Rasulallah ﷺ tied his turban,

one end of it would hang between his shoulders. Sometimes, he would cause it to hang to the left or to the right.

Once, Rasulallah ﷺ saw a trouser being sold in the market of Mina. He liked it and said that it is more concealing (able to cover) than a lungi.

Rasulallah ﷺ liked kurtas a lot. The opening of his kurta used to be at the chest. At times, the buttons used to be left open.

Rasulallah ﷺ used to wear leather socks (moza) and make masah on them.

Rasulallah ﷺ used to sleep on a straw mat. His pillow was filled with palm leaves and was made of leather.

Rasulallah ﷺ wore flat sandals which had a layer at the bottom and two straps on the top. He would put his mubaarak toes in these straps.

Rasulallah ﷺ also had a black woollen shawl which had patches on it.

Lesson: Create a love for the clothing and ways of Nabi ﷺ, or else, the fashion of the time will eat us up.

Revision Exercise

Match column A with column B

Column A		Column B
1. Seal of Prophethood		a. Looked like pearls
2. Drops of perspiration		b. Was thick
3. Beard of Rasulallah ﷺ		c. Was very simple
4. Pillow		d. Similar to a pigeon's egg
5. Clothes of Rasulallah ﷺ		e. Was made of leather and filled with palm leaves
6. Hat (Topee)		f. Black in colour
7. Mubarak Eyes		g. Had 2 straps at the top
8. Sandals		h. Always wore it under his turban

[illegible]